# PAYNE'S

# Lagos and West African

# ALMANACK

AND

# DIARY FOR 1883,

*Being the Third after Bissextile or Leap Year, and the Forty-sixth of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.*

AND BOOK OF GENERAL REFERENCE AND INFORMATION.

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS.

---

THE TENTH YEAR OF ITS ISSUE.

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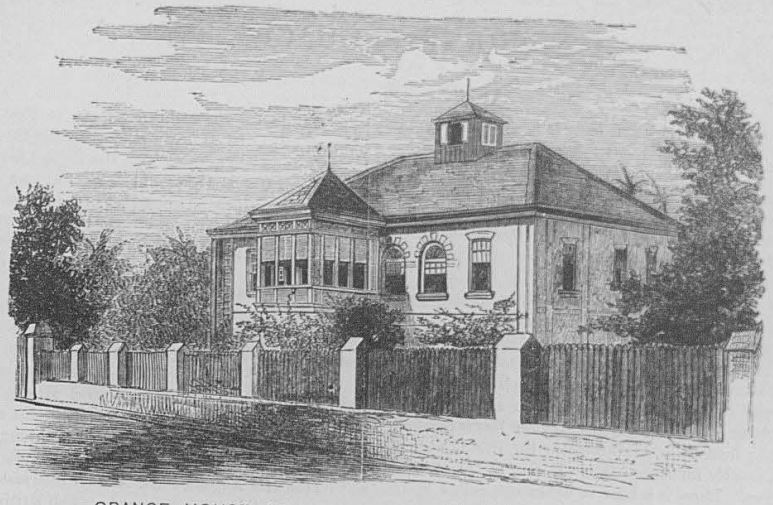

ORANGE HOUSE, TINUBU SQUARE, LAGOS, WEST AFRICA.

*Orange House, Tinubu Square,*

*Lagos, West Africa.*

*I have the honour of submitting to my Friends and the Public generally, PAYNE'S LAGOS ALMANACK for 1883, and feel confident that my untiring efforts to ensure the greatest possible accuracy will be fully appreciated by all those who have known and valued this useful publication.*

*The present work is much enlarged beyond that of its predecessor; for a considerable number of Articles are added—such as Remarkable Occurrences, Table of Ordinances, Slave Trade Suppression Tables, Table of Market Days for Produce, &c.*

*I must continue to urge upon all who are interested in this publication to give me notice of any changes which may occur, as it is otherwise impossible, in a compilation of such magnitude, to prevent inaccuracies; and, with my cordial thanks to those gentlemen who have kindly given me certain information, and aided me in the work,*

*I am, your obedient, humble Servant,*

*JOHN A. PAYNE.*

*September 5, 1882.*

# FIRST PREFACE.

Lagos is an island and important sea-port town, in the Bight of Benin, on the West Coast of Africa. It lies between the 1st and 10th parallels of E. long., and south of the 10th parallel of N. lat. It is called by the natives Eko, and by the Portuguese Lagos. It is bounded on the north by the Egba country, on the south by the sea, on the east by Jebu country, and on the west by Dahomey. It has an opening capable of admitting vessels into the river or harbour. On either side of the opening there is a safe communication for boats and canoes, built after the native style on the Gold Coast—also for steamers of light draught, which could be employed in towing sailing vessels in and out of the harbour. From January to May the Bar is generally good; from June to September the Bar is at times impassable for boats; from October to December it is fine. There is a kind of backwater called by the Europeans the "Lagoon," and by the natives "ossa." It varies very much in breadth, now spreading out into a lake, and now contracted to half a mile across, but always so gentle, smooth, and clear, and so adorned on either side with trees of luxuriant foliage, that the "beautiful ossa" has become its frequent epithet, even among the European residents. The space between the Lagoon and the sea is of various breadths, and in some parts thickly studded with towns and villages, and adorned with trees.

The position of Lagos made it formerly the headquarters of the slave trade, and up to 1851 many slaves were sold from here. Lagos is the key to all the interior countries until you come to the Niger, and is, therefore, the seat of a considerable trade in palm oil, palm kernels, cotton, ivory, etc., etc. After the death of King Oluwole (who was killed by lightning at his palace), Akitoye, by right, became King of Lagos. In 1845 Kosoko succeeded in driving away Akitoye from the throne. In 1851 Lord Palmerston's Government sent an English Consul to desire Kosoko to sign a treaty with England for putting down the slave trade. He refused. Subsequently it became known to Lord Palmerston that Akitoye was the rightful King of Lagos, and that he had been deposed by Kosoko, who offered insults and defiances to the British cruisers. Akitoye asked for help of the English Government to regain his throne, and promised to put down slavery. On the 20th December, 1851, Akitoye was brought from his exile by an English ship of war. Kosoko resisted his claim. On the 21st some steamers and boats entered the river. On the 26th and 27th the town was attacked successfully, which resulted in the flight of Kosoko to Epe. On January 1st, 1852, Akitoye was put on the throne of Lagos. He made a treaty with the British Government forbidding the slave trade and human sacrifices; to open the port to legitimate trade; to open liberty to missionaries or ministers of the Gospel of any nation to enter Lagos, and follow their vocation of spreading the knowledge and doctrines of Christianity, and extending the benefits of civilization.

A Consul was appointed for the protection of British interests, and the presence of a man-of-war assisted in preserving order, and in supporting the King against the efforts of Kosoko to displace him. Subsequently Kosoko made several attempts, but failed. On the 7th August, 1853, there was a civil war between Akitoye and his chiefs, through the intrigues of Kosoko. The King felt disheartened, and on the 21st August, 1853, Akitoye died suddenly; it is said that he was poisoned. The British Government, by their Consul, placed Docemo, his son, on the throne. There was steady progress made with Christianity, civilization, and commerce; but the slave trade was secretly carried on by some of the foreigners then resident in Lagos. There was no effective protection for property, no proper mode of enforcing the payment of debts. These matters were respectively brought to the notice of Her Majesty's Government by Consuls Campbell, Brand, and Foote. Docemo did his best, but his power was not felt. Lord John Russell, the Foreign Secretary in 1861, then wrote to Consul Foote that "No injustice will be inflicted on Docemo by changing his anomalous protectorate into an avowed occupation, provided his material rights are secured." On the 6th August, 1861, a treaty was accordingly signed, by which King Docemo ceded to Her Majesty the Island and Port of Lagos, with all rights and territories appertaining to it, in order that the Queen might be the better able to assist, defend, and protect the inhabitants, and put an end to the slave trade. In return for this Docemo receives a pension of £1,000 per annum, which is equal to the net revenue annually received by him.

In 1865 a Committee of the House of Commons, which was sat over by the Right Honourable Sir C. B. Adderley, M.P., to enquire into the state of West Africa, decided that a Central Government of the British Settlements on the West Coast should be established under one Government-in-Chief at Sierra Leone. Lagos, including Gambia and the Gold Coast, was accordingly placed under its jurisdiction in February, 1866. The officers administering the



subordinate governments are styled Administrators. The Governor-in-Chief resides at Sierra Leone: he is to visit annually each of the Settlements, to accomplish which a steam yacht is placed at his disposal. In 1873 the King of Ashanti sent his army to invade the Gold Coast Protectorate, and he succeeded in destroying several villages, plundering all their wealth, and carrying away several prisoners.

Sir Garnet Wolseley was sent out in October by Her Majesty's Government to prosecute the war. After several successful battles with the enemy in the protectorate and in his own territory, Coomassie, the capital, was captured and taken by Sir Garnet Wolseley on the 4th of February, 1874. Writing to the King on that day, the victorious General and conquering hero said, "I am in Coomassie, and my only wish is to make a lasting peace with you. I have shown you the power of England, and now I will be merciful." Sir Garnet also in a letter to the Secretary of State, dated Cape Coast, October 13, 1873, said, "That to ensure a lasting peace with the Ashanti kingdom could only be fulfilled in one way, by defeating the Ashanti army, by pursuing it to the capital of the Ashanti kingdom, and so showing to the king and all the chiefs who urged him on to war, that the arm of Her Majesty is powerful to punish her enemies, even in the very heart of their own country." And on the 7th February, 1874, from Agemmum he said, "That mission I conceive I have now fulfilled, by the aid of the troops which Her Majesty's Government confided to me for its accomplishment." A treaty of peace was made and ratified by the king called the "Fommanah Treaty." Subsequently in the House of Lords, May 12, Earl Carnarvon proposed to consolidate Lagos and the Gold Coast into one colony, with the seat of administration at Accra or Elmina, where healthy stations could be found. The officer to administer the Government of Lagos is styled Lieut.-Governor under the Governor of the Gold Coast. Since the cession of Lagos up to the present time, Lagos has been blessed (with some exceptions) with unbroken prosperity. By proper management, however, Lagos bids fair to become the Liverpool of Western Africa.

JOHN A. PAYNE.

Orange House, Tinubu Square, Lagos,
*August* 1, 1874.

# SECOND PREFACE.

The current year of 1874 and 1875 will long be remembered on the Gold Coast in the annals of history. Coomassie, the capital of the once powerful monarchy of Ashanti, was taken by Sir Garnet Wolseley on February 4th, 1874. Governor Strahan prohibited the importation of arms and munitions of war into the Gold Coast. Captain Lees had to settle matters (*palavers*) between the King of Ashanti and his tributaries at Coomassie, in August.

The Gold Coast Protectorate has, by the Queen's letters patent, been constituted with Lagos into "The Gold Coast Colony."

The haughty Koffi Kalcalli was deposed by his people, and King Menoah succeeded to the throne of Ashanti, to see Coomassie fall to pieces, or stand alone without any tributaries, all having revolted against the capital.

To crown all, Slavery, with all its concomitant evils, was abolished for ever on the Gold Coast by the Earl of Carnarvon, K.G., Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Captain Strahan, R.A., C.M.G., the first Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the new Gold Coast Colony, on the 3rd day of November, 1874, when the following message from the Queen was delivered at the Castle of Cape Coast, in the Palaver Hall, by Captain Strahan, to all the kings and chiefs of the Western and Central districts of the Gold Coast—viz.: "That the Queen is determined to put a stop at once to the buying and selling of slaves, either within or without the Protectorate, in any shape, degree, or form, and she will allow no person to be taken as a pawn for debt."

On the opening of Parliament on Feb. 5, 1875, the Gold Coast had the honour of a paragraph in the Queen's Speech, thus: "A steady advance has been made in the establishment of civil government. Peace has been maintained, and I have procured the assent of the protected tribes to the abolition of slavery. Henceforward I trust freedom will exist there, as in every part of my dominions."

All praise to Great Britain for what she has done, and is still doing, in the cause of oppressed humanity both on the West, East, North, and South Coasts of Africa!

The names of Lord Carnarvon and Captain Strahan, for their bold and uncompromising measure of emancipation, deserve to be ranked on the muster-roll of worthies, with Wilberforce, Granville Sharp, Clarkson, Sir T. Fowell Buxton, Brougham, Venn, and their descendants, who devoted their unremitting efforts to the abolition of slavery and the slave trade.

We congratulate our Gold Coast brethren on entering upon their new era, and wish them prosperity and peace, both social and commercial. May they truly join in the universal prayer, "God save the Queen!" who hopes to make them happy in many ways, as happy as those in (Lagos and) her other dominions.

JOHN A. PAYNE.

Orange House, Tinubu Square, Lagos,
*August* 31, 1875.

# THIRD PREFACE.

MANY events have combined to make the year 1875-6 a remarkable one.

His Honour Judge Marshall went up to Porto Novo with a message from the Government to the King against the human sacrifices he had offered on account of Kings Messer and Mesi, his predecessors. He was told plainly that there must not be any more human sacrifices on any pretext whatever.

His Excellency Governor Strahan, R.A., C.M.G., took three Houssas with him to England, and they had the honour of being brought before Her Majesty —really a most gracious act of Queen Victoria.

The Earl of Carnarvon found it necessary to abandon the negotiations which had been for some time carried on with the French Government for the cession of the Gambia to the latter, because, said his lordship, the French Government were not prepared to abandon to Great Britain that exclusive control of an extensive portion of the seaboard of Western Africa which was indispensable for realizing the objects it had in view, and which alone could justify the British Crown in relinquishing its rights in so important a river as the GAMBIA.

Doctor Gouldsbury, C.M.G., opened the way to SALAGHA, nine days' journey beyond Coomassie; and Captain Baker astonished the Ashantees by a four days' march to Coomassie from the Coast.

A remonstrance of Her Majesty Queen Victoria to the King of Dahomey against his annual excursions and depredations in the villages and farms of Abeokuta, was transmitted by Lieut.-Governor Lees, C.M., to the King, through the Yavogan of Whydah.

By the operations of Commodore Sir William Hewett, V.C., K.C.B., piracy has been effectually checked in the River Congo, and a Treaty of Peace was procured which promises well for trade.

An outrage on Mr. Turnbull, at Whydah, was promptly resented by Sir W. Hewett, who inflicted a fine on the King of Dahomey. He was informed by Sir William, and this was confirmed by the British Government, that "pay he must, or his coast would be blockaded by a competent force." He did not pay, and his coast has been blockaded. Some years ago one of his predecessors set his people to fill up the mouth of the Lagoon at Lagos, that he might cross over; but after a fruitless attempt, as the sea would not obey him, he went away. Perhaps the present King will employ his Amazons to make a sandway for him to board Sir William Hewett's ship; nevertheless it is to be hoped that his cup of iniquity is quite full.

Sir Wm. Hewett had further to punish the people in the lower part of the River Niger, because they fired upon him when he asked them to make a treaty for peaceful trade.

Administrator Dumaresq is rooting out the evils of human sacrifices, &c., by immediate action and successful apprehension of murderers at Itele in the North-western district of Lagos. The King and Chiefs of Katanu have petitioned Her Majesty's Government to be allowed to cede their country between Porto Novo and Dahomey to Great Britain.

The Americans have celebrated their Centenary of Independence by opening an Exhibition in Philadelphia.

King Menoah, of Ashanti, told the Rev. C. Picot what was his doctrine of the Trinity. Perhaps it was after dinner when he thus expressed his views to that gentleman.

Lieut.-Governor Rowe taught the Barguso people at Sherbro a great lesson.

Confederation was refused at Barbadoes in the West Indies through agitators, but Lord Carnarvon's firm policy has made them all quiet.

"EMPRESS OF INDIA" has been added to the Queen's titles.

The Prince of Wales's tour in India begins to be productive of great good.

Lieut. Cameron having traversed the continent of Africa from sea to sea, is now taking rest.

The Church Missionary Society has answered the call of King M'tesa which Mr. Stanley transmitted to England.

The Djuabins are happy in the Protectorate. Ashanti has fears within and fightings without. May the time come when all swords shall be turned into ploughshares!

*Spero Meliora.*

JOHN A. PAYNE.

Orange House, Tinubu Square,
Lagos, Sept. 2, 1876.

# FOURTH PREFACE.

DURING the current year several changes have taken place. His Excellency Governor Strahan, C.M.G., has been appointed to the Windward Islands, and Governor Freeling, C.M.G., to the Gold Coast Colony. On reaching Lagos, in February last, His Excellency expressed much satisfaction with the progress that has been made; and his conviction that, should its onward march not be impeded by unforeseen obstacles, Lagos will, in course of time, become the Liverpool of Western Africa.

King Gelelé, of Dahomey, has paid a portion of his fine, which has been reduced to 400 puncheons on which Captain Sulivan, the Senior Officer, declared the blockade raised. How true the African proverb, "Man pass man." Gelelé's pride has been thus brought several degrees lower; and once for all he discovered that "man pass man."

The remonstrance of Her Majesty the Queen, which was transmitted to the King of Dahomey by Lieut.-Governor Lees, C.M.G., against his annual excursions and depredations, has been a success; for Gelelé went half way by sending messengers to Abeokuta in March last, to make peace with the Egbas. This is a good beginning, but we trust that in dining with the Dahomians, the Egbas will have a long spoon with which to eat with them in the same dish; otherwise, in course of eating sweet palaver sauce, the Dahomians might throw pepper in their eyes, and while they were rubbing it out, or calling for cold water to wash it off, the Dahomians would take charge of them and theirs.

War has broken out in the East of Europe—Russia *v.* Turkey. The number of killed and wounded, and especially the atrocities said to be committed by the contending parties, as reported in the English papers, is horrible and frightful to contemplate.

That scourge of mankind has, to our regret, extended itself to this part of the world. Hostilities have commenced between Egba and Ibadan; Jebu assisting the former. Thus we are on the eve of a long and desultory war, which will paralyze the trade of Lagos for a time; although both Egbas and Jebus have assured the native traders at the markets that trade will go on as usual, notwithstanding the outbreak of war. We pray that the hearts of all kings and rulers may be inclined to peace and quietness!

That "patience surmounts difficulties," is manifested in the success obtained by Lord Carnarvon, H.M. Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies. South Africa has taxed his patience; yet His Lordship, having the welfare of Africa and her people at heart, undaunted by noisy opposition, succeeded in getting the Transvaal annexed to the British Empire, and the British flag hoisted at Pretoria, the chief town, on the 12th April, 1877. He has also passed the South African Confederation Bill through Parliament this session; and he finally obtained a grant of £100,000 for the benefit of that country. "The expenditure of this sum," says His Lordship's lieutenant, Mr. Lowther, M.P., "even if it should never be repaid, would be a mere trifle compared with the cost of the calamity of a Kaffir war." All praise and honour to Lord Carnarvon, Mr. Lowther, Sir Bartle Frere, and Sir Theophilus Shepstone!

The Congress at Brussels, headed by the King of the Belgians, augurs great good for the interior of Africa, and will, we hope, hasten the eradication of the slave trade in East Africa. God bless all parties engaged in this new effort against evil!

The Church and other Missionary Societies are prosecuting their good work among the tribes on the East Coast of the continent of Africa. King M'tesa, it is reported, is beginning to be grateful.

The Church Missionary Society has appointed the Rev. James Johnson (African) to be superintendent of the Yoruba Mission in the interior; and Rev. Henry Johnson (African) to be Archdeacon of the Upper Niger Mission. May God bless the Committee and friends of this great and noble society!

Subject to explanation by the accused, Lord Derby has, at the instance of the Aborigines Protection Society, signified his displeasure at the slaughter by Mr. H. M. Stanley of the natives in the interior of East Africa.

On the 16th July, at a meeting of the Chiefs (including the Ex-King of Juabin) convened by him at Accra, Governor Freeling told them in plain terms that he would not allow them to plot against the King of Ashanti in any place under his authority. He fined the principal of them, King Tackies, and threatened transportation to the rest, should His Excellency hear any more of their plotting and scheming and inciting the people to revolt and fight against the King of Ashanti. King Mensah announced that he has abolished human sacrifice.

The venerable Bishop Crowther has succeeded, by aid of the good men and Christian philanthropists of England, in getting a steamer for the Niger Mission.

Sir David P. Chalmers has inaugurated the new Supreme Courts Ordinance at Accra; and Mr. Justice Marshall will do the same at Lagos in April.

Acting-Administrator Dumaresq, C.M.G., succeeded in exploring the Whemi River to within twenty miles of Abomey, to the astonishment of King Gelelé.

JOHN A. PAYNE.

Orange House, Tinubu Square,
Lagos, August 31, 1877.

# FIFTH PREFACE.

THE current year has been one of anxiety and sadness, mixed with gratitude to the Disposer of all events. The epidemic of Small-pox has raged, and many native houses have been bereaved of their main support, including those of our revered and beloved friend and pastor, the Rev. T. B. Macaulay, Principal of the Grammar School since 1859, and of Messrs. J. N. Doherty and J. T. N. Cole, office-bearers in the church, &c. Death has thinned the European population, including our much-lamented and esteemed Administrator, Mr. Dumaresq, C.M.G., the first representative of Her Majesty the Queen who died in Lagos since it was ceded to the British Crown, August 6, 1861.

The war in Eastern Europe has come to an end. A Congress was held in Berlin to consider the Treaty of San Stefano, and after exhibiting her mighty resources, Her Majesty the Queen and Empress stood between the oppressor and oppressed, by sending her able ambassadors to see justice done; and it was a success. The Earl of Beaconsfield and the Marquis of Salisbury have won the distinctions conferred on them by the Sovereign. The throne that is set in righteousness will always be blessed.—God save the Queen!

Our interior war has not yet come to a close; it has not been short and decisive. The combatants detest butchering each other, desiring only to catch and sell prisoners as slaves. Hence the phrase, "family war," is used in describing it.

The C.M.S. has received a check in East Africa by the murder of Lieut. Smith and Mr. Ancill; these have joined the noble army of martyrs, and others have already obeyed the Divine call, and gone forth in their place. This noble society are again answering a call from another native King n East Africa, made through Captain Russell.

By the stipulations of a Treaty between Great Britain and Portugal, Negro Slavery in the Portuguese possessions on the West Coast of Africa was to be put an end to *finally* in this present year, 1878.

The promptitude of Governor Freeling cannot be sufficiently commended, in preventing the ex-King of Juabin, Asafa Gay, from attacking Ashanti with material of war obtained chiefly at Cape Coast, which might have led to grave complications with that Power. We congratulate His Excellency on his promotion by our Sovereign to be a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

Sir David P. Chalmers has been promoted to the Chief Justiceship of British Guiana.

The war at the Cape has been brought to a successful close, and the Cape Parliament has thanked Commodore Sullivan, C.B., C.M.G., and others for their services.

Ex-King Docemo, of Lagos, has, for the first time in his life, been formally sub-pœnaed, and attended the Court-house to give evidence before an English judge. He had the honour of sitting on the Bench with Mr. Justice Woodcock, when the oath was administered to him; Mr. Registrar Payne handing him His Majesty's own sword, to be solemnly sworn after the native mode. The King's having thus appeared in Court caused a great sensation in Lagos.

The Church Missionary Society Steamer, Henry Venn, has come out, and Bishop Crowther will now be able to work more vigorously throughout his diocese.

We hail with satisfaction the establishment of a Wesleyan High School, and wish it all success.

JOHN A. PAYNE.

Grange House, Tinubu Square,
Lagos, Sept. 6, 1878.

# SIXTH AND SEVENTH PREFACE.

GREAT events have made memorable the years of 1878 and 1879. Sir Sandford Freeling resigned the Governorship of the Gold Coast Colony on the 20th January, 1879, on account of ill-health, and desired His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor "to express to the officers of the Gold Coast Colony his appreciation of their services during his tenure of office, and his regret at finding himself constrained to bid them farewell." Chief Justice Smith died after a month's residence at Accra; and the shock was such that his bereaved lady succumbed on the voyage home! We hail with much pleasure the appointment of His Excellency Herbert Taylor Ussher, the new Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Gold Coast Colony. He is well known on the Coast, and heartily do all wish him success.

Owing to the intrigues of Russia at Cabul, the Indian Government thought it necessary to seek for a rectification of their frontier on the side of Afghanistan, and as peaceable negotiations failed, Lord Lytton, the Viceroy, drew the sword. The Ameer, deserted by Russia, died of grief. The British troops, with their usual valour, made rapid progress in the war, and complete success was the result. The new Ameer signed a Treaty of Peace, known as the Treaty of Gundamuk. The Viceroy, the generals, officers, and troops received the thanks of Parliament. By the Treaty of Gundamuk, a British Resident was to be received at Cabul; Sir Louis Cavagnari was appointed to the post. [On the 3rd September, mutinous troops and the populace assaulted the Residency. Sir Louis Cavagnari, and all his officers and the soldiers of his guard, with two or three exceptions, were massacred. The British forces were immediately ordered to advance on Cabul, which they entered, under the command of General Roberts, on the 12th of October. On the 16th the Bala-Hissa (the great armed place or castle of Cabul) was blown up by the explosion of mines driven under it by the Afghans prior to their retreat. Happily, there were but few casualties among the troops; but all the stores of arms, ammunition, &c., were thus destroyed.]

The South African war will undoubtedly find a place on the page of history. The Zulu king, Cetewayo, tried to measure strength with the British under Lord Chelmsford. This African Zulu monarch did not seem to know that "pride goeth before destruction, and a haughty spirit before a fall." Notwithstanding his killing a Napoleon—which Wellington and Blucher failed to do at Waterloo, and Bismarck and Von Moltke failed to do at Sedan—as is stated elsewhere, the British General gained such a decisive and complete victory over this barbarous king, that he and his people will not soon forget it. Well might Sir Bartle Frere congratulate H.M. Government on the great occasion. A general and profound emotion of pity was felt in England for the widowed and now childless Empress Eugenie.

The Liberian Boundary Commission met on the disputed territory, and His Honour Judge Streeten and Consul Hopkins reported that the Liberians had failed to prove their claims against the British Government. There was, consequently, no case to go before the umpire, Commodore Schufeldt, of the U.S. Navy.

The French Governor of Goree hoisted the French Flag illegally over the Island of Matacong within the dependency of Sierra Leone; and Governor Rowe, C.M.G., ejected him legally.

Acting Administrator Moloney has rendered himself famous in the cause of humanity. The great burglars and murderers, who were a terror to the community, were found out; plying the Lagoon recklessly, and occasioning loss of life, has been in some degree, remedied; and the drainage of the town has been improved.

The new Colonial Steamer, Gertrude, has arrived safely at Lagos, and seems to answer its purpose well. It could penetrate anywhere in the Lagoon, and gives satisfaction.

From information received as we are about despatching our M.S. to the Printer, it seems some messengers of rank had arrived at Jebu Ode from Ibadan, and the result has been that the King of Jebu has hopes of succeeding in his efforts to arrange the unfortunate palaver between our Abeokuta and Ibadan brethren. We pray for peace, for, "Behold," says the sweet Psalmist of Israel, "how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity"—for war impoverishes countries, while peace gains prosperity. Lagos has, and will always, exercise her influence for good.

The finance of Lagos is in a healthy condition. Owing to her policy of non-interference, unless where it may become absolutely necessary, Lagos is at peace with all her neighbours, and making rapid progress in every respect. She is not in debt; on the contrary, Lagos has now some £40,000 in England.

Civilization, Christianity, commerce, education, and improvements in building native houses with bricks; as against mud; drainage, and the neat appearance of the town augurs great good to the Settlement, and must serve as a centre of light to all the interior countries in this part of Africa; and we trust that J. Ashbury, Esq., M.P. for Brighton, England, who, accompanied by Major Hume, came out lately on his way to Fernando Po, and had a bird's-eye view of Lagos, will not fail to bear testimony to the value of this British Colony.

Africans have, and are gaining, distinctions in the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford, and Fourah Bay College, which is affiliated to Durham University, and we trust to their future brightness and usefulness in the Church, Law, Medicine, &c.

We hail with delight the formation of the "West Africa Light Railways Company," and wish it all success.

*Spero Meliora.*

JOHN A. PAYNE.

Orange House, Tinubu Square.
Lagos, Sept. 1, 1879.

# EIGHTH PREFACE.

Many events have combined to make the current year, 1879-80, a memorable one. His Excellency William Brandforth Griffith, C.M.G., succeeded Captain Lees, C.M.G., as Lieutenant-Governor of the Gold Coast Colony and Lagos. His Honour Mr. Justice Marshall has been promoted to the Chief Justiceship of the Gold Coast Colony; and Mr. Justice Macleod, from the Scottish Bar, appointed the Puisne Judge of Lagos. Surgeon-Major Frank Simpson became an Assistant Colonial Secretary, and Dr. Macarthy Colonial Surgeon.

The new Church of St. Paul's, in Davies Street, was opened for Divine worship on the 29th of June last, after ten years and five months in building, being the self-same day that the Right Rev. Samuel Crowther, D.D., was consecrated the first African Bishop of the Niger. This venerable prelate has been awarded a gold watch, value £40, by the Royal Geographical Society of London, in recognition of his services to geographical research and commercial extension on the Niger.

The Rev. James Johnson has been persecuted in Abeokuta, owing to the issue of a minute by the Parent Committee of the Church Missionary Society against domestic slavery, which still prevails to some extent among the Christian community there, and much undeserved odium fell upon his head, both as the official representative of the Society, and because he was well known to sympathise heart and soul with its views. Mr. Johnson has our prayers and sympathy in his noble effort to preach against Christian brethren holding their fellow men as slaves, and the leading laymen of the different churches at Lagos have addressed a respectful letter to the Hon. Secretary of the Church Missionary Society for the Committee against this pernicious system.

Three Uganda chiefs from East Central Africa, ambassadors from King Mtesa to the Queen, arrived in England, with four attendants, and accompanied by the Rev. C. T. Wilson and Mr. R. W. Felkin, C.M.S. They attended the meetings of the society, and at the Royal Geographical Society, sitting on the left of the Earl of Northbrook, the President, Mr. Wilson, introduced them by the names of "Earl Namkaddi," "Earl Katamba," and "Earl Sawaddu," using the term "Earl" to indicate their rank in Uganda, where they are nobles of the second order; and the President and Fellows of the Royal Geographical Society received them with loud applause. What a noble example to others who, in addressing a native Sovereign in his own country, think it hard to style him "His Majesty;" but this we know, that "the powers that be are ordained of God," therefore let us give always honour to whom honour is due. These African noblemen were shown such things in England as were likely to interest them, including a review of troops by the Queen at Aldershot, and subsequently they were received by Her Majesty at Buckingham Palace, when they delivered the African King's letter to the English Queen. They will, no doubt, convey their impressions to their sovereign, on whose behalf they came to see the greatness of England and her Queen, as when the Queen of Sheba came from the uttermost part of the earth to see the greatness of King Solomon. On being told that they were sent to see the greatness of England, Her Majesty the Queen and Empress smiled and said that she hoped they were interested in all they saw. May God continue to bless and prosper the work of the Church Missionary Society! We join, therefore, in the prayer that God may use the visit of the Waganda Chiefs to England for the promotion of His own cause in the heart of the Dark Continent. May they express to Mtesa: "that it was a true report we heard in our own land of her acts and of her wisdom, howbeit we believed not their words until you sent us and our eyes had seen it; and behold, the one-half of the greatness of her wisdom was not told you, for she exceeded the fame that we heard. Blessed be the Lord her God which delighteth in her."

Dr. Baikie and Bishop Crowther, in 1854, first ascended the River Binue, one of the two great branches of the Niger, which flows into the Gulf of Guinea to a point about 400 miles above the confluence; since then no one has gone up so far till the C.M.S. steamer, Henry Venn, Mr. Ashcroft, commander, penetrated lately 150 miles further than the furthest point reached before, nearly 800 miles from the sea, in the midst of a country never before visited by the European.

The Rev. J. Milner had been up the Niger and to Illoni, to establish Wesleyan Missions there. The Rev. Father Chausee, Superintendent, visited Abeokuta with hopes of establishing the Roman Catholic Church there.

Owing to the judicious efforts of our excellent Governor-in-Chief, the Chiefs of Agbesome and Afflonhoo have ceded the seaboard territory to the British Crown; and Governor Ussher has therefore incorporated them within the Gold Coast Colony.

Our Lieut.-Governor is doing his best for the improvement of Lagos, and by his tact and energy, we are still at peace with our neighbours and the different interior countries.

We hail with pleasure the appearance of Native Barristers of Law in the Supreme Courts of Lagos,



and we trust to their usefulness at the Bar and on the Bench, as occasion may require.

Education has been much encouraged, especially since the arrival of the present Native Principal of the Grammar School, Lagos, and the Senior Native Tutor from the Fourah Bay College of Sierra Leone, which is affiliated to the University of Durham, who have respectively got the degree of "B.A." Indeed, since Mr. (now Rev.) N. S. Davies, B.A., appeared in his College dress at an Educational meeting, held on the 14th Feb. last, to explain the new system on which that College, which was opened for general education, is worked, the rising generation at Lagos have determined to look up for degrees, and some have since left for Sierra Leone for that purpose, and in the Providence of God hope to return to us in one of the professions of Law, Medicine, or the Pulpit.

We pray for peace in the interior countries, and the revival of trade, so that each of the Missionary Societies may be able to extend the cause of Christ to those who are in darkness and in the shadow of death.

JOHN A. PAYNE.

Orange House, Tinubu Square,
Lagos, September 11, 1880.

# NINTH PREFACE.

The current year has certainly been one of anxiety and sadness, mixed with gratitude to the Great Ruler of the Universe.

Several ex-chiefs of Lagos who were present at the cession of Lagos to the British Crown, on August 6, 1861, have passed away, including Aromire, Talabi, Bajulai, Obimegbou, &c.

Death has thinned the European population of the Gold Coast Colony, including our much lamented and esteemed Governor Ussher, C.M.G., who died at Accra in December last.

Africa has lost one of her bright ornaments in Mrs. Sarah Forbes Bonetta Davies, who died at Madeira, whither she had gone for the benefit of her health. The Queen (whom may God preserve) has been graciously pleased to care for the education of the eldest daughter, Victoria, and on the occasion of her confirmation in London H.R.H. Princess Beatrice wrote: "You will, I am sure, miss your dear mother very much on this occasion, and I can assure you our thought and prayers for God's blessing on the important step you are taking will be with you."

The public has cause to thank Administrator Moloney for his judicious efforts in taking precautionary measures, which were considered necessary for the prevention of the disease of small-pox reaching Lagos from Epe, otherwise we should have experienced sadly the epidemic of 1877-78.

Lieutenant-Governor Griffith's telegram of 24th January to Lord Kimberley, announcing the Ashanti threat of war, by King Mensah sending the "Golden Axe," the symbol of a declaration of war when the conditions of his ultimatum are not readily complied with, must be still fresh in our minds. Owing to the tact, judgment, and ability displayed immediately by the Lieutenant-Governor, and the rapid distribution and concentration of such means as were at his disposal, King Mensah was frightened and kept at bay till assistance came.

The British lion never sleeps. Lord Kimberley's steps were prompt and decisive. Sir Samuel Rowe was appointed Governor-in-Chief—the right man in the right place. His Excellency came out fully prepared, and Mensah had no alternative but to withdraw.

Governor Sir Samuel Rowe, and the resources at his command, combined with his energy, judgment, shrewdness, and stability of character (which he displayed at the proper time and place), account for the King having disclaimed the action of his ambassador. He was astonished at the promptitude of Sir Samuel, who has visited the city of Coomassie before now.

We congratulate H.M. Government and the Gold Coast Colony on the termination of the threatened war, and we feel much gratitude at the arrival of our new Governor-in-Chief.

The Boers in the Transvaal, aided by the representations of Germany, America, &c., combined with the merciful consideration of the British Government, have had the country restored to them, and gained their independence.

We regret that the Bank of West Africa, recently established in England, has met with opposition.

The result of the Madeira Conference of the C.M.S. Missionaries, European and Native, has been to strengthen the Niger Mission.

The Decennial Census of Lagos was taken on the 3rd April last, and shows an increase.

The sanitary improvement of Lagos by the Lieutenant-Governor deserves much praise. Agriculture has been much encouraged by his Excellency.

JOHN A. PAYNE.

Orange House, Tinubu Square, Lagos.
*September* 23, 1881.

# TENTH PREFACE

"NON SIBI SED PATRIÆ" is our motto; and with this issue, though imperfect, yet in spite of all difficulties, we have managed, through the Divine aid and guidance, to complete our tenth year. This being the first African Almanack which has been established, published, and conducted regularly by a native in this part of Africa, we trust the public will continue to patronize it. We beg respectfully, yet humbly, to thank most sincerely all our well-wishers, friends, and subscribers, both in Europe, America, and Africa, for the past help they have given us, and hope their support will be continued, for our aim is the good of our country.

Many events have combined to make the current year a remarkable one. The epidemic of cholera has raged up the Niger, and our indefatigable Lieut.-Governor took immediate precautions against its reaching Lagos, and, thanks to Providence, the danger has been averted. King Umome, the Emir of Nupe, has died. Death has also thinned the European population of the Gold Coast Colony, including the lamented Mr. Woodcock, the Queen's Advocate, who died at Accra in November last, and Captains Bastow and O'Brien, of the Gold Coast Constabulary.

Africa has lost another of her bright ornaments in Mrs. Isabella Henrietta George, the beloved wife of Charles J. George, Esq., J.P., of Lagos. The Hon. William Grant, M.L.C., and the Rev. James Quaker, Principal of the Grammar School, and Garrison Chaplain, Sierra Leone, have also been removed by death.

Our esteemed and learned Chief Justice has been honoured by the Sovereign with a Knight-Bachelorship; and whilst congratulating him with all our heart, we regret that Sir James Marshall felt compelled, through ill-health, to retire from the Chief Justiceship of the Gold Coast Colony, and we pray that his life may be spared to enjoy the fruits of his labour.

Messengers from two of the contending parties in the interior—viz., Ibadan and Ijesha—came to Lagos with messages to the Lieutenant-Governor, and on referring to the Governor-in-Chief, Sir Samuel Rowe gave them good advice, which we hope will have effect in due time.

The Hon. Captain Alfred Moloney has been promoted to the Administratorship of the Gold Coast Colony, and honoured by the Sovereign with a C.M.G. We congratulate the gallant officer, and wish him further success. We also congratulate Captain Knapp Barrow on his having been honoured also with a C.M.G. We well remember his services in the early days of Lagos.

Ex-King Cetewayo went to England, on the kind invitation of Her Majesty's Government, and returned to his native land greatly pleased with his visit.

England has found it necessary to bombard the Forts of Alexandria, and Admiral Seymour made quick work of it. Sir Garnet Wolseley, who was appointed to command an expedition to Egypt to punish Arabi, the rebel, succeeded in speedily quelling the rebellion throughout Egypt.

Bishop Crowther has, according to the desire of the Church Missionary Society, ordained the Rev. J. Phillips, in England, to the order of Priesthood; and Mr. Phillips has been appointed English Secretary of the Niger Mission. This being the first occasion of an African Prelate ordaining a European to go forth with the message of the Gospel, it will ever be remembered in the annals of history. This is the fruit of the Madeira Conference. True it that "*Tempora mutantur, nos et mutamur in illis.*"

JOHN A. PAYNE.

Orange House, Tinubu Square, Lagos,
*September* 5, 1882.

# TESTIMONIALS.

*The following are a few of the Testimonials received by* J. A. PAYNE, Esq., *in favour of his Almanack* :—

*From* HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.T., K.G., etc.

Marlborough House, Pall Mall, S.W.
26th *February*, 1880.

SIR,

I am desired by the Prince of Wales to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, to thank you for the copies of the Almanack and Diary which you have been so good as to transmit for the acceptance of his Royal Highness, and of Prince Albert Victor and Prince George.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

FRANCIS KNOLLYS.

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*From* LE COMTE DE FLEURY, KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR, VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE AFRICAN INSTITUTE OF FRANCE, etc.

Highland House, Central Hill, Upper Norwood,
England, *July* 10th, 1880.

DEAR SIR,

I have received with much gratitude and pleasure your very interesting volume and the Almanack, and I send you my sincere thanks for this mark of your kindness. They contain a vast amount of information, instructive and new. The European knows very little of the countries you have spoken of, though Africa begins to attract their attention. This unknown land (*terra ignota*), begins to attract their serious attention. I repeat it again, it will be a source of wealth for crowded Europe, and I hope poor Africans will enjoy the benefit of civilization by the practice of religious habits, a legitimate commerce, and the pacific culture of arts and industry. I will keep your book preciously, and will always be happy to prove to you that I keep the remembrance of you. . . . .

Believe me, dear Sir, very faithfully yours,

FLEURY.

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*From* HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF BELGIUM.

Bruxelles Palace, *December* 10, 1880.

SIR,

I am directed by His Majesty to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 25th September last, with which you enclosed one of your Lagos Almanacks for 1881, expressing your wishes of offering it to His Majesty.

His Majesty has been pleased to accept the interesting book, and commanded me to convey his thanks to you for your kind attention towards him.

Accept, Monsieur, the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

EARL P. DE RORTHGRANZ,
Sec. to the King.

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*From the* RIGHT HON. HER MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES, THE EARL OF CARNARVON, TO GOVERNOR STRAHAN.

Downing Street, *October* 30, 1874.

SIR,

I have received from Mr. John A. Payne, of Lagos, a copy of "Payne's Lagos Almanack for 1875," and I have to request you to convey to Mr. Payne my thanks for it, and to inform him that I have noticed with much pleasure the care and ability with which this work has been performed, and that I consider it creditable to him and to the Settlement.

I have, &c.,

Governor Strahan.

CARNARVON.

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*From* HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

Government House, Lagos.
*Feb.* 17, 1874.

MY DEAR SIR,

Accept my thanks for the "Almanacks" which you were kind enough to send me yesterday. I have not had time to look into them carefully, but they appear to me to give much information on local subjects.

Yours very truly,

GEO. C. STRAHAN.

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THE GOVERNOR OF THE GOLD COAST COLONY TO THE ADMINISTRATOR OF LAGOS.

Government House, Cape Coast.
*December* 31, 1874.

SIR,

I have the honour to transmit copy of a despatch from the Secretary of State, conveying to Mr. Payne his thanks for a copy of "Payne's Lagos Almanack for 1875." I beg you will, at the same time, thank Mr. Payne, on my part, for a copy which he was good enough to forward to me.

I have, &c.,

GEO. C. STRAHAN, Governor.

The Officer Administering
the Government of Lagos.

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THE ADMINISTRATOR OF LAGOS TO MR. PAYNE.

Government House, Lagos.
*January* 6, 1875.

SIR,

I have the honour to transmit to you a copy of a despatch from his Excellency Captain Strahan, giving cover to one from the Secretary of State, conveying to you his thanks for a copy of "Payne's Lagos Almanack for 1875."

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

C. C. LEES, Administrator.

J. A. Payne, Esq., &c., &c., &c.,
Lagos.

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*From* His Excellency C. H. KORTRIGHT, Governor-in-Chief of the West Africa Settlements.

Government House, Sierra Leone.
*February* 19, 1877.

SIR,

The Governor-in-Chief has desired me to convey to you his sincere thanks for your "Lagos Almanack," which appears to be full of useful information.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,

CHARLES J. FORBES, Private Sec. and A.D.C.

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*From* THE RIGHT HON. THE FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY, THE EARL OF NORTHBROOK.

Admiralty, Whitehall, London, *December* 2, 1880.

SIR, Lord Northbrook desires me to acknowledge your letter of the 25th September, and to thank you for the almanacks you have been so kind as to send him.

* * * * *

I am, yours faithfully,

E. G. JENKINSON.

*From the* Right Hon. the Earl of Chichester.

Stanmer, Lewes,
*February* 4, 1876.

My Dear Sir,

I feel much obliged to you for the copy of your very useful Almanack.

It is now more than 40 years that I have taken an interest in Africa, and the great work going on there for the social and spiritual improvement of your countrymen. God was pleased to bless that work from the commencement, and we are now beginning to see that the seed sown in tears is bringing forth much fruit to the glory of God and to the comfort of those who love Him and love their fellow men.

I have as yet only had time to glance at your "Almanack," but expect to find in it much to interest me, as showing the great advance in civilization, &c., on the Western Coast of Africa.

I am, my dear Sir, sincerely yours,

CHICHESTER.

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*From the* Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury, K.G., &c., &c., &c.

24, Grosvenor Square, London, *April* 6, 1881.

Sir, * * * * *

I am obliged to you for the Paper and Almanack, and I heartily pray that you may be long spared to discharge the many duties you have so courageously undertaken.

I am, Sir, yours sincerely,

SHAFTESBURY.

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*From* His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil.

Sir, Brazilian Legation, London, *July* 4, 1881.

I am commanded by His Majesty to thank you for the copy of your useful Almanack which you have been good enough to present the Emperor.

I have, &c.,

PENEDO.

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*From* John Jumbo, Esq., Son of Chief Jumbo, of Bonny.

Bonny, *January* 21, 1879.

Dear Mr. Payne,

Many thanks for your useful Pocket Almanack. A glow of pride rushed through my veins each time I make reference to it for necessary information, to think it was compiled by an African. I admire it exceedingly, however feeble the attempt may appear in the eyes of unfriendly critics. I think the amount of useful local information it contains astonishes one with its comprehensiveness. It ought to be in the pocket of every educated African. Wishing you more brilliant successes, with kind remembrance to Mrs. Payne and self,

Believe me, very truly yours,

JNO. JUMBO.

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*From* Commodore Sir William N. W. Hewett, V.C., K.C.B., Commanding Her Majesty's West African Squadron.

H.M.S. Active, off Quittah.
*July* 8, 1876.

Dear Sir,

Commodore Sir William Hewett desires me to tell you that the copy of your "Lagos Almanack," which you were good enough to give him in February last, contains a deal of information about the West Coast of Africa which e has found very useful.

Yours very faithfully,

HENRY C. W. GIBSON, Secretary.

*From the* Lord Bishop of Sierra Leone.

Bishopscourt, Sierra Leone.
*March* 24, 1874.

My Dear Sir,

I have to thank you for a copy of your "Lagos Almanack." It seems to be uncommonly well done, and is almost as complete as "Whittaker."

Believe me, with kind regards to you and Mrs. Payne,

Very truly yours,

H. SIERRA LEONE.

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*From* His Honour Mr. Justice Marshall.

Clifton, *December* 10, 1876.

My Dear Mr. Payne,

I am much obliged to you for sending me your "Almanack" for next year. During my stay at Lagos I found "Payne's Almanack" of constant use, from the extensive and reliable information it contains; and the spirit with which it is conducted reflects great credit upon yourself. I am about to return to my duties, and have no doubt I shall find the issue for 1877 as useful as its predecessors.

I remain, yours truly,

JAMES MARSHALL.

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*From* Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.B.

War Office, Pall Mall, London, S.W.
*February* 1, 1876.

Sir,

I am desired by Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley to thank you for a copy of your "Lagos Almanack for 1876," which he received yesterday, and looked through with much interest.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

CHARLES MORTON.

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*From* His Honour the Chief Justice of the Gold Coast Colony.

Accra, *February* 9th, 1880.

Dear Mr. Payne,

Although I am no longer stationed at Lagos, I find our Lagos Almanack of constant use. I therefore wish to congratulate you on the successful issue of the edition for this year, which again bears witness to the energy and talent which you have exercised in the publication of your Almanack since its commencement.

I remain, yours truly,

JAMES MARSHALL, Chief Justice.

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*From* Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart., to Mrs. Schon.

14, Grosvenor Crescent,
*March* 1, 1876.

Dear Mrs. Schon,

The "Almanack" has arrived, and I beg to thank you for the trouble you have taken in this matter.

I must ask you to convey to Mr. Payne my acknowledgment of his work, and my sense of the ability displayed in compiling it.

It cannot but be most useful on the Coast, and to those here who must make occasional reference to it for information connected with that Coast.

I remain, yours truly,

T. FOWELL BUXTON.



*From the* Secretary of the Royal Colonial Institute.

Sir, London, 15 Strand, W.C., *February* 18, 1881.

I have much pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 15th January, and of the copy of the Almanack for Lagos which accompanies it.

On the part of my colleagues on the Council, and of myself, I beg to tender to you our warm thanks for this valuable addition to our library. I assure you I regard it as especially useful to us, as we have scarcely as much information immediately accessible to us here as I should like of the West Coast of Africa. I feel, therefore, the more indebted to you for your courteous attention in presenting your interesting book to us.

* * * * *

I have, &c.,

FREDERICK YOUNG, Hon. Secretary.

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Professor J. C. Hazeley, of West Africa, and the President of the United States of America.

1014, Bainbridge Street, Philadelphia, Penn.
*May* 1, 1882.

Sir,

I mailed you to-day a West African Almanack for 1882, made by a native African, Mr. John A. Payne, a countryman of mine, who had never been away from his native land. You will from this see what we Africans are doing on our soil.

"Payne's West African Almanack" contains valuable information of the Western Coast of Africa, which may be of some service to you and your Government. By request of my friend and countryman, Mr. Payne, I mail you his "Almanack," and enclose his letter to you; therefore, you will be able to see how Africa has been misrepresented.

I am, Sir, yours truly,

J. C. HAZELEY,
A Native of Africa.

His Excellency President Arthur.

Executive Mansion, Washington,
*May* 3, 1882.

My Dear Sir,

The President has received your note of the 1st inst., with enclosed letter from Mr. John A. Payne, of West Africa, transmitting a copy of his interesting work containing valuable information in regard to that country.

The President desires me to thank you for your kindness, and to request you to convey to Mr. Payne his appreciation of his courtesy.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) FRED. J. PHILLIPS,
Private Secretary.

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*From the* Rev. J. F. Schön, Chaplain to the Royal Naval Hospital, Chatham.

Palm House, New Brompton, Kent.
*April* 2, 1875.

Dear Mr. Payne,

I was much delighted with your "Almanack;" it is deserving of all praise, and will rival with our best works of the kind ere long.

Ever affectionately yours,

J. F. SCHON.

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*From the* Rev. James Johnson.

Freetown, Sierra Leone.
*March* 24, 1874.

My Dear Brother,

I congratulate you upon the success which has attended your efforts to compile an Almanack for Lagos, and the commendation it has received. Such a thing would much delight the Christians of England. I hope the "Almanack" will meet with a large and profitable sale, and you will be encouraged to do more than you have done already.—I am, yours very truly,

J. JOHNSON.

*From the* Rev. D. G. Williams.

Regent, Sierra Leone.
*March* 27, 1874.

My Dear Brother,

I write to thank you very sincerely for the "Almanack" you so kindly sent me. I congratulate you on the success of your efforts. The "Almanack" is a great success, shows a great deal of labour, and contains a variety of useful information on all subjects connected with the civil and ecclesiastical departments of Lagos and its vicinity. It is very highly thought of by all who have seen it. I trust it may have a very wide circulation, and that you may be encouraged to continue it year after year.

Yours sincerely,

D. G. WILLIAMS.

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*From the* Rev. F. W. Smart.

Mission House, Bonny.
*December* 5, 1874.

My Dear Sir,

Allow me to return you my cordial thanks for your kindness in sending me copies of "Payne's Lagos Almanack for 1875." I can assure you the work is admirably and elaborately compiled. I have looked carefully through it, and cannot help bearing testimony to the fact that it is replete with much interesting, accurate, and valuable local and intercolonial information.

I shall have great pleasure in recommending it to King George Pepple and brothers, as well as to all others who may be able duly to appreciate your labours. Meantime you have my best wishes for an extensive circulation of the present issue along the Coast, and for the warm support of all who take an interest in the enlightenment of our race.

With our united kind regards to Mrs. Payne and self,

I remain, yours very sincerely,

F. W. SMART.

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*From the* Rev. James A. Lamb, Local Secretary of the C.M.S. at Sierra Leone, formerly of Lagos, and lately from the East Coast of Africa.

Freetown.
*June* 4, 1879.

Dear Mr. Payne,

By last mail we received your kind present of Almanacks. Please accept our best thanks for them. The amount of information they give is something marvellous, and manifests the diligence and effort you must have put forth to accomplish such a task. But we know you, and are, therefore, not so much surprised. We have not forgotten (and are not likely) your liberal help when we were engaged on the work at Christ Church. Heartily do we wish you success in all your exertions for your country's rise. May you and Mrs. Payne long be spared to be blessings to each other, and to your people. . . . . We shall secure your Almanack in future ourselves. With our united kind regards to Mrs. Payne and yourself,

Believe me, sincerely yours,

JAMES A. LAMB.

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*From the* Rev. James White.

Otta, *August* 8, 1876.

My Dear Mr Payne,

A copy of your invaluable production, on which no ordinary labour has been conferred (I refer to "Payne's Lagos Almanack"), got safely into my possession, for which I return you my sincere thanks. Now that the Sunday lessons are inserted for the use of clergymen, nothing can be more complete, nothing more satisfactory.

The present generation, and generations to come, owe you a debt of gratitude for the valuable and most useful information therein contained in reference to the principal events in connection with the past and present history of the British Settlements on the West Coast of Africa and of Lagos in particular.

With our cordial congratulations,

I am, my dear Mr. Payne, sincerely yours,

J. WHITE.

*From the* Rev. Samuel Pearse.

My Dear Sir, Badagry, *December* 9, 1874.

I received a copy of your "Almanack" from the Commandant, and was agreeably surprised at the many and different important information it contains. I felt it, as a production of much labour and trouble, most creditable to you and to us all. I must heartily congratulate you on your success in the same.

I am, yours very truly,

SAML. PEARSE.

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*From the* Hon. George Hutchinson, M.C.J.P.

North Western Bank Buildings, Liverpool.

Dear Mr. Payne, *May* 1, 1874.

One of your "Almanacks" was sent to me; it is a very useful little book, and does great credit to its compiler. With kind regards to yourself and Mrs. Payne,

Yours very truly,

G. HUTCHINSON.

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*From* Robert Knight Bousfield, Esq.

Dear Sir, Lagos, *Feb.* 16, 1874.

Many thanks for the sundry editions of your "Almanack," and I compliment you on your happy thought and the manner you have given form to it. Might I beg a few more of the "Almanacks" in pamphlet form, as Mr. Hutchinson, my brother, and other friends in England, would, I am sure, be happy to have it. If obtainable from the Publisher (W. J. Johnson, Fleet Street), you need not trouble, as I will have them got from him.

Yours truly,

ROBERT K. BOUSFIELD.

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*From the* Rev. C. A. Gollmer.

Margate, Kent, England.

Dear Sir, *May* 3, 1876.

I desire to thank you for the copy of "Payne's Lagos Almanack for 1876" which you kindly sent me through my friend, the Rev. J. F. Schon, and which I assure you I was much pleased to receive.

You have bestowed much time and labour upon the compilation of the various materials, and deserve praise and reward for preserving many interesting historic facts, and for supplying such a store of valuable and useful information to all classes of people on the West Coast of Africa.

The perusal of your book led me to reflect upon what Lagos was when I first stepped on the shore there in 1852, and what it now is in 1876. What wondrous change for good in every point of view, be it as regards religion, civilization, or commerce.

My heart is as deeply interested in Africa as ever, and my desire is to be able once more to visit your country, not only to witness the change, but if possible to contribute a little more towards the advancement of it, but I fear, though still pretty well and able to do a little work, my health and strength will not admit of realizing my heart's desire, but I pray for Africa.

Wishing you and Mrs. Payne spiritual and temporal blessings, and with best thanks remain,

Yours faithfully,

C. A. GOLLMER.

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*From* Patrick O'Brien, Esq., J.P.

Dear Sir, Lagos, *Feb.* 16, 1874.

Accept my sincere thanks for your very valuable and exhaustive "Almanack" for this year. Notwithstanding all the experience I have had through your kindness of the vast knowledge you possess of the affairs of Lagos and its vicinity, yet I was quite astonished at the extent and minuteness of the details you have so ably and so concisely brought together. Be good enough to send me a dozen copies of each, which I desire to send to my clients, or any friends in England. Assuring you of my kindest regards and of my earnest wishes that you may have the success you so justly merit,

Believe me, yours very sincerely,

PATRICK O'BRIEN.

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*From* Professor Jacob C. Hazeley.

Columbia, South Carolina, United States of America,

Dear Sir, 20th *January*, 1880.

I was proud to see copies of your Almanack, You deserve the greatest praise and honour for such work. I showed them to several persons in this country, who were astonished—for the American people, from misrepresentation of our dear country, consider the African people very ignorant, and even when they come across an educated African, or his work, they will not acknowledge it. This prejudice has arisen from the manner in which our race in this country has been oppressed and kept in ignorance—those of us in Africa being measured by those seen here. You talk of ignorance in Africa, why, even those in the interior are not so ignorant as the majority of our race here. They need to be pitied, and prayed for by us in Africa. . . . I will present them to some of the leading and prominent gentlemen in this country.

I am, dear Sir, yours truly,

J. C. HAZELEY.

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*From* J. H. Coker, Esq.

Ake, Abeokuta.

Dear Mr. Payne, *December* 4, 1874.

I am duly in receipt of your Almanacks for 1875. I am proud to inform you that the gentlemen here patronized it very much, not only for its being done by an African, but also for the manner in which it was got up. Indeed, it is a treasure, and gives an invaluable information of much, if not all, one wishes to know of this part of Western Africa. You will be glad to hear that, in reading some parts of the remarkable occurrences alluding to the Egbas, and being explained to them, they were as if thunderstruck, and wondered how such things could come in to the white man's book.

Allow me to congratulate you on the success which such pains as yours merited.

Yours sincerely,

J. H. COKER.

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*From* Walter Ashcroft, Esq.

Sierra Leone, *December* 12, 1874.

My Dear Sir,

I obtained your valuable "Almanack" from T. J. Sawyerr, and shall have great pleasure in recommending it to my friends. It is an excellent work, and I congratulate you upon the success of your efforts. It is invaluable as a book of reference, and will be highly appreciated by all who are interested in the affairs of Lagos.

With kind regards, I remain, yours truly,

Walter Ashcroft,

Agent, Roebuck, Pickering, and Co., Manchester.

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*From the* "Lagos Times," *January* 12, 1881.

"This work has been sent to us by its talented compiler, and we are very pleased to give it a notice in our paper. A mere glance has sufficed to convince us th t Mr. Payne does not stand in need of any further patronage. The testimonials which he has received from all parts of the world, ay! and from nobles too, in acknowledgment of his praiseworthy efforts, ought by themselves, even apart from the intrinsic value of the work—which is not small—to be enough to establish his reputation.

The Almanack is a monument of patient skill, indefatigable diligence, and untiring industry. Few can form an adequate idea of the immense labour which it requires to bring together, as is here done, such a large mass of facts and varied information as Mr. Payne has supplied. Knowing, as we do, how much he is absorbed in the daily routine of official business, we cannot help wondering how he could yet find time to compile a work of such a magnitude as this.

He tells us that the work has been considerably enlarged, the new articles added being under the following heads: Remarkable Occurrences, Table of Ordinances, Slave-trade Suppression Tables, Table of Market Days for Produce, &c., &c. Boldness in the conception, and thoroughness in the execution, are the two main characteristics which strike us in connection with this work. We cordially wish our countryman much success.



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*From the* "African Times," London, 1876.

"This Almanack ought to have borne the title of 'Lagos and West Coast Almanack.' The super-royal 8vo. edition, in addition to the Calendar and other usual matter, contains a Commercial Directory for Lagos, Porto Novo, Palma, and Leckie, with Names of Occupants of all Public Offices, Jury List, Population and Mortality Tables, Imports, Exports, Shipping, Tonnage, together with copies of all important Official Ordinances and Regulations issued since the annexation of Lagos; also similar information as regards the Gold Coast, Cape Coast, and Accra, with account of Official and Educational Establishments at Sierra Leone and the Gambia. It is not possible to write too highly of Mr. Payne's assiduity and judgment in the compilation of this Almanack, which ought, in one or more of its forms, to be in the hands of every educated person on, and connected with, the West Coast of Africa. The pocket-book size is well got up and full of valuable information, as also the Sheet Almanack; and we again recommend them very strongly to our readers."

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*From* "Evangelical Christendom," London.

*January*, 1877.

"Payne's Lagos Almanack" (W. J. Johnson) has, we observe, elicited the commendation not only of sundry authorities on the West Coast of Africa, but of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies. Many of the treaties and ordinances relating to the suppression of the slave-trade and other matters are here given in full, with a large amount of other matter useful not only to the trader but to the philanthropist. We observe, for example, a Chronological Table of Events connected with the Church Missionary Society's Missions in West and East Africa. Another Chronological Table shows the measures taken by different nations during the past century for the abolition of the slave-trade. British agitation against African slavery is, it appears, just a hundred years old; for it was in 1776 that a resolution against the slave-trade was first moved in the House of Commons. The fact that this reminder should reach us from an African source is suggestive."

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*From the* "Independent" Newspaper, Sierra Leone,

*December* 10, 1874.

"The 'Almanack' is an excellent one, and is evidently from the hands of a compiler who knows what is needed for the purpose. It is certain, therefore, that it will prove of great service, and we hesitate not to commend it to the public at large. It furnishes in a small compass a large amount of valuable information on a variety of subjects, and deals with all matters of which it treats in a clear and intelligent manner. We congratulate Mr. Payne on the success that has attended his valuable work, which is about the best of its kind that we have seen. There can be no doubt that the inhabitants of Lagos, and of the countries immediately adjacent, owe him a debt of gratitude for the laborious researches by which past local events have been traced, and are now recorded for the information and guidance of generations to come. But what goes further to enhance the value of the 'Almanack' is that it does not confine itself to Lagos only, but takes a comprehensive view of all the British Settlements on the West Coast. This ought to render it a popular work along the entire Coast, and gain for it that amount of patronage that may in some measure compensate the compiler for the immense amount of labour and time which have evidently been spent upon the work. No official should be without a copy, for to them, in a special manner, it will prove an interesting and valuable source of information."

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*From the* "Gold Coast Times," Cape Coast,

*December* 31, 1874.

"This Almanack has been got up with great care, and reflects considerable credit on the compiler.

"It contains a mass of valuable information, which must have cost the compiler no small amount of time and labour to have obtained. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on Mr. Payne for the able manner in which he has succeeded in putting together so clearly and intelligibly the information he has collected from various sources. You have within a small range a variety of topics, the interest in which is enhanced by the way in which they are dealt with.

"This Almanack stands first and foremost of those compiled on the West Coast, and the sister Settlements would do well if they could succeed in inducing some others to enter the lists, and not allow Mr. Payne to carry off all the honours of the field.

"We heartily congratulate the compiler on having given to the public so valuable a work, and wish him all success."

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*From the* "European Mail," London,

*May* 1, 1879.

We have received a copy of "Payne's Lagos and West African Almanack and Diary for 1879," and must compliment the author upon the care and attention bestowed upon its compilation. Full of varied and important information, it affords a most handy book of reference, and is almost indispensable to those having business relations with the West Coast. The size of the Almanack testifies to the present prosperous condition of Lagos, and if the island continues to advance in the future as it has done in the past, Mr. Payne's expectation of seeing it become the Liverpool of Western Africa will very soon be realised. The interesting historic facts relating to the island are not the least interesting portion of the volume, which we most cordially commend to the notice of our readers.

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*From the* "Anti-Slavery Reporter."

"London, *Dec.* 23, 1880.

"We have received from Mr. John Payne a copy of his 'Lagos and West African Almanack for 1881,' for which we are much obliged. This work contains much valuable information, and will be of use to all who have any interest in West Africa. There are four engravings of public buildings in Lagos, from which we note that, as usual, wherever the English settle, they build their churches and chapels exactly after the pattern of those at home, without any regard to the requirements of a tropical climate.

"There are very extensive and elaborate tables, evidently compiled with the greatest care, and teeming with statistics relating to Lagos, the Gold Coast Settlements, Sierra Leone, &c.

"We note also an interesting chronological table of treatise and conventions for the suppression of the slave-trade in all parts of the world."

*From the* "COLUMBIA REGISTER," S. C., United States of America.

28th *January*, 1880.

Professor Jacob C. Hazeley, the native African who lectured here last evening, showed us some very interesting articles yesterday. . . . He showed us also a copy of the Lagos and West African Almanack for 1879. This is a neat pocket-book, and contains much valuable information about that country. Lagos is a town in West Africa.

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*From the* "NEGRO" NEWSPAPER, Sierra Leone, *March* 18, 1874.

"We have been favoured with a copy of 'Payne's Lagos Almanack,' which may be seen at any time at the store of the publisher of this journal, and which, for execution, neatness, and design, is one of the best Almanacks we have ever seen. To residents in Lagos and the circumjacent regions, it would be useful as a book of reference, as it contains a great deal of what is local, and may be used as a chronological table of principal events within the Egba territory. Mr. Payne certainly deserves the thanks of the Lagos community for the host of valuable information he has placed within the reach of all who could read, and by whom such a labour of years cannot be but duly appreciated. We congratulate Mr. Payne on the success that has attended his maiden efforts, and hope that not only at Lagos, but in Sierra Leone also, there may be a large demand for so able and valuable a production, which, as a book of reference in matters relating to Lagos and the adjacent countries, has seldom been surpassed."

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*From the* "CHRISTIAN RECORDER," Philadelphia, United States of America, *May* 18, 1882.

To Professor J. C. Hazeley, the native African, we are indebted for a copy of "Payne's Lagos and West African Almanack and Diary" for 1882. As curious as it is interesting, and as valuable as it is instructive, we prize it exceedingly high. In brushing away the cobwebs which hang over many eyes in regard to Africa, Professor Hazeley is doing a good work.

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*From the* WORKS OF REV. J. G. CHRISTALLER, of the Basel German Evangelical Mission, West Africa, published at Schorndorf, Wurtemberg, *August*, 1881.

"Payne's Lagos and West African Almanack" contains much valuable matter, though more of a statistical than geographical character, and more of Lagos and its vicinity than of the other parts of the Gold Coast Colony. Its yearly issues might be made the receptacle for geographical and historical contributions.

# PAYNE'S
# LAGOS AND WEST AFRICAN ALMANACK AND DIARY, 1883.

## JANUARY,

Derived from *Janus*, a god who presided over doors and entrances.

PHASES OF THE MOON IN ENGLAND.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st. | Last Quarter | .. | 0h 50m | P.M. |
| 9th. | New Moon .. | .. | 5h 59m | A.M. |
| 16th. | First Quarter | .. | 0h 48m | A.M. |
| 23rd. | Full Moon .. | .. | 7h 16m | A.M. |
| 31st. | Last Quarter.. | .. | 10h 27m | A.M. |

| Day of Mth. | Day of Wk. | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | M | Slave Treaty made with Lagos, 1852. |
| 2 | Tu | "Iwe Irokin" published in Abeokuta, 1860. |
| 3 | W | Eng. & Dutch exchange territory, Gold C. 1868. |
| 4 | Th | Special Political Mission sent to Ibadan, 1867. |
| 5 | F | Slave Treaty made with Egba, 1852. |
| 6 | S | Church Mission opened at Lagos, 1852. |
| 7 | S | Civil War in Lagos *alias* Ija Afasegbojo, 1853. |
| 8 | M | 1st Ordinance to levy duty on goods passed, '62. |
| 9 | Tu | The foreigners protested against it. |
| 10 | W | Cpt.Cooper,late Col.Sec.,died at the Gambia,'77 |
| 11 | Th | Small-pox epidemic raged in Lagos, 1878. |
| 12 | F | Slave Treaty signed with Dahomey, 1852. |
| 13 | S | Dahomey sent to negot. p'ce with Abeukta, '77. |
| 14 | S | Reception of Consul Beecroft at Abeokuta, 1852. |
| 15 | M | Rev. H. Venn, B.D., Sec. C.M.S., d., 1873. |
| 16 | Tu | Prince Arrobiekeh, of Jebu Ode, at Lagos, 76. |
| 17 | W | Battle of Abogoo, Gold Coast, 1874. |
| 18 | Th | |
| 19 | F | Civil War at Ibadan, 1877. |
| 20 | S | Mr. Watson, Chief Magistrate, arrived, 1863. |
| 21 | S | Sir Charles Macarthy killed, 1824. |
| 22 | M | Governor Freeman arrived, 1862. |
| 23 | Tu | Duke of Edinburgh m. 1874. [Calabar, 1864. |
| 24 | W | Seven merchant vessels destroyed by fire in New |
| 25 | Th | Ibadan def. by the Effon, with great loss, 1876. |
| 26 | F | Signor G. Pittaluga died, 1864. |
| 27 | S | Prince Arrobiekeh left for Jebu Ode, 1876. |
| 28 | S | Meeting of King Docemo and Kosoko's Chiefs |
| 29 | M | Bat. of Borborassie, 1874. [at Ikosi, 1854. |
| 30 | Tu | Dr. Gouldsbury reached Salagha, 1876. |
| 31 | W | Battle fought at Amoaful, 1874. |

## FEBRUARY,

Supposed to be derived from *Februa*, a name of the goddess Juno.

PHASES OF THE MOON IN ENGLAND.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7th. | New Moon .. | .. | 6h 10m | P.M. |
| 14th. | First Quarter.. | .. | 9h 55m | A.M. |
| 22nd. | Full Moon .. | .. | 0h 18m | A.M. |

| Day of Mth. | Day of Wk. | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Th | Battle fought at Becquah, Gold Coast, 1874. |
| 2 | F | Battles of Amoaful, Aduabin, and Fommanah, |
| 3 | S | Sogee, K. of Porto Novo, died, 1864. [1874 |
| 4 | S | Coomassie taken by Sir G. Wolseley, 1874. |
| 5 | M | Seriki, War Chief of Ikorodu, died, 1876. |
| 6 | Tu | Ijayi War broke out, 1860. |
| 7 | W | Great fire in Little Popo, 90 persons killed. |
| 8 | Th | Governor Freeling reached Lagos, 1877. |
| 9 | F | Rev. Jas. Johnson presented with address, '77. |
| 10 | S | Chief Odunasi died, 1877. |
| 11 | S | Mepon ascended the throne of Porto Novo, 1864. |
| 12 | M | Cricket match, H.M.S. Sirius *v.* Lagos Eleven, |
| 13 | Tu | James Thompson died, 1869. [1877. |
| 14 | W | Gun & rocket firing in the town prohibited, '77. |
| 15 | Th | F. S. Galvoa died, 1874, aged 37. |
| 16 | F | Bishop Aller died in Cape Palmas, 1874. |
| 17 | S | Chief Mag. Watson d., 1863. [at Epe, 1863. |
| 18 | S | Major Leveson and Lt. Dolben, R.N., wounded |
| 19 | M | Sir T. F. Buxton, Bart., died, 1845. [1875, |
| 20 | Tu | King of Iseyin laid foundation-stone of church. |
| 21 | W | W. J. Maxwell, Dep.-Coll. Customs, d., 1874 |
| 22 | Th | French Treaty with Porto Novo, 1865. |
| 23 | F | Great fire in Abeokuta, 1865. |
| 24 | S | King of Dahomey fined £6,000, 1876. |
| 25 | S | Slave Treaty signed with Jebu, 1852. |
| 26 | M | Great fire in Whydah, 1864. [kuta, 1877. |
| 27 | Tu | The Queen remonstrated Dahomey about Abeo- |
| 28 | W | S. Leone Industrial Exhibition op., 1865. Rev. [Jas. Johnson arrived in Abeokuta, 1877. |

## PROPER LESSONS FOR THE YEAR 1883.

JAN. 6.—EPIPHANY.—*Morning:* Is. 60; Luke 3, v. 15 to v. 23. *Evening:* Is. 49, v. 13 to v. 24; John 2 to v. 12.

" 7.—1ST SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.—*Morning:* Is. 51; Matt. 4, v. 23 to v. 13; *Evening:* Is. 52, v. 13 and 53, or 51; Acts 4 to v. 32.

" 14.—2ND SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.—*Morning:* Is. 55; Matt. 8, v. 18. *Evening:* Is. 57 or 61; Acts 8, v. 26.

" 21.—SEPTUAGESIMA SUNDAY.—*Morning:* Gen. 1 and 2, to v. 4; Rev. 21 to v. 9. *Evening:* Gen. 2, v. 4, or Job 38; Rev. 21, v. 9, to 22, v. 6.

" 28.—SEXAGESIMA SUNDAY.—*Morning:* Gen. 3; Matt. 15, to v. 21. *Evening:* Gen. 6 or 8; Acts 17, to v. 16.

FEB. 4.—QUINQUAGESIMA SUNDAY.—*Morning:* Gen. 9, to v. 20; Matt. 19, v. 27 to 20, v. 17. *Evening:* Gen. 12 or 13; Acts 21, to v. 17.

" 11.—1ST SUNDAY IN LENT.—*Morning:* Gen. 19, v. 12—30; Matt. 23, v. 13. *Evening:* Gen. 22, to v. 20, or 23; Acts 26.

" 18.—2ND SUNDAY IN LENT.—*Morning:* Gen. 27, to v. 41; Matt. 26, to v. 57. *Evening:* Gen. 28 or 32; Romans 2, v. 17.

" 25.—3RD SUNDAY IN LENT.—*Morning:* Gen. 37; Mark 2, to v. 23. *Evening:* Gen. 39 or 40; Rom. 8, v. 18.

MAR. 4.—4TH SUNDAY IN LENT.—*Morning:* Gen 42; Mark 6, v. 14—30. *Evening:* Gen. 43 or 45; Rom. 13.

MAR. 11.—5TH SUNDAY IN LENT.—*Morning:* Exod. 3; Mark 10, to v. 32. *Evening:* Exod. 5 or 6, to v. 14; 1 Cor. 4, to v. 18.

" 18.—PALM SUNDAY.—*Morning;* Exod. 9; Matt. 26. *Evening:* Exod. 10, or 11; Luke 19, v. 28, or 20, v. 9—21.

" 23.—GOOD FRIDAY.—*Morning:* Gen. 22, to v. 20; John 18. *Evening:* Is. 52, v. 13, and 53; 1 Peter 2.

" 25.—EASTER SUNDAY.—*Morning:* Exod. 12, to v. 29; Rev. 1, v. 10 to 19. *Evening:* Exod. 12, v. 29, or 14; John 20, v. 11—19, or Rev. 5.

APRIL 1.—1ST SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.—*Morning:* Numb. 16, to v. 36; 1 Cor. 15, to v. 29. *Evening:* Numb. 16, v. 36, or 17, to v. 12; 1 John 20, v. 24—30.

" 8.—2ND SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.—*Morning:* Numb. 20, to v. 14; Luke 9, to v. 28. *Evening:* Numb. 20, v. 14—21, v. 16, or 21, v. 10; 2 Cor. 11 v. 30, to 12, v. 14.

" 15.—3RD SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.—*Morning:* Numb. 22; Luke 12, v. 35. *Evening:* Numb. 23, or 24; Gal. 5, v. 13.

" 22.—4TH SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.—*Morning:* Deut. 4 to v. 23; Luke 17, to v. 20. *Evening:* Deut. 4. v. 25 or 5; Eph. 5, v. 22 to 6, v. 10.

## MARCH,

So called from *Mars*, the god of War.

PHASES OF THE MOON IN ENGLAND.
2nd. Last Quarter .. 5h 26m A.M.
9th. New Moon .. .. 4h 31m A.M.
15th. First Quarter .. 8h 31m P.M.
23rd. Full Moon .. .. 6h 5m P.M.
31st. Last Quarter .. 8h 21m P.M.

| Day of Mth. | Day of Wk. | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Th | Treaty of peace between Liberia & Grebo s., '76. |
| 2 | F | Robbery of 1,000 kegs at the magazine, 1877. |
| 3 | S | Dahomians attacked Abeokuta, 1851. |
| 4 | S | Great fire in Lagos, 1859. |
| 5 | M | Ishagga destroyed by the Dahomians, 1862. |
| 6 | Tu | Ch. Mag. Way embarked finally for Eng., 1871. |
| 7 | W | Cpt. Ribeiro embez'd £8,000, & absconded, '77. |
| 8 | Th | St. Mary, Gambia, purchased by Eng. 1816., |
| 9 | F | Col. Ord, H.M. Com., presented his report, 1865. |
| 10 | S | Foundation of Church Auxiliary Asso., 1876. |
| 11 | S | Mr. M. F. Willoughby, C.M.S. Catechist, d., 1872 |
| 12 | M | Conference of Agents C.M.S. *re* slavery, 1880 |
| 13 | Tu | Dahomians destroyed Aibo, 1862. |
| 14 | W | Church Missions commenced at Leckie, 1874. |
| 15 | Th | Dahomians defeated before Abeokuta, 1864. |
| 16 | F | Governor Keate died at Cape Coast, 1873. |
| 17 | S | Ibadans destroyed Ijayi, 1862. |
| 18 | S | Slave Trade Treaty with Badagry, 1852. |
| 19 | M | Elmina Fort built by Portuguese, 1481. |
| 20 | Tu | Gambia cession to French abandoned, 1876. |
| 21 | W | Rd. and John Lander reached Badagry, 1830. |
| 22 | Th | Rev. H. & Mrs. Townsend emb. final. for Eng. '76 |
| 23 | F | Egba Chief sent letter and presents to the Queen, |
| 24 | S | Bishop Weeks died, 1857. [1848. |
| 25 | S | Isheri Market closed by the Egbas, 1862. |
| 26 | M | Dahomians attacked Abeokuta, 1863. |
| 27 | Tu | Slave Treaty signed with Congo Chiefs, 1876. |
| 28 | W | *Gold Coast Times* published at Cape Coast, '74. |
| 29 | Th | Siege of Ikorodu raised, 1865. |
| 30 | F | Chief Justice Carr of S. Leeone, retired, 1867. |
| 31 | S | Foundation of St. Paul's Church laid, 1870. |

## APRIL,

Derived from a Latin verb, signifying "to open."

PHASES OF THE MOON IN ENGLAND.
7th. New Moon .. .. 1h 36m P.M.
14th. First Quarter .. 8h 50m A.M.
22nd. Full Moon .. .. 11h 27m A.M.
30th. Last Quarter .. 7h 3m A.M.

| Day of Mth. | Day of Wk. | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | S | Awaye destroyed by the Ibadans, 1852. |
| 2 | M | Christ Church Vower completed, 1877. |
| 3 | Tu | Georgiana Payne died, 1857. [1874. |
| 4 | W | Ch. Mag. Mayne finally embarked for England, |
| 5 | Th | Opening of Sup. Court under new regime, '77. |
| 6 | F | Civil War bet Mahom. pop. of Abeokuta, 1376 |
| 7 | S | Governor Freeman died at Tunis, 1865. |
| 8 | S | Fernando Po ceded to Spain, 1778. |
| 9 | M | Rev. C. A. Gollmer emb. finally for Eng., 1876. |
| 10 | Tu | 7. Heavy tornado, trees 26 yrs old fell, 1876. |
| 11 | W | 8. Administrator Dumaresq died, 1878. |
| 12 | Th | Ake Church and Mission destroyed by fire, 1866. |
| 13 | F | Mrs. King, w. of late Rev. T. King, died, 1876. |
| 14 | S | Ibadan closed all roads to Ijesha, 1866. |
| 15 | S | Madame Tinubu expelled from Lagos, 1856. |
| 16 | M | Lieut. Lodder, R.N., reached Abeokuta, 1860. |
| 17 | Tu | Consul Campbell died, 1859. |
| 18 | W | Dr. Livingstone's body interred, Westr. Abbey, |
| 19 | Th | [London, 1874. |
| 20 | F | Anthropological Society attacked Christian Mis- |
| 21 | S | Admiral Patey arrived, 1866. [sion, 1865. |
| 22 | S | Lieut. Lodder, R.N., reached Ibadan, 1360. |
| 23 | M | Porto Novo Expedition under Com. Edmonstone, |
| 24 | Tu | Civil War at Ogbomoso, 1866. [1861. |
| 25 | W | Cholera at Gambia, 1860. Gov. Hennessy lnd. |
| 26 | Th | Ex-King Kosoko died, 1872. [1872. |
| 27 | F | Ashanti King Quacoe Duah died, 1867. |
| 28 | S | The Queen proclaimed Empress of India, 1877. |
| 29 | S | Dr. Irving, R.N., lay agent C.M.S., died, 1855. |
| 30 | M | Lagos C.M. Gleaner pub. '76. Dahomians re- |
| | | [treated before Abeokuta, '73. |

## PROPER LESSONS—*(continued).*

APRIL 29.—ROGATION SUNDAY.—*Morning:* Deut. 6; Luke 20, v. 27 to 21, v. 5. *Evening:* Deut. 9 or 10; Col. 1, v. 21 to 2, v. 8.

MAY 3.—ASCENSION DAY.—*Morning:* Dan. 7, v. 9—15; Luke 24, v. 44. *Evening:* 2 Kings 2, to v. 16; Heb. 4.

" 6.—SUNDAY AFTER ASCENSION DAY.—*Morning:* Deut. 30; Luke 28, v. 26—50. *Evening:* Deut. 34, or Josh. 1; 1 Thes. 3.

" 13.—WHITSUN DAY.—*Morning:* Deut. 16, to v. 18; Rom. 8, to v. 18. *Evening:* Is. 11 or Ezek. 36, v. 25; Gal. 5, v. 16, or Acts 18, v. 24, to 19, v. 21.

" 20.—TRINITY SUNDAY.—*Morning:* Is. 6, to v. 11; Rev. 1, to v. 9. *Even.:* Gen. 18, or 1 and 2 to v. 4; Ephes. 4, to v. 17, or Matt. 3.

" 27.—1ST SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—*Morning:* Jos. 3. v. 7—4, v. 15; Luke 10, v. 22. *Evening:* Josh. 5, v. 13 to 6, v. 21, or 24; Heb. 2 and 3, to v. 7.

JUNE 3.—2ND SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—*Morning:* Judges 4; John 14; *Evening:* Judges 5, or 6, v. 11; Heb. 10, to v. 19.

" 10.—3RD SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—*Morning:* 1 Sam. 2, to v. 27; John 19, to v. 25. *Evening:* 1 Sam. 3, or 4, to v. 19; James 2.

" 17.—4TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—*Morning:* 1 Samuel 12; Acts 2, to v. 22 *Evening:* 1 Sam. 13, or Ruth 1; 1 Pet. 2 v. 11 to 3, v. 8.

" 24.—5TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—*Morning:* 1 Samuel 15, to v. 24; or Malachi 3, to v. 7; Matt. 3. *Evening:* 1 Sam. 16 or 17, or Malachi 4; Matt. 14, to v. 13.

JULY 1.—6TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—*Morning:* 2 Sam. 1; Acts 9, v. 23. *Evening:* 2 Sam. 12, to v. 24, or 18; 1 John 4, v. 7.

" 8.—7TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—*Morning:* 1 Chron. 21; Acts 14. *Evening:* 1 Chron. 22, or 28, to v. 21; Matt. 3.

" 15.—8TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—*Morning:* 1 Chron. 29, v. 9—29; Acts 18, v. 24 to 19, v. 21. *Evening:* 2 Chron. 1, or 1 Kings 3; Matt. 7, v. 7.

" 22.—9TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—*Morning:* 1 Kings 10, to v. 25; Acts 22, v. 23 to 23, v. 12. *Evening:* 1 Kings 11, to v. 15, or 11, v. 26; Matt. 11.

" 29.—10TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—*Morning:* 1 Kings 12; Acts 28, to v. 17. *Evening:* 1 Kings 13, or 17; Matt. 15, to v. 21.

AUG. 5.—11TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—*Morning:* 1 Kings 18; Rom. 5. *Evening:* 1 Kings 19, or 21; Matt. 19, v. 3—27.

" 12.—12TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—*Morning:* 1 Kings 22, to v. 41; Rom. 10. *Evening:* 2 Kings 2, to v. 16, or 4, v. 8—38 Matt. 22, v. 4 to 23, v. 13.

" 19.—13TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY—*Morning:* 2 Kings 5; Rom. 16; *Even.:* 2 Kings 6, to v. 24, or 7; Matt. 26, v. 31—57.

AUG. 26.—14TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. — *Morning:* 2 Kings 9; 1 Cor. 7, to v. 25. *Evening:* 2 Kings 10, to v. 32, or 13; Mark 1, v. 21.

SEPT. 2.—15TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—*Morning:* 2 Kings 18; 1 Cor. 12, to v. 28. *Evening:* 2 Kings 19 or 23, to v. 31; Mark 6, to v. 14.

" 9.—16TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—*Morning:* 2 Chron. 36; 2 Cor. 1, to v 23. *Evening:* Neh. 1 and 2, to v. 9, or 8; Mark 9, v. 30.

" 16.—17TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—*Morning:* Jer. 5; 2 Cor. 8. *Evening:* Jer. 22, or 35; Mark 13, v. 14.

" 23.—18TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—*Morning:* Jer. 36; Gal. 2. *Evening:* Ezek. 2, or 13, to v. 17; Luke 1, v. 26—57.

" 30.—19TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—*Morning:* Ezek. 14; Eph. 1. *Evening:* Ezek. 18, or 24, v. 15; Luke 4, v. 16.

OCT. 7.—20TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—*Morning:* Ezek. 34; Phil. 1. *Evening:* Ezek. 37, or Dan. 1; Luke 8, to v. 26.

" 14.—21ST SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—*Morning:* Dan. 3; Col. 3, to v. 18. *Evening:* Dan. 4, or 5; Luke 11, v. 29.

" 21.—22ND SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—*Morning:* Dan. 6; 2 Thess. 1. *Evening:* Dan. 7, v. 9, or 12; Luke 15, v. 11.

" 28.—23RD SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—*Morning:* Hosea 14, or Is. 28, v. 9—17; 1 Tim. 5. *Evening:* Joel 2, v. 21, or 3, v. 9, or Jer. 3, v. 12—19; Luke 19, v. 28.

NOV. 4.—24TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—*Morning:* Amos 3; Titus 1. *Evening:* Amos 5 or 9; Luke 22, v. 54.

" 11.—25TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—*Morning:* Micah 4 and 5, to v. 8; Heb. 4, v. 14, and 5. *Evening:* Micah 6 or 7; John 2.

" 18.—26TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—*Morning:* Hab. 2; Heb. 11, v. 17. Hab. 3, or Zep. 3; John 6, to v. 22.

" 25.—27TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—*Morning:* Eccles. 11 and 12; James 4. *Evening:* Hag. 2, to v. 10, or Mal. 3 and 4; John 9, to v. 39.

DEC. 2.—1ST SUNDAY IN ADVENT.—*Morning:* Is. 1; 1 Pet. 4, v. 7. *Evening:* Is. 2 or 4, v. 2; John 12, v. 20.

" 9.—2ND SUNDAY IN ADVENT.—*Morning:* Is. 5.; 1 John 2, v. 15. *Evening:* Is. 11, to v. 11, or 24; John 17.

" 16.—3RD SUNDAY IN ADVENT.—*Morning:* Is. 25; Jude. *Evening:* Is. 26, or 28, v. 5—19; John 21.

" 23.—4TH SUNDAY IN ADVENT.—*Morning:* Is. 30, to v. 27; Rev. 14. *Evening:* Is. 32 or 33, v. 2—23; Rev. 12.

" 25.—CHRISTMAS DAY.—*Morning:* Is. 9, to v. 8; Luke 2, to v. 15. *Evening:* Is. 7, v. 10—17; Titus 3, v. 4—9.

" 30.—1ST SUNDAY AFTER CHRISTMAS.—*Morning;* Is. 35; Rev. 20. *Evening:* Is. 38 or 49; Rev. 21, to v. 21.



## MAY,

According to some, from *Maia*, the mother goddess.

PHASES OF THE MOON IN ENGLAND.
6th. New Moon .. .. 9h 58m P.M.
13th. First Quarter .. 10h 54m P.M.
22nd. Full Moon .. .. 3h 12m A.M.
29th. Last Quarter .. 2h 23m P.M.

| Day of Mth. | Day of Wk. | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Tu | [trot before the Queen at Aldershot, 1876 |
| 2 | W | Offi. Alli, S.-M. Johnson and Awudu (Houssas) |
| 3 | Th | The Magistrates at Accra resigned, 1868. |
| 4 | F | Doctor Livingstone died at Ilala, 1873. |
| 5 | S | Judge Marshall's Lecture on Commerce, &c., '76 |
| 6 | S | Consul Freeman proclaimed Governor, 1862. |
| 7 | M | The gunboat Dalmatte arrived in Lagoon, 1864. |
| 8 | Tu | Lt.-Gov. Lees distributed Ashanti Medals, 1876 |
| 9 | W | Battle of Bobecoomah, 1863. |
| 10 | Th | Baptist Chapel opened for Divine Worship, '77. |
| 11 | F | A. Brown opened new market-houses, Faji, '78 |
| 12 | S | Demonetization of dollars proclaimed, 1880. |
| 13 | S | Mrs. Van Cooten, C.M.S., d. at Badagry, 1850. |
| 14 | M | Reception of Gov. Mulliner at Abeokuta, 1863. |
| 15 | Tu | Rev. H. Townsend, C.M.S., retired, 1876. |
| 16 | W | S.S. Gambia wrecked off Cape Palmas, 1877. |
| 17 | Th | Consul Foote died, 1861. |
| 18 | F | Rev. J. M. Harden, Baptist Mission, died. 1864. |
| 19 | S | Ejirin market opened for trade, 1873. |
| 20 | S | Consul Campbell visited Abeokuta, 1858. |
| 21 | M | Sixty men, 5th W.I.R., mutinied at Ebute Metta, |
| 22 | Tu | Bishopric of Sierra Leone founded, 1852. [1865. |
| 23 | W | Mrs. M. Barnes, C. Coast, died, 1876, aged 70 |
| 24 | Th | Queen Victoria born, 1819. |
| 25 | F | Lieut. C. Hopes and 12 men of H.M.S. Brune |
| 26 | S | [drowned on the Bar, 1858. |
| 27 | S | Mrs. Faulkner, C.M S. died, 1877, aged 43. |
| 28 | M | Consul Taylor left Lagos for Abeokuta, 1862. |
| 29 | Tu | [Bishop Bowen died, 1859. |
| 30 | W | Gunpowder exploded at Ikorudu Market, 1874. |
| 31 | Th | J. George, alias Ozoba, died at Abeokuta, '76 |

## JUNE,

From *Juno*, in whose honour a yearly festival was held—*vide* Ovid

PHASES OF THE MOON IN ENGLAND.
5th. New Moon .. .. 6h 13m A.M.
12th. First Quarter .. 2h 42m P.M.
20th. Full Moon .. .. 4h 32m P.M.
27th. Last Quarter .. 7h 38m P.M.

| Day of Mth. | Day of Wk. | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | F | Prince Napoleon killed by Zulus, 1879. |
| 2 | S | Grand Jury abolished, 1870. |
| 3 | S | Egba refused Consul Taylor, 1862. |
| 4 | M | Mesi ascended the throne of Porto Novo, 1872. |
| 5 | Tu | [Rev. S. Crowther ord., 1843 |
| 6 | W | Slave Treaty with Zanzibar ratified, 1873. |
| 7 | Th | *Anglo-African* published, 1863. |
| 8 | F | King Akitoye driven back by Kosoko, 1845. |
| 9 | S | [for Divine Worship, 1869. |
| 10 | S | Slave Trade abol., 1846. Christ Church opened |
| 11 | M | Consul Beecroft died in Fernando Po, 1854. |
| 12 | Tu | Dr. Harrison, M.B., died off Accra, 1864. |
| 13 | W | Defeat of the Ashantis at Elmina, 1873. |
| 14 | Th | Abeokuta road opened, 1873. |
| 15 | F | War operations in River Volta, 1870. |
| 16 | S | Akitoye and Mewa defeated Kosoko at Badagry, |
| 17 | S | Consul Brand died at sea, 1860. [1851. |
| 18 | M | Captain Glover completed surveying the Volta, |
| 19 | Tu | Egbas destroyed Makun, 1862. [1870. |
| 20 | W | Etiennette Bonjouir, Sister of Charity, died, |
| 21 | Th | W. Lewis died, 1875. [1874. |
| 22 | F | *African Times* est., 1860. |
| 23 | S | Rev. C. F. Lieb attacked in Abeokuta, 1866. |
| 24 | S | Legislative Council formed, 1862. |
| 25 | M | Police Court held in Tinubu square, 1869. |
| 26 | Tu | |
| 27 | W | African Aid Society closed, 1866. |
| 28 | Th | |
| 29 | F | Rev. S. A. Crowther consecrated Bishop of |
| 30 | S | [Niger, 1864. |

## THE ROYAL FAMILY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

| | BORN. |
|---|---|
| Queen Victoria | May 24, 1819. |
| Princess Royal (Prin. F. W. of Prussia) | Nov. 21, 1840. |
| Prince of Wales | Nov. 9, 1841. |
| Duke of Edinburgh | Aug. 6, 1844. |
| Princess Helena (P. Christian, Augustnbg) | May 25, 1846. |
| Princess Louise (married to Marq. of Lorne) | Mar. 18, 1848. |
| Duke of Connaught | May 1, 1850. |
| Prince Leopold George Duncan Albert | April 7, 1853. |
| Princess Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodore | April 14, 1857. |

## HER MAJESTY'S MINISTERS AND OFFICERS OF STATE.

*First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer*—Mr. W. E. Gladstone.
*Lord High Chancellor*—Lord Selborne.
*Lord Privy Seal*—Lord Carlingford.
*Lord President of the Council*—Earl Spencer.
*Sec. of State for the Home Dept.*—Sir W. V. Harcourt.
*Sec. of State for Foreign Affairs*—Earl Granville.
*Secretary of State for the Colonies*—Earl of Kimberley.
*Sec. of State for the War Department*—Mr. Childers.
*Sec. of State for the Govt. of India*—Marquis of Hartington.
*First Lord of the Admiralty*—Earl of Northbrook.
*Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster*—Earl of Kimberley.
*Pres. of the Local Government Board*—Mr. J. Dodson.
*President of the Board of Trade*—Mr. J. Chamberlain.

*The above form the* CABINET.

*Postmaster-General*—Mr. H. Fawcett.
*President of Com. of Council on Education*—Earl Spencer.
*V.-Pres. of Com. of Council on Education*—Mr. Mundella.
*Chief Secretary for Ireland*—Mr. G. O. Trevelyan.
*Field-Marshal Com.-in-Chief*—Duke of Cambridge, K.G.
*Chief Commissioner of Works, &c.*—G. J. Shaw Lefevre.
*Lord Chamberlain*—Earl of Kenmare.
*Vice-Chamberlain*—Lord C. Bruce.
*Lord Great Chamberlain*—Lord Aveland.
*Commissioners of Woods and Forests*—Hon. C. A. Gore, Sir H. B. Loch, K.C.B.
*Junior Lords of the Treasury*—Mr. C. C. Cotes, Mr. Herbert Gladstone, Mr. R. W. Duff.
*Joint Secretaries to the Treasury*—Lord R. Grosvenor, Mr. L. H. Courtney.
*Junior Lords of the Admiralty*—Sir A. C. Key, Lord John Hay, Rear-Admiral T. Brandreth.
*Civil Lord of the Admiralty.*—Sir T. Brassey.
*Secretary to the Board of Trade*—Mr. Thos. H. Farrer.
*Secretary to the Local Government Board*—Mr. T. J. Hibbert.
*Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs*—Sir C. W. Dilke.
*Under-Secretary for the Colonies*—Mr. A. Evelyn Ashley.
*Under-Secretary for War*—Earl of Morley.
*Under-Secretary for India*—Viscount Enfield.
*Attorney-General*—Sir H. James.
*Solicitor-General*—Sir Farrer Herschell.
*Judge Advocate-General*—Mr. O. Morgan.

### SCOTLAND.

*Lord-Advocate*—Mr. J. B. Balfour.
*Solicitor-General*—Mr. Alexander Asher.
*Commander of the Forces*—Major-General A. M. Macdonald.

### IRELAND.

*Lord-Lieutenant*—Earl Spencer.
*Lord Chancellor*—Mr. Hugh Law.
*Attorney-General*—Mr. W. M. Johnson.
*Solicitor-General*—Mr. A. M. Porter.
*Commander of the Forces*—General Sir M. T. Steele, K.C.B.

## JULY,

Named after *Julius Cæsar.*

PHASES OF THE MOON IN ENGLAND.
4th. New Moon .. .. 3h 4m P.M.
12th. First Quarter .. 7h 49m A.M.
20th. Full Moon .. .. 3h 31m A.M.
27th. Last Quarter .. 0h 13m A.M.

| Day of Mth. | Day of Wk. | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | S | Dahomian Ports Blockade, 1876. |
| 2 | M | Chief Tapa Osodi died, 1868. Samuel Lewis, |
| 3 | Tu | [B.L., married Miss Horton, 1874. |
| 4 | W | |
| 5 | Th | |
| 6 | F | Akodu, Com.-in-Chief Egba Army, killed, 1874. |
| 7 | S | Captain A. T. Jones, W.I.R., died, 1861. |
| 8 | S | Steamship Monrovia wrecked, 1876. |
| 9 | M | [1863. |
| 10 | Tu | Slight shock of earthquake felt at Abeokuta, |
| 11 | W | Consul Hartley died, 1877. |
| 12 | Th | [the Nun, 1854. |
| 13 | F | The Pleiad, commanded by Dr. Baikie, reached |
| 14 | S | Blockade on Abeokuta road removed, 1865. |
| 15 | S | |
| 16 | M | Abeokuta Commercial Assoc. formed, 1860. |
| 17 | Tu | Debating Club formed, 1863. Rev. C. Flad, |
| 18 | W | Bp. Wilberforce d. 1873. [C.M.S., d., 1861. |
| 19 | Th | |
| 20 | F | Captain John drowned on the Bar, 1874. |
| 21 | S | Mungo Park reached the Niger, 1796. |
| 22 | S | |
| 23 | M | [the succour of King Akitoye, 1851. |
| 24 | Tu | 800 Egbas, under Bashorun, reached Lagos to |
| 25 | W | Liberian Independence declared, 1847. |
| 26 | Th | Mr. James Wilson died, 1874. |
| 27 | F | H.M.S. Prometheus, off British Consulate, 1861. |
| 28 | S | United States Squadron arrived off Lagos, 1854 |
| 29 | S | William Wilberforce died, 1833. |
| 30 | M | King Docemo negotiated cession of Lagos, 1861. |
| 31 | Tu | Church Mission commenced in Niger, 1857. |

## AUGUST,

From *Augustus.* Ancient Roman name, *Sextilis,* "the Sixth."

PHASES OF THE MOON IN ENGLAND.
3rd. New Moon .. .. 1h 26m A.M.
11th. First Quarter .. 1h 29m A.M.
18th. Full Moon .. .. 0h 54m P.M.
25th. Last Quarter .. 5h 32m A.M.

| Day of Mth. | Day of Wk. | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | W | Sir James Marshall retired on pension, 1882. |
| 2 | Th | [Abeokuta, 1846. |
| 3 | F | Rev. Messrs. Townsend and Crowther reached |
| 4 | S | Ebute Ero Church opened, 1861. [1867. |
| 5 | S | Doherty, Dahomian captive of Ishagga, arrived, |
| 6 | M | Lagos ceded to the British Crown, 1861. |
| 7 | Tu | Civil war between K. Akitoye and Chiefs, 1853. |
| 8 | W | W. C. Finlason died at Accra, 1873. |
| 9 | Th | John A. Payne born, 1839. |
| 10 | F | J. Gill, Engr. R.N., began salt-making, 1862. |
| 11 | S | Mrs. C. Foresythe died, 1877. |
| 12 | S | W. Hanson wounded by Agbojukunari, 1864. |
| 13 | M | Niger Expedition reached the River Nun, 1841. |
| 14 | Tu | Captain Davies married Miss Bonetta, 1862. |
| 15 | W | Mrs. Bonetta Davies died, 1880. |
| 16 | Th | Public Clock put up, 1878. |
| 17 | F | Mrs. Byass died, 1876. |
| 18 | S | Chief Ogubonno died at Oke Meji, 1861. |
| 19 | S | Mrs. J. Payne, mother of J. A. Payne, d., 1870. |
| 20 | M | Ibadan people, tired of fighting, retreated, 1864. |
| 21 | Tu | Akitoye, King of Lagos, died, 1853. |
| 22 | W | Consul Hanson drowned, 1862. |
| 23 | Th | |
| 24 | F | Chief Bashorun, of Abeokuta, died, 1868. |
| 25 | S | Sierra Leone Exhibition award R. B. Blaize for |
| 26 | S | [best printing, 1865. |
| 27 | M | Illegbo Expedition, 1867. [Porto Novo, 1865. |
| 28 | Tu | Lieut. J. G. G. M'Hardy insulted by King of |
| 29 | W | Mr. Woodcock arrived, 1876. |
| 30 | Th | |
| 31 | F | Alake, King of Abeokuta, died, 1862. |

## SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE, &c.

| | | Born. | Accession. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Austria .. .. | Francis Joseph, Emperor | 18 Aug. 1830 | 2 Dec. 1841 |
| Baden .. .. | Fred., Grand Duke | 9 Sept. 1826 | 5 Sept. 1856 |
| Bavaria .. .. | Louis II., King .. | 25 Aug. 1845 | 10 Mar. 1864 |
| Belgium .. .. | Leopold II., King | 9 April 1835 | 10 Dec. 1865 |
| Brazil (S. Amer.) | Pedro II., Emp. | 2 Dec. 1825 | 7 April 1831 |
| Denmark .. | Christian IX., K. | 8 April 1818 | 15 Nov. 1863 |
| England .. .. | Victoria, Queen.. | 24 May 1819 | 20 June 1837 |
| France .. .. | M. Grévy, President .. .. | 15 Aug. 1813 | 30 Jan. 1879 |
| Germany.. .. | William I., Emp. | 22 Mar. 1797 | 18 Jan. 1871 |
| Greece .. .. | George I., King. | 24 Dec. 1845 | 6 June 1863 |
| Hesse Darmstadt | Louis III., Grand Duke .. .. | 9 June 1806 | 16 June 1848 |
| Holland .. .. | William III., King | 19 Feb. 1817 | 17 Mar. 1849 |
| Italy .. .. | Humbert, King.. | | 9 Jan. 1878 |
| Mecklenburg Schwerin .. | Frederic Francis, Grand Duke .. | 28 Feb. 1823 | 7 Mar. 1842 |
| Mecklenburg Strelitz .. | Frederic William Grand Duke .. | 17 Oct. 1819 | 6 Sept. 1860 |
| Oldenburgh .. | Nicholas, G. Dke. | 8 July 1827 | 27 Feb. 1853 |
| Persia .. .. | Nassir-ed-Din, Sh. | 4 April 1829 | 10 Nov. 1848 |
| Portugal .. .. | Dom Louis I., Kg. | 31 Oct. 1838 | 11 Nov. 1861 |
| Prussia .. .. | William I., King. | 22 Mar. 1797 | 2 Jan. 1861 |
| Roman Church.. | Leo. XIII., Pope | 2 Mar. 1810 | 20 Feb. 1878 |
| Russia .. .. | Alexander III., Emperor .. .. | 10 Mar. 1845 | 13 Mar. 1881 |
| Saxe Coburg, &c. | Ernest II., Duke | 21 June 1818 | 29 Jan. 1844 |
| Saxe Meiningen | George, Duke .. | 2 April 1826 | 20 Sept. 1866 |
| Saxe Weimar .. | Ch. Alex., G. Dke. | 24 June 1818 | 8 July 1853 |
| Saxony .. .. | Albert I., King .. | 23 April 1828 | 29 Oct. 1873 |
| Spain .. .. | Alphonso IX., King .. .. | | 2 Jan. 1874 |
| Sweden & Norway | Oscar II., King .. | Jan. 1829 | 18 Sept. 1872 |
| Turkey .. .. | Abdul Hamid II., Sultan .. .. | 22 Sept. 1842 | 31 Aug. 1876 |
| United States .. | C.A. Arthur, Pres. | 1831 | 19 Sept. 1881 |
| Wurtemburg .. | Ch. Fred., King .. | 6 Mar. 1823 | 25 June 1861 |

## COLONIAL MINISTERS.

OFFICE—DOWNING STREET, LONDON.

*Secretary of State*—The Earl of Kimberley.
*Under-Sec.*—R. G. W. Herbert, Esq., D.C.L.
*Assist. Under-Secs.*—Hon. R. H. Meade, M.A., John Bramston, Esq., D.C.L., Edward Wingfield, Esq., M.A., B.C L.

## GOVERNOR-IN-CHIEF.

His Excellency Sir Samuel Rowe, C.B., K.C.M.G. Residing at Christiansborg Castle, Accra, on the Gold Coast.

## GOVERNORS-IN-CHIEF—1866 TO 1881.

Colonel S. W. Blackall ..... 1866
Sir A. E. Kennedy, K.C.M.G., C.B. ..... 1868
T. Pope Hennessy, C.M.G. ..... 1872
W. R. Keate ..... 1873
George Berkley, C.M.G. ..... 1873
Captain G. C. Strahan, R.A., C.M.G. ..... 1874
Sir Sandford Freeling, K.C.M.G. ..... 1877
Herbert Taylor Ussher, C.M.G. ..... 1879
Sir Samuel Rowe, C.B., K.C.M.G. ..... 1881
*Lieutenant-Governor*—W. B. Griffith, C.M.G. ..... 1881
*Administrator*—C. Alfred Moloney, C.M.G. ..... 1882

## GOLD COAST COLONY

Was constituted by the Queen's Letter Patent, which passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom on the 24th day of July, 1874, and comprises the British Settlements on the Gold Coast and Lagos, &c.

*Governor & Commander-in-Chief*—Sir Samuel Rowe..... .....(and £500 allowances) £3,000
*Lieutenant-Governor* (Lagos).—William Brandforth Griffith, C.M.G. ... (and £250 table allowances) 1,500
*Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp*—F. W. Evans, C.M.G. ..... 300
*Chief Justice*—His Honour N. L. Bailey ..... 1,500
And free quarters.

## CROWN AGENCY, LONDON.

*Agents for the Colonies*—W. C. Sargeaunt, Esq., C.M.G., Captain M. F. Ommaney, R.E.



## SEPTEMBER,

From *septem,* "seven,"—March being first in the Roman Calendar.

PHASES OF THE MOON IN ENGLAND.
1st. New Moon .. .. 2h 14m P.M.
9th. First Quarter .. 6h 38m P.M.
16th. Full Moon .. .. 9h 41m P.M.
23rd. Last Quarter .. 0h 51m P.M.

| Day of Mth. | Day of Wk. | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | S | Lt.-Com. Dolben, R.N., drowned, 1863. |
| 2 | S | Sierra Leone destroyed by French, 1794. |
| 3 | M | Emp. Napoleon III. sur. to K. of Prussia, 1870. |
| 4 | Tu | |
| 5 | W | Chief Akilodu murdered at Itele, 1875. |
| 6 | Th | Lorata, son of P. J. Meffre, died, 1873. |
| 7 | F | Lt.-Gov. Glover visited the Egba Camp, Iperu, |
| 8 | S | P. M. Jambo died, 1865. [1864. |
| 9 | S | The Emulous struck on the Bar, 1871. |
| 10 | M | Mungo Park, African traveller, born, 1771. |
| 11 | Tu | 2,000 Egba soldiers entertained, 1853. |
| 12 | W | McGregor Laird died, 1860. |
| 13 | Th | S.S. Banner lost on the Bar with all hands, '75. |
| 14 | F | D. of Wellington authorized the discharge of |
| 15 | S | [Madarikan's brother from W.I.R., 1847. |
| 16 | S | Kosoko and Chiefs returned from Epe, 1862. |
| 17 | M | Lt.-Com. M'Hardy, of H.M.S. Investigator, |
| 18 | Tu | Portuguese disc. C. Palmas, 1450. [d. 1865. |
| 19 | W | |
| 20 | Th | |
| 21 | F | Admin. Dumaresq explor. R. Whemi to within |
| 22 | S | [20 miles off Dahomey, 1876 |
| 23 | S | Agabi made Chief of Illegbo, 1868. |
| 24 | M | Bishop Crowther made prisoner by Aboko, 1867 |
| 25 | Tu | Kosoko expelled by the British, 1852. |
| 26 | W | Gambia made a Settlement, 1631. |
| 27 | Th | Vice-Consul Fell killed in the Niger, 1867. |
| 28 | F | Slave Trade Treaty signed at Epe, 1854. |
| 29 | S | Ereko Chapel opened, 1873. |
| 30 | S | H.M.S. Griffon captured a slave vessel, 1862. |

## OCTOBER,

From *octo,* "eight," being the eighth month in Roman Calendar.

1st. New Moon .. .. 5h 54m A.M.
9th. First Quarter .. 10h 20m A.M.
16th. Full Moon .. .. 6h 45m A.M.
22nd. Last Quarter .. 11h 19m P.M.
30th. New Moon .. .. 11h 57m P.M.

| Day of Mth. | Day of Wk. | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | M | |
| 2 | Tu | Egba defeated at Meko, 1869. Sir G. Wolseley |
| 3 | W | [arrived at Cape Coast, 1873. |
| 4 | Th | Sir Garnet addressed kings and chiefs, Cape |
| 5 | F | [Coast, 1873. |
| 6 | S | Wesleyan Chapel, Tinubu square, opened, 1870. |
| 7 | S | Steamer Dayspring wrecked in the Kwarra, |
| 8 | M | [Niger, 1857 |
| 9 | Tu | Solim Aga killed in Grebo War, 1875. |
| 10 | W | |
| 11 | Th | |
| 12 | F | Lagos Oil Mill began operation, 1865 |
| 13 | S | Destruction of Mission Churches at Abeokuta, |
| 14 | S | Gov. Strahan, R.A., arrived, 1873. [1867. |
| 15 | M | Gambia Gaol doors opened; debtor prisoners set |
| 16 | Tu | Mrs. C. Pike d., '76, aged 21. [free, 1873. |
| 17 | W | Cpt. Forbes, H.M.S. Bonetta, r'chd Abomey, '49 |
| 18 | Th | Rev. E. Roper died, 1876. |
| 19 | F | Several public wells completed in Lagos, 1866. |
| 20 | S | Roman Catholic Mission commenced, 1868. |
| 21 | S | Dass-alu arrived from Havana, 1856. |
| 22 | M | Ebute Ero Church destroyed by fire, 1868. |
| 23 | Tu | Rev. T. King, C.M.S., died at Abeokuta, 1862. |
| 24 | W | |
| 25 | Th | |
| 26 | F | Concert of Sacred Music first held, 1866. |
| 27 | S | |
| 28 | S | S.S. Rio Formosa aground in the Niger, 1871. |
| 29 | M | Ashantis retreated across the Prah, 1873. |
| 30 | Tu | B. E. C. Merriman died off Bonny, 1868 |
| 31 | W | Robert F. Pritchard died, 1873. |

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL (ACCRA).

The Governor, *President.*
The Lieutenant Governor (Lagos).
The Colonial Secretary.
The Queen's Advocate.
The Collector and Treasurer.
The Officer Commanding Troops.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL (LAGOS).

The Governor, *President.*
The Lieutenant-Governor (Lagos).
The Chief Justice.
The Colonial Secretary.
The Queen's Advocate.
The Collector and Treasurer.
The Officer Commanding Troops.

## LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

William Brandforth Griffith, C.M.G., (Lagos).....£1,750 and £250 table allowances.

## ADMINISTRATOR.

Captain Alfred Moloney, C.M.G. ..... £1,000 and allowances.

## ADMINISTRATOR'S OFFICE.

*Confidential Clerk to the Lieut.-Governor.*—H. M. Brandford Griffith .....£120
*First Clerk and Interpreter*—A. L. Hethersett ..... 120
*Second Clerk*—C. R. Cole ..... 100
*Messenger*—J. M. Turner ..... 24

## CONSULS, GOVERNORS, & ADMINISTRATORS OF LAGOS & ITS DEPENDENCIES.

*Acting Consul*—J. Fraser ..... 1851
*Consul*—H. Beecroft..... 1851
*Consul*—B. Campbell ..... 1853
*Acting Consul*—Lieut. E. F. Lodder, R.N..... 1859
*Consul*—G. Brand ..... 1859
*Acting Consul*—Lieut. H. Hand, R.N..... 1860
*Consul*—H. G. Foote ..... 1860
*Acting Consul*—W. M'Coskey ..... 1861
*Consul*—H. S. Freeman ..... 1861
*Governor*—H. S. Freeman ..... 1862
*Lieut.-Governor*—W. R. Mulliner, Capt. 3rd W.I.R. 1863
*Lieut.-Governor*—John H. Glover, R.N..... 1863
*Governor*—H. S. Freeman ..... 1863
*Lieut.-Governor*—John H. Glover, R.N..... 1864
*Administrator*—Admiral C. G. E. Patey ..... 1866
*Administrator*—John H. Glover, R.N. ..... 1866
*Acting Administrator*—H. T. M. Cooper ..... 1870
*Administrator*—John H. Glover, R.N. ..... 1870
*Administrator*—W. H. Simpson..... 1870
*Administrator*—John H. Glover, R.N ..... 1871
*Acting Administrator*—J. Gerard ..... 1871
*Administrator*—John H. Glover, R.N. ..... 1871
*Acting Administrator*—Henry Fowler ..... 1872
*Administrator*—George Berkeley..... 1872
*Acting Administrator*—C. C. Lees..... 1873
*Administrator*—G. C. Strahan ..... 1873
*Acting Administrator*—John Shaw..... 1874
*Lieut.-Governor*—Captain C. C. Lees..... 1874
*Acting Administrator*—John D. A. Dumaresq ..... 1875
*Acting Administrator*—F. Simpson, M.R.C.S. ..... 1878
*Acting Administrator*—Malcolm J. Brown ..... 1878
*Acting Administrator*—C. Alfred Moloney..... 1878
*Lieut.-Governor*—W. B. Griffith, C.M.G. ..... 1880
*Acting Administrator*—C. D. Turton..... 1880
*Acting Administrator*—C. Alfred Moloney..... 1880
*Lieut.-Governor*—W. B. Griffith, C.M.G. ..... 1881
*Acting Administrator* — Surgeon - Major Frank Simpson ..... 1882

## NOVEMBER,

From *novem*, "nine," being the ninth month in Roman Calendar.

PHASES OF THE MOON IN ENGLAND.

8th. First Quarter .. 0h 4m A.M.
14th. Full Moon .. .. 4h 37m P.M.
21st. Last Quarter .. 1h 44m P.M.
29th. New Moon .. .. 6h 54m P.M.

| Day of Mth. | Day of Wk. | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Th | |
| 2 | F | Ibadan army encamped against Ijesha, 1866. |
| 3 | S | Lt. Eardley Wilmot killed at Dunquah, 1873. |
| 4 | S | Hon. T. Woodcock died, 1881. |
| 5 | M | Ashantis defeated at Abrakampa, 1873. |
| 6 | Tu | |
| 7 | W | Mr. Chamerovzou, Sec. Anti-Slavery Society, |
| 8 | Th | [died, 1875. |
| 9 | F | Prince of Wales born, 1841. |
| 10 | S | Total rout of the Ashantis at Abrakampa, 1873. |
| 11 | S | *Lagos Times* published, 1880. |
| 12 | M | Steamer Thomas Bazley lost on the Bar, 1869. |
| 13 | Tu | |
| 14 | W | |
| 15 | Th | [Leone, 1866. |
| 16 | F | Trial by Jury in Civil Cases abolished at Sierra |
| 17 | S | Bishop Cheetham arrived in Lagos, 1871. |
| 18 | S | Livingstone sailed for Africa, 1840. |
| 19 | M | Aderjesmi crowned King of Ayo, 1875. |
| 20 | Tu | Steamer Eyo, Captain Glover, crossed the Bar, |
| 21 | W | [Volta, 1868. |
| 22 | Th | |
| 23 | F | Bishop Weeks arrived in Lagos, 1856. |
| 24 | S | Hon. Capt. Charteris, son of Lord Elcho, d., 1873. |
| 25 | S | |
| 26 | M | [Lagos, 1866. |
| 27 | Tu | R. Campbell lect. on "Human Physiology," at |
| 28 | W | [1875 |
| 29 | Th | Togonu Bickersteth strangled at Porto Novo, |
| 30 | F | First Confirmation in Christ Church, 1871. |

## DECEMBER,

From *decem*, "ten," being the tenth month in the Roman Calendar.

PHASES OF THE MOON IN ENGLAND.

7th. First Quarter .. 11h 46m A.M.
14th. Full Moon .. .. 3h 28m A.M.
21st. Last Quarter .. 8h 8m A.M.
29th. New Moon .. .. 1h 0m P.M.

| Day of Mth. | Day of Wk. | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | S | Slave Trade declared felony, 1811. |
| 2 | S | Lt. J. Gerard, late Police Mag., died, 1872. |
| 3 | M | Meeting of K. Docemo and Kosoko at Govern- |
| 4 | Tu | Chief Bossu d. at Epe, '75. [ment House, 1862. |
| 5 | W | |
| 6 | Th | Governor Ussher died, Dec. 1, 1880. |
| 7 | F | Iddo Church opened by Bp. Cheetham, 1871. |
| 8 | S | Captain Davies and Rev. J. A. Lamb relieved |
| 9 | S | [missionaries at Ibadan, 1862. |
| 10 | M | Mr. Wadeson, first Danish consul, died, 1877. |
| 11 | Tu | Eko christened by Docemo's daughter Abisoye, |
| 12 | W | Governor Maclean died, 1847. [1869. |
| 13 | Th | |
| 14 | F | Prince Consort died, 1861. |
| 15 | S | |
| 16 | S | |
| 17 | M | Rev. J. Beale died, 1856. Com. Ord arrived, |
| 18 | Tu | [1864. |
| 19 | W | Mr. H. Townsend landed at Badagry, 1842 |
| 20 | Th | German African Society formed at Berlin, '76. |
| 21 | F | Church Conference first held, 1871. |
| 22 | S | Mr. W. Craft arrived, 1864. |
| 23 | S | French abandoned P. Novo Protectorate, 1864. |
| 24 | M | E. A. L. Davies married Miss Luke, 1875. |
| 25 | Tu | CHRISTMAS DAY. Awoonah defeated, 1873. |
| 26 | W | Governor Freeling arrived at Cape Coast, 1876. |
| 27 | Th | Sir G. Wolseley left C. Coast for Coomassie, 1873. |
| 28 | F | Jebu sent symbolical letter for peace, 1851. |
| 29 | S | |
| 30 | S | Ikaya Church destroyed by fire, 1866. |
| 31 | M | John A. Payne married Miss Davies, 1863. |

## COLONIAL SECRETARIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Major H. A. Leveson | 1862 |
| Walter Lewis (Acting) | 1863 |
| John H. Glover (Acting) | 1863 |
| Walter Lewis (Acting) | 1863 |
| H. T. Usher (Acting) | 1864 |
| H. T. M. Cooper (Colonial Secretary) | 1864 |
| J. Gerard (Acting) | 1868 |
| W. H. Simpson (Colonial Secretary) | 1870 |
| J. Gerard (Colonial Secretary) | 1870 |
| H. T. M. Cooper (Secretary) | 1871 |
| G. F. Pike (Acting) | 1871 |
| R. T. Goldsworthy (Acting) | 1871 |
| Lieutenant G. Larcom, R.N. (Acting) | 1872 |
| Dr. Frank Simpson (Acting) | 1872 |
| Henry Fowler (Acting) | 1872 |
| Dr. Frank Simpson (Acting) | 1872 |
| C. C. Lees (Colonial Secretary) | 1872 |
| W. J. Maxwell (Acting) | 1872 |
| Captain H. Lowrey (Acting) | 1873 |
| John Shaw (Acting) | 1873 |
| Captain C. E. Burlton (Acting) | 1874 |
| John Shaw (Acting) | 1874 |
| J. D. A. Dumaresq | 1874 |
| M. J. Brown (Assistant Colonial Secretary) | 1875 |
| W. E. H. Graves (Act. Assist. Colonial Secretary) | 1876 |
| H. F. Richmond ( do. do. ) | 1876 |
| James S. Hay (Assistant Colonial Seeretary) | 1877 |
| Charles D. Turton (Act. Assistant Col. Secretary) | 1878 |
| Surgeon-Major Frank Simpson (As. Colonial Sec.) | 1879 |
| Captain R. D. Douglas (Acting) | 1880 |
| | 1882 |

## FOREIGN CONSULS.

GERMAN EMPIRE.—Henreich Bey.
FRANCE.—J. A. Colonna de Leca.
DENMARK.—Frank Hood.
PORTUGAL.—Guiseppe Del Grande (Acting).

## COLONIAL OFFICE.

MARINA.

*Assist. Col. Sec. and Local Auditor*—Surgeon-Major Frank Simpson (and Free Quarters) ..... £700
*Chief Clerk*—Josephus S. Taylor ..... 150
*Second Clerk*—H. A. Caulcrieck ..... 84
*Third Clerk*—G. W. Cole ..... 72
*Messenger*—J. B. Ashton ..... 24

## CUSTOMS.

BADAGRY.

*Sub-Collector*—T. Tickel ..... £100
*Assistant Examining Officer*—M. E. Craig ..... 50

PALMA AND LECKIE.

*Sub-Collector*—Francis C. Green ..... 100
*Assistant Examining Officer*—J. S. Cole ..... 60

## CUSTOMS AND TREASURY.

MARINA.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Assistant Collector and Treasurer*—C. Pike | £450 | 0 |
| *Ch. Clerk & Warehouse-Keeper*—C. G. Blackburn | 350 | 0 |
| *First Clerk*—S. S. Davis | 250 | 0 |
| *Second Clerk*—W. R. Harding | 150 | 0 |
| *Third Clerk*—J. T. Leigh | 75 | 0 |
| *Messenger*—Samuel A. Green | 24 | 0 |
| *Clerk of Powder Magazine*—E. F. Harrison | 75 | 0 |
| *Senior Examining Officer*—B. J. Gilpin | 187 | 10 |
| *First Examining Officer*—P. N. Jones | 87 | 0 |
| *Second Examining Officer*—O. H. Turner | 87 | 0 |
| *Assistant Examining Officers* { L. W. W. Decker | 62 | 0 |
| John M. Johnson | 62 | 0 |
| M. J. Coker | 50 | 0 |
| Thos. W. Williams } | 60 | 0 |
| *Out-door Officer*—B. B. Smith | | |



## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

*Colonial Surg.*—J. D. Macarthy, M.D. ..... £500
(And Allowances.)
*Assistant Col. Surgeon*—Dr. D. Waldron, M.B. ... 400
(And Allowances.)
*Health Officer*—Dr. Macarthy ..... 60
*Clerk and Steward*—F. D. Cole ..... 72
*Dispenser*—R. Z. Bailey ..... 66
Seven Nurses.

*Public Vaccinators under the provisions of Ordinance of 7th July, 1873*—

Richard Z. Bailey. | Jeremiah Alihu.
Robert W. Simpson. | Disu.
Momo.

## HARBOUR-MASTER'S OFFICE.

MARINA.

*Harbour-Master*—Captain T. J. Whittington ..... £480
*Chief Engineer*—Mr. Sheldon ..... 480
*Second Engineer*—W. B. Adamson ..... 480
*Engine-Driver*—M. Z. Turner ..... 120
*Clerk*—C. J. Porter ..... 48
*Signalman Beach Light Keeper*—C. Holm ..... 60
*Flagstaff Keeper*—John Staveley ..... 24
*Quarter-Masters*—Joseph Swanzy ..... 72
— Jackson ..... 60

## STANDING ORDER.

His Excellency, the Governor-in-Chief, has been pleased in a despatch No. 122, dated Lagos, 22nd April, 1882, addressed to His Excellency the Acting Administrator, to direct that a Standing Order be issued with reference to Strangers and Visitors coming on board any Vessels belonging to this Government, whilst the Vessels are employed in the Inland waters and away from Lagos. Therefore in future when such Vessels are in the Inland waters and away from Lagos, Strangers and Visitors are not on any account to be allowed to come on board without special permission from the Officer who may for the time being be in charge.

By His Excellency's Command,

ROUSE DOUGLAS DOUGLAS,
Acting Assistant Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretariat, Lagos, 29th April, 1882.

## POST OFFICE.

MARINA.

*Postmaster*—W. E. Cole ..... £150
*Clerk*—J. B. Aspton ..... 50
*Messenger*—Alphonso ..... 24
*Mailmen*—(Badagry) 2 ..... 33
*Mailman*—(Palma) 1 ..... 10

## NOTICE.

It is requested that all persons who are about to build will notify such intention to the Assistant Colonial Surveyor, in order that the frontage of the new building may be properly marked out in the plan which is now being made of the town.

By order, H. F. RICHMOND, Captain,
Acting Assistant Colonial Secretary.

September 20, 1877.

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

AJELE STREET.

*Colonial Surveyor and Engineer*— ... £600
*Assistant Colonial Surveyor*—W. T. G. Lawson, C.E., &c., M.S.A., G.N.A., &c. ..... 300
(And Allowances.)
*Foreman of Works and Clerk of Grants*—Vacant 100
*Assist. Foreman and Timekeeper*—R. E. Osborne... 60
*Clerk*—T. A. Williams ..... 50
*Messenger*—P. J. Martins ..... 24
*Inspector of Nuisances*—Mr. Palomeira ..... 150
(And Allowances.)
*Town Clock Keeper*—J. H. Hamilton ..... 25

## REGISTRAR'S DEPARTMENT.

*Registrar of Births, Marriages, and Deaths*—John A. Payne ..... £100 0
*Graveyard Keeper*—Robert Palmer ..... 30 0

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Gravediggers*— | Alade | 18 | 5 |
| | Yakubu | 18 | 5 |
| | Ifadunsi | 18 | 5 |
| | Sumanu | 12 | 10 |
| | Osungere | 12 | 10 |

Colonial Secretariat, Lagos, 30th *July*, 1881.

The following Report from the Registrar at Lagos, together with its enclosure, as to the taking of the Census for the year 1881, are hereby published for general information. By Order of His Excellency, the Lieutenant-Governor,

FRANK SIMPSON,
Assistant Colonial Secretary.

Registrar's Office, Lagos, 18*th June*, 1881.

Sir,—I have the honour respectfully to inform your Excellency that, in obedience to instructions received by me, the Decennial Census of the Settlement of Lagos and its dependences has been taken this year, 1881, and I herewith beg to hand to your Excellency a complete return of the same, as well as a copy of the instructions issued to the Enumerators.

2. I beg humbly to observe that since the last Census, taken in 1871, the town of Lagos has increased by 8,934 persons, viz., 37,452 against 28,518.

3. The vicinity of Lagos ncreased by 8,457 persons, viz., 15,944 against 7,487.

4. The Northern District decreased by 2,838 persons, viz., 9,563 against 12,401.

5. The Western District decreased by 9 persons, viz., 7,792 against 7,801.

6. The Eastern District increased by 505 persons, viz., 4,519 against 4,014.

7. The whole sum total shows an increase of 15,049 persons on the night of the 3rd of April last, viz., 75,270 against 60,221.

8. The number of houses in Lagos rose from 3,897 in 1871 to 6,409 in 1881, and I notice that a good number have been improved by the Natives, either in bricks against mud, or as the case may be.

9. I regret that, owing to forms being received too late, we were unable to include the Religion of the population; nevertheless, we noticed that several pagans had adopted the Christian and Mohammedan religion, in lieu of their former belief.

10. I have added to the account of the White population columns showing their nationality.

11. And lastly, I find that the Traders in Commerce and other occupations have wonderfully increased, and Lagos, indeed, is making rapid progress in all its branches.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your Excellency's most obedient Servant,
JOHN A. PAYNE, Registrar.

Colonial Secretariat, Lagos, 30*th July*, 1881.

The following Circular Despatch, dated 30th May, 1881, and its enclosures, regarding the Treaty between Great Britain and Switzerland for the mutual surrender of fugitive criminals are hereby published for general information.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor,
FRANK SIMPSON,
Assistant Colonial Secretary.

[Circular.]

Downing Street, 30*th May*, 1881.

Sir,—I have the honour to transmit to you for publication in the Colony under your government, a copy of a letter from the Foreign Office enclosing an Order of Her Majesty in Council, dated the 18th May, for carrying into effect the Treaty between this country and Switzerland,

signed on the 26th of November last, for the mutual surrender of fugitive criminals.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient, humble Servant,

KIMBERLEY.

The Officer Administering the Government of

---

The Foreign Office to the Colonial Office.

[Copy.] Foreign Office, *May 22nd*, 1881.

Sir,—I am directed by Earl Granville to state to you, for the information of the Earl of Kimberley, that an Order in Council was passed on the 18th instant for carrying into effect the Treaty for the mutual surrender of Fugitive Criminals, signed at Berne on the 26th of November 1880, between Great Britain and Switzerland.

The Order in Council was published in the *London Gazette* of the 20th instant, of which I am to enclose copies; and I am to add that the Treaty will come into operation in this country on the 30th instant, in conformity with the stipulation contained in Article XIX.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) TENDERDEN,

The Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office, S.W.

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Extract from the *London Gazette* of Friday, May 20th, 1881:—

At the Court at Windsor, the 18*th* day of *May*, 1881.

Present: The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, Lord President, Earl of Northbrook, Lord Steward.

Whereas, by the Extradition Acts of 1870 and 1873, it was, amongst other things, enacted that where an arrangement has been made with any foreign State with respect to the surrender to such State of any fugitive criminals, Her Majesty may, by Order in Council, direct that the said Acts shall apply in the case of such foreign State; and that Her Majesty may, by the same or any subsequent Order, limit the operation of the Order, and restrict the same to fugitive criminals who are in, or suspected of being in, the part of Her Majesty's dominions specified in the Order, and render the operation thereof subject to such conditions, exceptions, and qualifications as may be deemed expedient:

And whereas a Treaty was concluded on the twenty-sixth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, between Her Majesty and the Swiss Federal Council, for the Mutual Extradition of Fugitive Criminals, which Treaty is in the terms following:—

"Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Swiss Federal Council having judged it expedient, with a view to the better administration of justice, and to the prevention of crime within their respective territories and jurisdictions, that persons charged with, or convicted of, the crimes hereinafter enumerated, and being fugitives from justice, should, under certain circumstances, be reciprocally delivered up, have named as their Plenipotentiaries to conclude a Treaty for this purpose, that is to say:—

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Honourable Hussey Crespigny Vivian, a Companion of Her Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Her Majesty's Minister Resident to the Swiss Confederation;

## PUBLIC OFFICES,

WITH HOURS OF ATTENDANCE.

Administrator's Office, Marina.—8 to 11 a.m., and from 2 to 4 p.m. daily.

Assistant Colonial Secretariat, Marina.—8 to 11 a.m., and from 2 to 4 p.m.

Customs and Treasury, Marina.—8 to 11 a.m and from 2 to 4 p.m.

Customs Warehouse, Marina.—7 to 10 a.m., and from 2 to 5 p.m.

Powder Magazine.—7 to 10 a.m., and from 2 to 4 p.m.

Registrar of Births, Marriages, and Deaths.—7 a.m. to 6 p.m. daily.

Colonial Hospital, Broad Street.—Open at all hours for admission.

Public Works Department, Ajele Street.—For Workmen, 6 to 11 a.m., and from 1 to 5 p.m.; and all other employés, 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Harbour-Master's Office, Marina.—6 to 10 a.m., and from 11 to 4 p.m.

Post Office, Marina.—10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

Printing Office, Marina.—10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

Registrar and Taxing Master's Office, Tinubu square.—10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

District Commissioner's Court sits daily at 8 to 11 a.m. to hear Police cases, and every Wednesday at 2 p.m. to hear Civil causes up to £25.

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## JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENT,

COURT HOUSE, TINUBU SQUARE.

## SUPREME COURT, GOLD COAST COLONY.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

FULL COURT AND COURT OF APPEAL.

*Chief Justice*—His Honour Chief Justice Bailey.
*Puisne Judge of Eastern Province*—Mr. Justice Macleod.
*Puisne Judge of Western Province*—Mr. Justice .
*Divisional Court, Lagos*—Mr. Justice Macleod.....£1,000
(And Free Quarters.)
*Registrar and Taxing Master*—J. A. Payne (and Fees) 200
*Deputy Registrar*—W. W. Lewis ..... 100
*Interpreter* —Thos. W. Johnson..... 100
*Queen's Advocate*— 1,000
(And Free Quarters.)
*Crown Prosecutor*—N. H. Williams, B.L. ..... 100
*Court Keeper and Messenger*—Wm. A. West ..... 24
*District Commissioner and Coroner, Lagos*—C. G. Blackburn ..... 350
(Horse Allowance and Rent.)
*Registrar of Aliens*—John A. Payne.....
*Deputy Sheriff*—Asst.-Inspector G.C.C. (and Fees)
*Bailiffs*— { W. J. Sawyer (and Fees) ..... 40
{ Ishmael W. Green (and Fees) ..... 25

EASTERN DISTRICT—PALMA AND LECKIE.

*District Commissioner*—G. Smith..... 250
(And Horse Allowance.)
*Deputy Registrar*—T. W. Jones ..... 60

WESTERN DISTRICT—BADAGRY.

*District Commissioner*—T. Tickel ..... 250
And Free Quarters)
*Deputy Registrar*—M. E. Craig ..... 24

## COURT NOTICES.

Accra, 5th March, 1881.

Rule of Court made in accordance with Section 100 of the Supreme Court Ordinance. No fee under the name or form of a Retainer is to be allowed as Costs in a Cause.

JAMES MARSHALL.—C.J.
HECTOR W. MACLEOD,—J.
W. J. SMITH,—A.J.

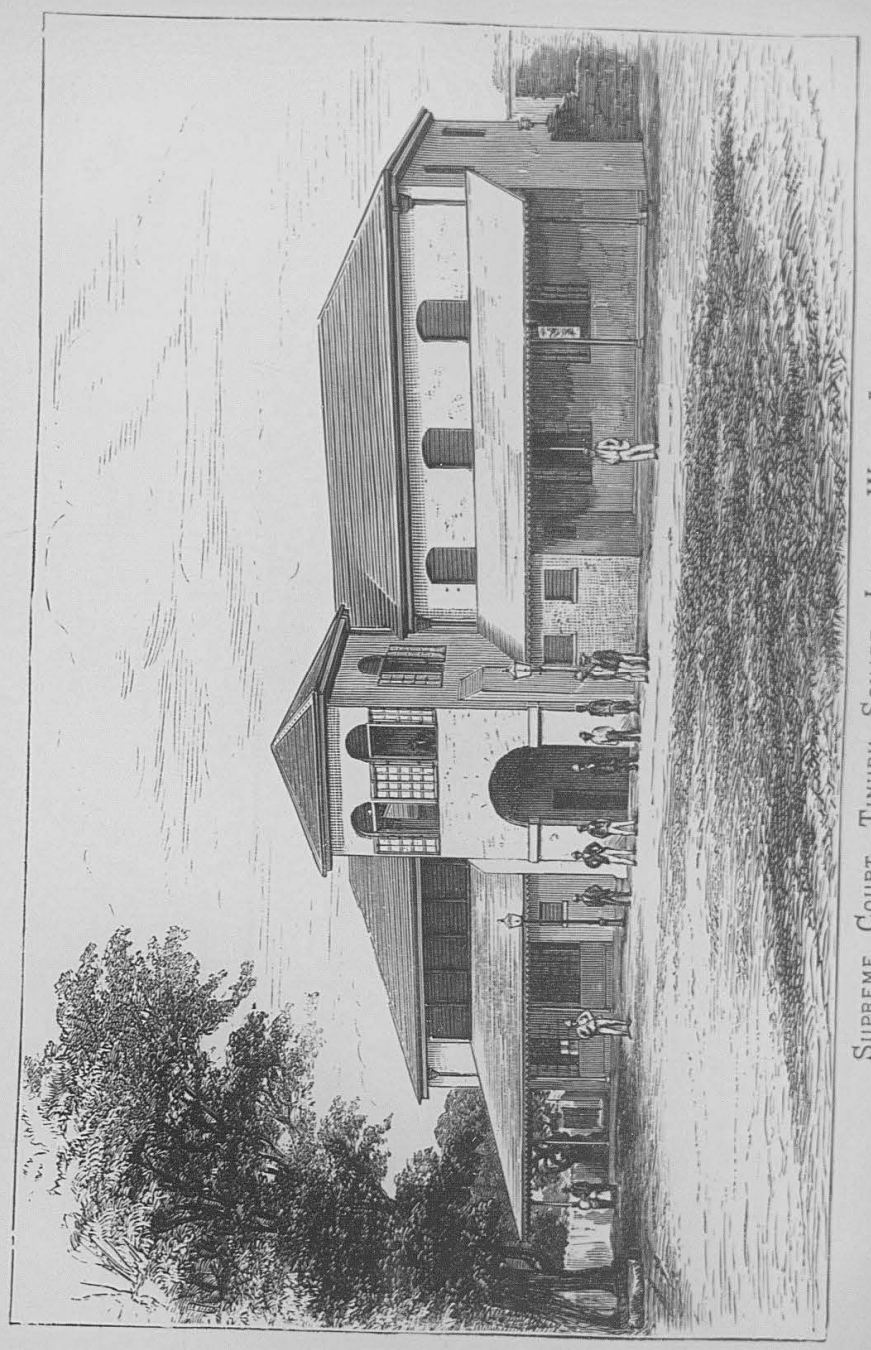
Approved in Legislative Council, this 11th day of May, in the year of our Lord, 1881.

SAMUEL ROWE, Governor.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

The following Orders of Her Majesty in Council of the 23rd of October, (1) revoking an Order in Council of the 26th day of February, 1867, establishing the West Africa Court of Appeal; (2) providing for appeal from the decisions of the Supreme Court of the Gold Coast Colony, are hereby published for general information.

These Orders in Council have been made in consequence of the change which has been effected in the constitution of the Supreme Court of Sierra Leone, and the creation of the Gold Coast Colony with a separate Supreme Court, by the Administration of Justice Ordinance, 1876,



SUPREME COURT, TINUBU SQUARE, LAGOS, WEST AFRICA.

of the Legislature of Sierra Leone, and the Supreme Court Ordinance, 1876, of the Gold Coast Colony.

By his Excellency's command,

MALCOLM J. BROWN, Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretariat, Christiansborg, Accra.

20th December, 1877.

(1)—At the Court of Balmoral, the 23rd day of October, 1877, present—The Queen's most Excellent Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Leopold, Lord President, Lord Chamberlain.

Whereas, by an Order of Her Majesty in Council, dated the 26th day of February, 1867, after reciting (amongst other things) that Courts of Civil and Criminal Justice had been established by Ordinances in Her Majesty's Settlements on the Gambia, on the Gold Coast, and of Lagos in Western Africa, and that it was expedient to provide a Court of Appellate Jurisdiction to hear and determine Appeals from the said Courts, it was ordered that the Judges for the time being of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of the Settlement of Sierra Leone should be a Court of Record to receive and hear Appeals from the Courts of Her Majesty's said Settlements on the Gambia, on the Gold Coast, and of Lagos, to be styled "The West Africa Court of Appeal," and to proceed as is in the said Order mentioned:

And whereas Her Majesty's Settlements on the Gold Coast and of Lagos have been erected into one Colony, with a separate Supreme Court for such Colony:

And whereas the Supreme Court of the Settlement of Sierra Leone now consists of one Judge only:

And whereas, by an Order of Her Majesty in Council bearing even date herewith, provision is made for the hearing and determination of Appeals from the Courts of Civil and Criminal Justice of the Settlement on the Gambia:

It is, therefore, ordered by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice of the Privy Council, as follows:—

1. The above recited-Order of Her Majesty in Council, establishing the West Africa Court of Appeal, bearing date the 26th day of February, 1867, is hereby repealed, revoked, and annulled, except in respect of anything lawfully done thereunder, and of any proceedings which may have been commenced thereunder before the date at which this Order is published in the Settlement in which such proceedings were commenced.

2. Any proceedings so commenced may be completed and any appeal to Her Majesty in Council in respect of such proceedings may be had, prosecuted, and completed as fully and effectually as if this Order had not been made.

And the Right Honourable the Earl of Carnarvon, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary directions herein accordingly. C. L. PEEL.

(2)—At the Court of Balmoral, the 23rd day of October, 1877. Present—The Queen's most Excellent Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Leopold, Lord President, Lord Chamberlain.

Whereas by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date the 24th day of July, 1874, Her Majesty's Settlements on the Gold Coast and Lagos were constituted and erected into one Colony, under the title of the Gold Coast Colony:

And whereas Her Majesty has power and jurisdiction in divers territories near or adjacent to Her Majesty's said Gold Coast Colony:

And whereas the Supreme Court of the Gold Coast Colony has been constituted by Ordinance to be the Supreme Court of Judicature for the said Colony, and for the territories thereto near or adjacent wherein Her Majesty may at any time before or after the commencement of the said Ordinance have acquired powers and jurisdiction:

And whereas it is expedient that provision should be made by this Order, and in pursuance of the powers vested in Her Majesty by an Act passed in a Session of Parliament holden in the 7th and 8th years of Her Majesty's reign (chapter 69) to enable parties to appeal from the decisions of the said Supreme Court to Her Majesty in Council:

It is hereby ordered by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, as follows:—

1. Any person or persons may appeal to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, in her or their Privy Council, from any final Judgment, Decree, Order, or Sentence of the said Supreme Court of the Gold Coast Colony, in such manner, within such time, and under and subject to such rules, regulations, and limitations as are hereinafter mentioned; that is to say,—

In case any such Judgment, Decree, Order, or Sentence shall be given or pronounced for or in respect of any sum or matter at issue above the amount or value of five hundred pounds sterling (£500), or in case such Judgment, Decree, Order, or Sentence shall involve, directly or indirectly, any claim, demand, or question to or respecting property, or any civil rights amounting to or of the value of five hundred pounds sterling (£500), the person or persons feeling aggrieved by any such Judgment, Decree, Order, or Sentence may, within fourteen days next after the same shall have been pronounced, made, or given, apply to the said Court, by Motion or Petition, for leave to appeal therefrom to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, in her or their Privy Council;

In case such leave to appeal shall be prayed by the party or parties who is or are directed to pay any such sum of money or perform any duty the said Court shall be and is hereby empowered either to direct that the Judgment, Decree, Order, or Sentence appealed from shall be carried into execution, or that the execution thereof shall be suspended pending the said Appeal, as to the said Court may appear to be most consistent with real and substantial justice;

And in case the said Court shall direct such Judgment, Decree, Order, or Sentence to be carried into execution, the person or persons in whose favour the same shall be given shall, before the execution thereof, enter into good and sufficient security, to be approved by the said Court, for the due performance of such Judgment or Order as Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, shall think fit to make upon such Appeals;

In all cases security shall also be given by the party or parties appellant in a bond, or mortgage, or personal recognizance, not exceeding the value of five hundred pounds sterling (£500) for the prosecution of the Appeal, and the payment of all such costs as may be awarded by Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, or by the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council, to the party or parties respondent; and if such last-mentioned security shall be entered into within three months from the date of such Motion or Petition for leave to appeal, then, and not otherwise, the said Court shall allow the Appeal, and the party or parties appellant shall be at liberty to prefer and prosecute his, her, or their Appeal to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, in her or their Privy Council, in such manner, and under such rules as are or may be observed in Appeals made to Her Majesty from Her Majesty's Colonies and Plantations abroad.

2. It shall be lawful for the said Supreme Court, at its discretion, on the Petition of any party who considers himself aggrieved by any preliminary or interlocutory Judgment, Decree, Order, or Sentence of the said Supreme Court, to grant permission to such party to appeal against the same to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, in her or their Privy Council, subject to the same rules, regulations, and limitations as are herein expressed respecting Appeals from final Judgments, Decrees, Orders, and Sentences.

3. Nothing herein contained doth or shall extend or be construed to extend to take away or abridge the undoubted right and authority of Her Majesty, her heirs and succes-

sors, upon the humble Petition of any person or persons aggrieved by any Judgment or determination of the said Court, at any time to admit his, her, or their Appeal therefrom, upon such terms, and upon such securities, limitations, restrictions, and regulations as Her Majesty, her heirs or successors, shall think fit, and to reverse, correct, or vary such Judgment or determination as to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, shall seem meet.

4. In all cases of appeal allowed by the said Court, or by Her Majesty, her heirs or successors, the said Court shall certify and transmit to Her Majesty, her heirs or successors, in her or their Privy Council, a true and exact copy of all evidence, proceedings, Judgments, Decrees, and Orders had or made in such cases appealed, so far as the same have relation to the matters of appeal, such copies to be certified under the Seal of the said Court; and the said Court shall also certify and transmit to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, in her or their Privy Council, a copy of the reasons given by the judges of such Court, or by any of such Judges, for or against the Judgment or determination appealed against, where such reasons shall have been given in writing, and where such reason shall have been given orally, then a statement in writing of the reasons given by the Judges of such Court or by any of such Judges, for or against the Judgment or Determination appealed against.

The said Court shall, in all cases of appeal to Her Majesty, her heirs or successors, conform to and execute or cause to be executed such Judgments and Orders as Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, shall think fit to make in the premises, in such manner as any original Judgment, Decree, or Decretal Order, or other order or Rule of the said Court, should or might have been executed.

And the Right Honourable the Earl of Carnarvon, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary directions herein accordingly. C. L. PEEL.

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Lagos, *4th April*, 1877.

The Assize of the Supreme Court will be held on the first Monday of each month, for the trial of Criminal and Civil Causes. The Court will sit on Thursdays at 1 o'clock p.m., to hear motions.

No motions will be heard which have not been previously entered on the list. The Judge will attend chambers for the transaction of interlocutory business on Thursdays, after disposal of the motion list; and on Mondays at 1 o'clock p.m., except during the Assizes. All business connected with the Courts must be transacted between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. at the Registrar's Office.

No letters or communications of any kind, on matters before the Court, are to be sent to the Judge.

By order,

JOHN A. PAYNE, Registrar.

By the Supreme Court Ordinance, every person who in any way practices as a lawyer without having had his name enrolled, as required by that Ordinance, or who in any character prepares any document for reward, either direct or indirect, to be used in or concern any cause of matter before the Court, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is subject to a fine of £20; and for a second offence to imprisonment as well.

By order,

JOHN A. PAYNE, Registrar.

Solicitors and Advocates, and Commissioners of the Supreme Court for taking affidavits and declarations and receiving production of documents, and for taking the examination of witnesses, or interrogatories, or otherwise, which may be necessary to be taken in respect of any proceedings in the Court—Nash H. Williams, B.L.; W. Brandford Griffith, jun., B.L.

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Colonial Secretariat, Christiansborg, Accra,
*16th October*, 1880.

His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, having received from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies a despatch, marked "Gold Coast and Lagos, General," and dated 5th September, 1880, transmitting to His Excellency a copy of Letters Patent which have been passed under the Great Seal, authorizing the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to appoint a Vice-Admiralty Court in the Gold Coast Colony, is pleased to direct that the said copy of Letters Patent be published for general information.

By His Excellency's command,

J. S. HAY, Acting Colonial Secretary.

[Copy.]

VICTORIA, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India, to our Right Trusty and Right Well-beloved Cousin and Councillor, Thomas George, Earl of Northbrook, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India; our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Sir Astley Cooper Key, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Admiral in our Navy; John Hay (commonly called Lord John Hay), Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Vice-Admiral in our Navy; Anthony Hiley Hoskins, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Rear-Admiral in our Navy; and Thomas Brassey, Esquire, our Commissioners for executing the office of our High Admiral of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Dominions, Islands, and Territories thereto belonging Greeting:—

Whereas by our Letters Patent under the Great Seal, bearing date at Westminster, the Second day of March, in the Thirteenth year of our reign, directed to our then Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, we were graciously pleased to authorize our then Commissioners, or any two or more of them, to constitute and appoint a Vice-Admiral, Judge, and other proper officers, for a Court of Vice-Admiralty in our Forts and Settlements on the Gold Coast;

And whereas by our Letters Patent under the Great Seal, bearing date at Westminster the Fourteenth day of May, in the Twenty-fifth year of our reign, directed to our then Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, we were graciously pleased to authorize our then Commissioners, or any two or more of them, to constitute and appoint a Vice-Admiral, Judge, and other proper officers, for a Court of Vice-Admiralty in our Settlement of Lagos;

And, whereas by our Letters Patent, bearing date at Westminster the Twenty-fourth day of July, in the Thirty-eighth year of our reign, we were graciously pleased to revoke certain Letters Patent and Commissions in our said Letters Patent, bearing date the Twenty-fourth day of July, in the Thirty-eighth year of our reign, named and to constitute our Settlements on the Gold Coast and of Lagos into a separate colony, under the title of the Gold Coast Colony;

Now, know ye, that we have thought fit by these presents to revoke and determine our said Letters Patent, bearing date respectively, the Second day of March, in the Thirteenth year of our reign, and the Fourteenth day of May, in the Twenty-fifth year of our reign;

And further, know ye, that we do by these presents authorise and empower you, our said Commissioners, now executing the office of our High Admiral of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Dominions, Islands, and Territories thereto belonging, or any two or more of you to constitute and appoint a Vice-Admiral, Judge, and other proper officers, for a Court of Vice-Admiralty in our said Settlement of the Gold Coast Colony, in like manner as Vice-Admirals, Judges, and other officers of such Courts, may lawfully be constituted by our High Admiral or the Commissioners for executing the office of our High Admiral for the time being in the places where they have been usually heretofore appointed,



withholding, however, from the said Court the usual authority to try Prize causes; and our will and pleasure is that in the Commission which you are hereby authorised and empowered to issue as aforesaid, you cause to be inserted all such clauses as are usual in Commissions of a like nature, and as you shall think fit and necessary for the making the said intended Commissions most firm, valid, and effectual in the law. And, lastly, our will and pleasure is, that these, our Letters Patent, or the enrolment or exemplification thereof, shall be unto our said Commissioners, a full and sufficient warrant and discharge for your acting and doing in the premises, any omission, imperfection, defect, matter, cause, or thing whatsoever to the contrary thereof, in anywise notwithstanding.

In witness whereof, we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent.

Witness ourself at Westminster, the Sixth day of September, in the Forty-fourth year of our reign.

By Warrant, under the Queen's Sign Manual,

C. ROMILLY.

## CHIEF JUSTICES GOLD COAST COLONY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sir David P. Chalmers | 1877 |
| Thomas W. Jackson (acting) | 1878 |
| Phillip A. Smith | 1879 |
| James Marshall | 1879 |
| Hector W. Macleod (acting) | 1880 |
| James Marshall | 1881 |
| N. Lessingham Bailey (acting) | 1882 |

## PUISNE JUDGES OF LAGOS.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Justice Marshall | 1877 |
| Mr. Justice Woodcock (acting) | 1877 |
| Mr. Justice Marshall | 1878 |
| Mr. Justice Woodcock | 1878 |
| Mr. Justice Turton (acting) | 1878 |
| Mr. Justice Marshall | 1879 |
| Mr. Justice Turton (acting) | 1879 |
| Mr. Justice Macleod | 1880 |

## CHIEF MAGISTRATES OF LAGOS.

| | |
|---|---|
| William M'Coskry (Acting) | 1862 |
| G. W. Watson | 1863 |
| Colonel B. Lamb (Acting) | 1863 |
| Benjamin Way | 1863 |
| Lieut. J. Gerard (Acting) | 1870 |
| George F. Pike (Acting) | 1870 |
| Benjamin Way | 1870 |
| George F. Pike (Acting) | 1871 |
| Robert D. Mayne | 1872 |
| William Melton (Acting) | 1874 |
| James Marshall | 1875 |
| Thomas Woodcock | 1876 |
| James Neville Porter (Acting) | 1876 |
| James Marshall | 1877 |

## PENSIONERS ON RETIRED ALLOWANCES.

| | |
|---|---|
| King Docemo | £1,000 |
| Thomas Mayne, Police Magistrate | 100 |
| Benjamin Way, Chief Magistrate (Gratuity) | 500 |
| R. F. Bellis, Harbour Master | 100 |
| C. Foresythe, Treasurer | 115 |
| Thomas Tickel, District Commissioner | 75 |

## JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Surgeon-Major Simpson.
Jas. P. L. Davies, Esq.
A. H. Porter, Esq.
H. Robbin, Esq.
C. J. George, Esq.

## SOLICITORS, SUPREME COURT.

Christopher A. Williams, B.L., Marina.
Nash H. Williams, B.L., Broad street.
W. B. Griffith, jun., B.L.

## HOUSSA ARMED AND CIVIL POLICE.

ALIAS GOLD COAST CONSTABULARY.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Inspector-General*—Residing at Elmina. | |
| *Assistant-Inspector*—Captain Forbes (and Allowances.) | £350 |
| *Superintendent of Police and Paymaster*—A. C. Willoughby (and Allowances.) | 250 |
| *Sub-Intendant*—Adolphus Pratt (and Allowances.) | 150 |
| *Charge Clerk*—Andrew W. Thomas | 50 |
| *Sergeant-Major*—James Johnson | 60 |
| " " W. Withnell | 36 |
| *Schoolmaster*—S. Puddicombe | 36 |
| *Armourer*—Henry J. Coochin | 27 |

100 Sergeants, Corporals, and Privates.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 Native Officer (Yakubu) | 1 Band-Corporal |
| 5 Sergeant-Majors | 16 Corporals |
| 1 Drum-Major | 1 Corporal Artillery |
| 2 Gunner-Sergeants | 15 Band Privates |
| 17 Sergeants | 5 Artillery Privates |
| 1 Band-Sergeant | 10 Gunners |
| 5 Gunner-Corporals | 249 Privates |

## GAOL DEPARTMENT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Gaoler*—E. T. Scott | | £150 |
| *Under-Gaolers*— | Alexander B. Thomas | 72 |
| | Kekere | 50 |
| *Turnkey*—T. B. Johnson | | 30 |
| *Matrons*— | Lucy Pratt | 24 |
| | Phœbe Williams | 18 |

## NOTARIES PUBLIC.

N. H. Williams.
C. Foresythe.
W. B. Griffith, jun.

## LICENCES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Annual Licence of every Boat and Canoe, payable on March 3 | | £0 | 10 | 0 |
| Annual Licence for the wholesale of Spirits payable on January 1 | (annually) | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto | (half-yearly) | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| For the retailing of Spirits | (annually) | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto | (half-yearly) | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Every Marriage Licence | | 5 | 0 | 0 |

AUCTIONEERS' LICENCES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Form A—For one year | | £20 | 0 | 4 |
| For half-year | | 14 | 10 | 0 |
| Form B—For one year | | 26 | 10 | 0 |
| For half-year | | 15 | 12 | 0 |
| Form C—For one year | | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| For half-year | | 1 | 4 | 0 |

## PRINTING OFFICE.

MARINA.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Head Printer*—J. S. George | £90 |
| *Second Printer*—J. A. London | 34 |
| *Journeyman*—H. A. Phillips | 24 |
| *Apprentices*— M. R. Coker | |
| C. Richards | |

## AUCTIONEERS.

Davies Brothers & Co., Broad street.
J. G. Garber, Marina.
Joshua B. Benjamin, Breadfruit street

## PHOTOGRAPHERS.

FitzJames P. Deeker, Broad st.; W. J. Sawyer, Araboya; F. Herpin-Faji.

## WATCHMAKERS.

Mrs. Jose Gregorio Monteiro, Kakawa street.
H. H. Hamilton, Broad street.
John F. Priddy, Victoria road.
T. B. Duncan, Breadfruit lane.

## BOOKBINDERS.

George W. Johnson, Isalegagan.

The Commercial Printing and Bookbinding Establishment executes to any magnitude, Printing and Bookbinding of every description at moderate charges, and with the utmost despatch. Contracts for Printing and Bookbinding by arrangement, and on the best possible terms. For particulars, apply at the Establishment, Marina.

## MEDICINES.

Doctor N. T. King, M.B., Broad street.
T. A. King & Co., the Druggists' Novel Establishment, Marina and Balogun street.

## MUSIC REPAIRER.

H. H. Hamilton, Broad street.

## BRICKMAKERS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| A. W. Campbell | Brimah | Akinumi |
| Sogoro | Ajia Dogo | Tamah |
| Jacob Ogubiyi | Olaniyonu | J. N. |
| Oloke | Akapo | etc., etc. |
| Mo-dele | | |

## PRINCIPAL COMMERCIAL HOUSES IN LAGOS.

ENGLISH.

Banner Brothers and Co., Marina.
G. W. Christie & Co.; J. P. L. Davies, Agent, Broad street and Marina.
James George and Son, Marina.
Jacob S. Leigh, Broad street and Marina.
Arthur H. Porter, Esq., Ebute Ero.
Madame E. E. Pittaluga, Tinubu street and Marina.
Henry Robbin, Marina and Abeokuta.
Thomas G. Hoare, Esq., Lake street.
Thomas F. Cole, Esq., Wiwo Anotere.
James W. Cole, Esq., Bankole street.
Richard B. Blaize, Esq., Marina.
J. H. Willoughby, Oke Olowogbowo.
James J. Thomas, Balogun square.
Charles MacIver & Co., Marina.
Joseph Samuel Bucknor, Broad street.
Zachariah A. Williams, Broad street.
The Lagos Warehouse Company, Limited, Broad street.
Messrs. Fairley and Kirk, Marina.
Messrs. Nuttall and Son, Custom House street.

TRADERS.

Harry Pratt, Broad street.
Samuel Crowther, Marina.
For remainder, see List of Jurors.

AMERICAN.

Messrs. Yates and Portersfield, Marina.

GERMAN.

G. L. Gaiser, Marina.
Witt and Busch, Tinubu street.
Voigt, Schabert & Co., Marina.

FRENCH.

Regis Ainé, Marina.
Cyprien Fabre and Co., Marina.
J. A. Colonna de Leca, Marina.
C. A. Monier, Kakawa street.

PORTUGUESE.

S. Costa Soares, Broad street.
Laurenzo A. de Almeida, Tinubu street.

BRAZILIAN.

Mansel J. St. Anna, Marina and Kakawa street.
Tude J. da Silva, Tinubu street.
Mansel George Fereira, Tinubu square.

TRADERS.

J. J. da Costa, Bamghose street.
Ezekiel da Sousa, Tiwo street.
P. J. Meffre, Broad street.

SPANISH.

Madame Roach, Ajele street.
Ramon Campos, Odunlami square.

## COMMERCIAL HOUSES IN WHYDAH.

ENGLISH.—Messrs. Swanzy and Co.
FRENCH.—Regis Ainé, C. Fabre and Co., Lartigue, Daumas and Co.
PORTUGUESE.—Ignacio da Souza Magahlen Agier, Barros, Commandant of the Fort.

## COMMERCIAL HOUSES IN GODOMEY.

FRENCH.—Regis Ainé, C. Fabre and Co., Abomi Calari.

## COMMERCIAL HOUSES IN PORTO NOVO.

ENGLISH.

| | |
|---|---|
| Banner Brothers and Co. | J. F. Williams. |
| J. B. Carrol. | David Macauley. |
| J. S. Leigh. | A. B. Thomas. |

FRENCH.

| | |
|---|---|
| J. A. Colonna de Leca. | Regis Ainé. |
| C. Fabre and Co. | L. D. Lartigue and Co. |

GERMAN.

| | |
|---|---|
| G. L. Gaiser. | Witt and Busch. |
| Voigt Schabert & Co. | |

BADAGRY.

J. Gomes de Sa.

BRAZILIAN.

| | |
|---|---|
| J. Victor Angelo. | Carlos J. Rodrigues. |
| M. J. St. Anna. | Pedro A. Lino. |
| J. M. Monteiro. | |

TRADERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Izidorio Carlos. | Manoel Rodrigues. |
| F. J. du Santos. | Antonio E. St. Anna. |
| M. J. Reis. | |

A. Cunha.

ABEOKUTA TRADERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Isaac Coker. | D. P. Shaw. |
| G. E. Thomas. | J. H. Coker. |
| Samuel J. Peters. | Harry Coker. |

(And others.)

## COMMERCIAL HOUSES, RIVER NIGER.

The National African Company, Limited, London.—General Agent, David McIntosh; Assistant Agent, D. W. Sargent.

PALM OIL AND PALM KERNELS DISTRICT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Idda | Akeri | Abragada |
| Obotshi | Osomare | Ndoni |
| Oko | Utsi | and |
| Attani | Odugure | Aboh. |

IVORY, SHED BUTTER, BLACK OIL DISTRICT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Lokoja | Ebaji | Stronga |
| Eggan | Wanangi | Rubba. |

Owning the Steam-ships King Masaba, Fulah, Wanderer, Edgar. Steam Launches: Gando, Benue, Busybody, Florence, Jessie.

DEPOT STATIONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Akassa | River Nun. |

H. D. & Co., Marseilles.

PALM OIL DISTRICT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Allar | Onitsha | Aboh. |

IVORY DISTRICT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Lokoja | Benoe | Eggan. |

Owning the steam-ship Adamawa, and one launch.

DEPOT STATION.

Brass.

Crowther Brothers, Lagos.

| | |
|---|---|
| Onitsha | Eggan. |

DEPOT STATION.

Brass.

Jacob S. Leigh, Lagos.

Onitsha.

DEPOT STATION

Brass.

FRENCH.—C. A. Vennick & Co. Factories in several places, and own several steamers.



## RETURN OF JURORS FOR 1883.

*Return of the Settlement of Lagos, of Men qualified to serve on Juries for 1883.*

Abasi, Trader, Alli street.
Abasi, Trader, Martin street.
Aberdeen, John Gregory, Trader, Aberdeen street.
Abisogun, Seidu, Trader, Oke Popo.
Achilady, Trader, Ereko.
Adam, Trader, Tokunbo street.
Adama, Chief (s), Trader, Oke Popo.
Adagunodo, Brimah, Trader, Okoawo.
Adegun, Trader, Epetedo.
Agbon, Safara, Trader, Akani street.
Agoro, Abuduramanu (s), Trader, Bridge street.
Aibu, Farmer, Alli street.
Ajagun, Trader, Epetedo.
Ajai, Trader, Ebute Ero.
Ajai, Trader, Idoluwo.
Ajassi, Brimah, Trader, Offin.
Akani, Ajayi (s), Trader, Akani street.
Alcantra, Andre Pedro, Carpenter, Victoria road.
Alder, Robert Alexander, Trader, Breadfruit street.
Alder, Francis, Mechanic, Martin street.
Alli, Trader, Epetedo.
Allawo, Momo, Trader, Oke Popo.
Akinumi, Trader, Bridge street
Amara, Trader, Odo Bankole.
Amore (s), Trader, Idoluwo.
Animashaun, Sumanu (s), Trader, Shitta street.
Antonio, Marcolino Jose, Writing Clerk, Odunlami street.
Apatira, Brimah (s), Trader, Faji street.
Aregbe, Ina, Trader, Ereko street.
Areo, Salu, Writing Clerk, Ereko street.
Arikoo, Trader, Massy street.
Asani, Trader, Oke Popo.
Asesi, Chief (s), Fisherman, King street.
Ashley, John Thomas, Trader, Offin road.
Asongbon, Chief (s), Trader, Ebute Ero.
Augustus, Jose Olivant, Writing Clerk, Bamgbose street.
Anjos, Pedro Dos, Carpenter, Bamgbose street.
Awasu, Trader, Ebute Ero.
Atini, Masalasi Sule, Trader, Oluwole street.
Allen, William Alfred (s), Agent, Marina.
Bailey, Thomas William, Mechanic, Chapel street.
Baiwu (s), Trader, Faji market.
Bakari, Trader, Victoria road.
Bakary, Trader, Faji market.
Bankole, Trader, Akani street.
Baptiste, John Lewis (s), Mechanic, Broad street.
Beckley, Thomas Elliott (s), Trader, Bankole street.
Benjamin, Joshua Blackhall (s), Auctfoneer, Bishop street.
Bergmann, William (s), Agent, Marina.
Bickersteth, Edward, Trader, Bridge street.
Bidwell, Samuel Wensley, Painter, Akani street.
Blaize, Richard Beale (s), Merchant, Marina.
Bostleman, H., Writing Clerk, Marina.
Boston, John, Writing Clerk, Broad street
Bright, Thomas Augustus, Writing Clerk, Taiwo street.
Britos, Benedicto Antonio, Carpenter, Tokunboh street.
Britto, Lazaro, Bricklayer, Tokunboh street.
Brimah, Trader, Faji Market.
Brimah, Trader, Isalegangan.
Brimah, Trader, Ebute Ero.
Branch, David Augustus, Writing Clerk, Agarawu street.
Bright, Jeremiah Thomas, Mechanic, Offin road.
Brown, Matthew, Shipwright, Offin road.
Bucknor, Richard Johnson, General Merchant, Martin street
Bucknor, Joseph Samuel (s), Trader, Broad street.
Bull, Thomas Zachariah, Sawyer, Martin street.
Baynes, Moses Maximinus, Trader, Massy street.
Beckley, George, Writing Clerk, Akani street.
Biye, Miguel, Bricklayer, Faji.
Beecroft, Samuel, Trader, Victoria road.
Brodic, John Babington, Trader, Ikoyi road.
Buckle, William, Steward, Kakawa street.
Burnet, John, Writing Clerk, Broad street.
Brehman, Richard, Writing Clerk, Marina.
Barbar, Gabriel William (s), Butcher, Broad street.
Campbell, Edward Thomas, Trader, Breadfruit street.
Campbell, Edward H. M., Baker, Faji.
Campbell, Alfred Cope, Writing Clerk, Marina.
Campbell, Obadiah William, Trader, Broad street.
Campbell, Robert (s), Merchant, Marina street.
Campos, Joan Angolo, Writing Clerk, Hamburgh street.
Compos, Ramon (s), Merchant, Hamburgh street.
Carsell, William, Mechanic, Olowogbowo.
Carrol, Jacob Benjamin (s), Merchant, Apongbon street.
Castilho, Joaquim, Cooper, Tokunboh street.
Coates, Charles, Writing Clerk, Broad street
Coker, Daniel Towry Miles, Tailor, Taiwo street.
Coker, James, Writing Clerk, Obadino street.
Coker, William Zaccheus, Mechanic, Offin street.
Cole, James William (s), Merchant, Breadfruit street.
Cole, David Emanuel Augustus, Tailor, Breadfruit lane.
Cole, Thomas Sylvester, Writing Clerk, Alagbede street.
Cole, James Eugene, Writing Clerk, Balogun street.
Cole, Emanuel Sabinus, Writing Clerk, Massy street.
Cole, Thomas Jonathan Malcolm, Writing Clerk, Faji.
Cole, Isaac John, Shipwright, Faji.
Cole, Moses Thomas, Writing Clerk, Bishop street.
Cole, Joseph Samuel Bannister, Trader, Offin road.
Cole, John, Writing Clerk, Ebute Alakoro.
Cole, James Thomas, Writing Clerk, Balogun street.
Cole, Charles Lashilo, Writing Clerk, Olowogbowo.
Collins, Christopher Emanuel, Writing Clerk, Broad st.
Costa, Prisco da, Carpenter, Tokunboh street.
Costa, Januario Joaquin Jose da, Trader, Bamgbose street.
Crowther, Samuel (s), Merchant, Marina.
Crowther, Josiah (s), Merchant, Odunlami street.
Cummings, George Rose, Carpenter, Lake street
Curphey, John (s), Agent, Broad street.
Dada, Kukute, Trader, Ebute, Alakoro.
Dahls, Herman, Writing Clerk, Marina.
Daniel, James Morondia, Carpenter, Kosseh street.
Daniel, Jose Antonio Nicol, Mechanic, Bamgbose street.
Davies, J. Abercrombie, Mechanic, Oke Olowogbowo.
Davies, James Richardson, Shipwright, Agarawu street.
Davies, James Pinson Labulo (s), Merchant, Broad street.
Davies, Edward Labulo Anatacio, Trader, Broad street.
Davies, Samuel Sigismund, Writing Clerk, Offin street.
Davies, Joseph Isaac, Writing Clerk, Broad street.
Davies, Moses Augustus, Writing Clerk, Broad street
Davies, John Sam. Theophilus, Writing Clerk, Broad st.
Davies, James, Writing Clerk, Obadino street.
Davies, Alfred Howard, Bricklayer, Lake street.
Davies, William James, Writing Clerk, Isalegangan.
Davies, David, Shoemaker, Alagbede street.
Davies, James, Trader, Ereko road.
Davies, Anthony, Trader, Alagbede street.
Davies, George, Photographer, Alegbede street.
Davison, Richard E., Writing Clerk, Broad street.
Decker, Fitz-James Parkes, Writing Clerk, Broad street.
Deigh, David Francis, Trader, Victoria road.
Docemo, Tappa, Trader, Oke Popo.
Drosemi, Trader, Broad street.
Duff, William, Mechanic, Broad street.
During, Walter Linnett, Mechanic, Balogun street.
Egbede, Trader, Idoluwo.
Ekun, Brimah, Trader, Broad street.
Elliott, Michael Daniel, Trader, Broad street.
Elongboun, Trader, King street.
Eshubi (s), Trader, Obon Eko.
Euba, John Lancelot Archibald, Writing Clerk, Balogun st.
Euba, William, Shoemaker, Kosseh street.
Euba, James Libni, Carpenter, Kosseh street.
Ewumi, Sumanu, Trader, Isalegangan.
Fadeye, Yesufu, Trader, Faji market.
Fadeye, Trader, Oke Popo.

Fadungbo, Eba, Trader, Faji market.
Fairley, John D. (s), Merchant, Marina.
Fashe, Trader, Faji market.
Fashina, Trader, Faji market.
Fashola, Trader, Oke Popo.
Famiwa, Blacksmith, Idoluwo.
Ferreira, Manoel Jorge (s), Trader, Tinubu street.
Foresythe, John Charles, Trader, Broad street.
Franklin, John Benjamin, Trader, Apongbon street.
Fowler, Peter Augustus, Writing Clerk, Balogun street.
Gage, Phillip Hall, Carpenter, Faji.
Garber, James George (s), Auctioneer, Garber square.
Gaspard, Writing Clerk, Aroloya street.
Gay, George, Writing Clerk, Oke Popo.
Gbotifa, James Felix Fatunshe, Writing Clerk, Idoluwo.
George, Charles Joseph (s), Merchant, Marina.
George, Isaac Thomas, Writing Clerk, Shitta street.
George, Moses Thomas, Writing Clerk, Balogun street.
George, John O'Conor, Writing Clerk, Broad street.
George, James, Writing Clerk, Ebute Awo.
George, Thomas Ige, Trader, Ereko road.
George, William Samuel, Writing Clerk, Broad street.
George, William Theophilus, Tailor, Balogun street.
George, Josiah Theodosius, Trader, Balogun street,
George, Edmund Davidson, Trader, Idumagbo.
George, D. Samuel, Writing Clerk, Offin.
George, William Saint, Writing Clerk, Oke Popo.
Giwa, Sule, Trader, Aroloya.
Giwa. Abasi (s), Trader, Okoawo.
Giwa, Yakubu, Farmer, Faji market.
Gloster, David Adolphus, Trader, Offin lane.
Gloster, Moses William, Carpenter, Martin street.
Gogendine, Thomas William, Shipwright, Faji.
Gomez, Eustaquio Francisco, Writing Clerk, Martin street.
Gomez Quirino Felix Farnsby, Writing Clerk, Bamgbose street.
Gomez, Joao Azonide, Writing Clerk, Idunshagbe.
Gomez, Philip, Writing Clerk, Hamburg steeet,
Goyea, Edward Thomas, Carpenter, Lake street.
Grant, Samuel, Butcher, Ereko road.
Green, Henry, Tailor, Shitta street.
Green, Jacob Daniel, Mechanic, Shitta street.
Haffner, Claudius Stephen, Bar Clerk, Faji.
Hamonia, Eustacio D., Shoe maker, Taiwo-street
Haastrup, Joseph Pythagoras, Trader, Broad street.
Hamilton, J. Hermez, Watch Repairer, Broad street.
Hamilton, Robert, Tailor, Lake street.
Harrison, Thomas Lloyd, Writing Clerk, Bishop street
Hazely, Nathaniel Carroll, Mechanic, Faji market.
Hildefraud, Aniandos J. D., Tailor, Martin street.
Hoare, Thomas George (s), Merchant, Lake street.
Hook, Logan Henry Horace (s), Writing Clerk, Broad st.
Holloway, Caleb, Writing Clerk, Balogun street.
Hughes, Christopher Francis, Tailor, Martin street.
Idewu, Trader, Ite Passi.
Ige, Trader, Aroloya.
Ilafi, Sule, Trader, Faji market.
Ilori, Bakari, Trader, Isalegangan.
Innasu, Trader, Epetedo.
Innayu, Brimah, Trader, Okoawo.
Ipaye, Trader, Faji.
Ipinlagbassa, Trader, Massy street.
Isa, Trader, Aroloya.
Isaacs, Jacob, Writing Clerk, Balogun street.
Israel, Gaspard, Writing Clerk, Marina.
Jackson, John Payne, Writing Clerk, Tokunboh street.
Janseen, E. G. A., Writing Clerk, Marina.
Janseen, E. G. A., Writing Clerk, Marina.
Jaquemin, Louis (s), Agent, Marina.
Jemi, Brimah, Writing Clerk, Idoluwo street.
Jesus, Manoel Machado de, Clerk, Kakawa street.
Jinadu, Trader, Idungaran.
Joaquin, Henrick, Trader, Tinubu street.
Joaquin, Manoel Jose, Trader, Bamgbose street.
Joaquin, Bricklayer, Oke Popo.
Joe, Nathaniel, Trader, Apongbon street.
John, Joseph Nathan, Writing Clerk, Idunagbo street.
John, Simeon Melancthon, Trader, Breadfruit lane.
John, Charles Thomas, Publican, Balogun street.
John, Isaac Silvanus, Mechanic, Alli street.
Johnson, George William (s), Trader, Bridge street.
Johnson, George William, Bookbinder, Isalegangan.
Johnson, Thomas Gordon, Trader, Tinubu street.
Johnson, George Phillip, Trader, Broad street.
Johnson, Jacob, Mechanic, Offin road.
Johnson, Stephen William (s), Trader, Balogun street.
Johnson, John Bright, Trader, Wiwo Onotere.
Johnson, Henry Benjamin, Tailor, Shitta street.
Johnson, James Moses, Shipwright, Broad street.
Johnson, Jabez, Tailor, Chapel street.
Johnson, Moses, Merchant, Oke Olowogbowo.
Johnson, Jeremiah, Writing Clerk, Shitta street.
Johnson, Joshua E., Tailor, Shitta street.
Johnson, Robert Ethelbert, Trader, Ereko road.
Johnson, Thomas Peter, Trader, Offin road.
Johnson, Obadiah Waddington, Writing Clerk, Olowogbowo.
Jonah, Moses Thomas, Writing Clerk, Oke Olowogbowo.
Jones, Jacob Frederick, Sawyer, Tinubu square.
Jones, Joseph Africanus, Tailor, Alli street.
Jones, David Africanus, Writing Clerk, Odunlami street.
Jones, Henry Adolphus, Writing Clerk, Ebute Alakoro.
Jones, Samuel J., Clerk, Marina.
Jones, Matthew M., Writing Clerk, Offin.
Jose, Brimah, Trader, Idoluwo.
Joseph, Edmund Bendal, Writing Clerk, Offin.
Joseph, Thomas During, Trader, Shitta street.
Kadiri, Abudu, Trader, Epetedo.
Kadiri, Trader, Olowogbowo.
Kahl, John Robert, Writing Clerk, Marina.
Kakawa, Chief (s), Trader, Kakawa street.
Kasumu, Trader, Oluwole street.
Kasumu, Trader, Idumagbo street.
Kasumu, Trader, Akani street.
Kaya, Kasumu, Trader, Balogun street.
Kenny, John Buxton, Tailor, Marina.
Kester, Simeon Davison, Shoemaker, Martin street.
King, Gabriel Thomas (s), Merchant, Marina.
King, George Theophilus, Trader, Marina.
King, William Theophilus, Writing Clerk, Offin road.
King, Thomas Alfred (s), Trader, Marina.
Kirk, Merchant, Marina.
Kopada, Blacksmith, Lemomu street.
Kumayon, Lime Burner, Faji market.
Kuniya, Momodu, Trader, Ite Passi.
Labrinjo, Docemo (s), Trader, Marina.
Ladamu, Chief (s), Fisherman, King street
Langley, John, Bricklayer, Ikoyi road.
Lawani, John, Clerk, Faji.
Lawrence, Thomas, Writing Clerk, Odunlami street.
Layinka, Blacksmith, Ereko.
Lazarus, John, Writing Clerk, Marina.
Leigh, Jacob Samuel (s), Merchant, Broad street.
Lewis, Samuel Augustus, Trader, Bankole street.
Lewis, David, Trader, Bankole street.
Lieni (s), Trader, Broad street.
Lohr, Ezekiel Pythias, Writing Clerk, Faji.
Ludert, Julius, Writing Clerk, Tinubu street.
Ludlow, Ebenezer Thomas, Trader, Balogun street.
Lumpkin, William Ferdinand, Tailor, Victoria street.
Macauley, William Babington, Publican, Wiwo Onotere.
Macauley, Samuel Rowlinson, Writing Clerk, Oke Popo.
Macauley, Isaac William, Shipwright, Shitta street.
Macaulay, John, Cabinet-maker, Faji.
Macaulay, Thos. Benjamin (s), Trader, Wiwo Onotere.
Macaulay, David, Trader, Bamgbose street.
Macaulay, Abel Benjamin, Mechanic, Breadfruit street.
Macaulay, Aaron, Mechanic, Bankole street.
Macaulay, Obadiah O., Writing Clerk, Bamgbose street.
Macaulay, T. Fowell Buxton, Writing Clerk, Odunlami.



Macaulay, Thomas Jonathan, Mechanic, Taiwo street.
Macaulay, Benjamin George, Trader, Offin.
Macauley, William B. A., Writing Clerk, Faji market.
Maddy, Samuel Africanus, Tailor, Breadfruit street.
Majolagbe, Bakare, Trader, Massy street.
Malade, Trader, Faji market.
Malade, Mumuni, Trader, Okoawo.
Martins, Pedro Puncho (s), Writing Clerk, Igbosere street.
Martins, Antonio Juditha, Trader, Martin street.
Martins, Edward, Trader, Martin street.
Martins, Charles, Mechanic, Martin street.
Mason, William, Writing Clerk, Broad street.
Mason, John Sigismund, Writing Clerk, Broad street.
Medeiros, Jerome Soares, Writing Clerk, Bamgbose street.
Medeiros, Jose, Writing Clerk, Bamgbose street.
Meffre, Phillippe Jose (s), Trader, Broad street.
Menson, Emanuel, Writing Clerk, Taiwo street
Meyer, Thomas A., Bricklayer, Palm Church street.
Meyer, Nathaniel V., Bricklayer, Alli street.
Monea, Charles Andrew, Merchant, Marina.
Moore, Frederick, Fisherman, Breadfruit lane.
Morgan, Moses Thomas, Trader, Kakawa street.
Moru, Trader, Oke Popo.
Moriera, Manoel Bonofacio, Barber, Broad street.
Momo, Trader, Epetedo.
Momodu, Trader, Ebute Alakoro.
Momo, Jikoyi, Trader, Oke Popo.
Momodu, Fimo, Trader, Olowogbowo.
Momodu, Olese, Trader, Idumatha.
Motoja, Blacksmith, Faji market.
Musa, Trader, Faji market.
Murray, Daniel, Trader, Balogun street.
Naris, Printer, Bishop street.
Nelson, Nathaniel Theodore, Mechanic, Balogun street.
Nicol, Josiah, Carpenter, Martin street.
Nixon, Ezekiel Uriah, Shipwright, Kosseh street.
O'Brikiti (s), Trader, Idumatha.
Odunawo, Lawani, Trader, Okoawo.
Odugbe, Trader, Oke Popo.
Odunbaku (s), Trader, Ajisomo street.
Odunlami, Trader, Faji market.
Odunlami, Trader, Epetedo.
Oduntan, Trader, Ebute Ero.
Ogden, Spencer C., Writing Clerk, Marina.
Ogunbiyi, Jacob (s), Trader, Ebute Ero.
Ogundemi, Blacksmith, Idoluwo.
Ogunobi, Brimah, Trader, Massy street.
Ogumu, Trader, Olowogbowo.
Ogunjobi, Trader, Oke Popo.
Ogunlaia, Blacksmith, Faji market.
Okete, Sumanu, Trader, Okoawo.
Okoya, Ntiju, Trader, Idumagbo.
Okoya, Egba, Trader, Idoluwo.
Olowora, Brimah, Trader, Broad street.
Olaonigbagbo, Trader, Isalegangan.
Olo, Idewo (s), Trader, Agarawu street.
Oloke, Brickmaker, Obon Eko.
Ojaro, Trader, Faji market.
Olumole, Trader (s), King street.
Oluwu, Musa, Writing Clerk, Kakawa street.
Ometano, (s), Fisherman, King street.
Oni, Chief Orisan (s), Trader, Idunganran.
Osborne, Robert Elliot, Mechanic, Broad street
Oseni, Trader, Offin road.
Otun, Jinadu, Trader, Aroloya.
Oseni, Giwa, Trader, Aroloya.
Page, Robert Frederick C., Writing Clerk, Offin.
Pearse, James, Shipwright, Breadfruit street.
Pearse, Daniel Thomas, Writing Clerk, Bankole.
Perreira, Thomas Benedicto, Bricklayer, Campbell street.
Perreira, Jaccinto de, Mechanic, Oke Ite.
Peters, John Augustus, Writing Clerk, Isalegangan.
Phelan, Richard, Trader, Ereko road.
Pratt, Aaron Stephen, Sawyer, Wiwo Onotere.
Pratt, John Evans, Mechanic, Isalegangan.
Pratt, Emanuel Samuel, Sawyer, Offin lane.
Pratt, Samuel Samuel, Sawyer, Lemomu street.
Pratt, James, Shipwright, Garber square.
Quenum, Joseph Boco, Baker, Oke Ite.
Rabenhorst, Rudolph, Writing Clerk, Tinubu street.
Randall, Thomas Samuel (s), Trader, Palm Church street.
Randall, Charles Valentine (s), Trader, Victoria road.
Reffle, William, Trader, Broad street.
Reis, Batazar Jose dos, Cabinet Maker, Tinubu square.
Reis, Batazar Jose dos, Cabinet Maker, Tinubu square.
Richards, John, Blacksmith, Marina.
Richards, B. Thomas, Painter, Lemomu street.
Richards, W. P., Writing Clerk, Balogun street.
Roache, Joada, Trader, Kakawa street.
Robert, Zachariah Claudius, Writing Clerk, Broad street.
Robert, John Augustus, Trader, Balogun street.
Robbin, Henry (s), Merchant, Marina.
Rodrigues, Americo J. (s), Trader, Kakawa street.
Rodrigues, Carlos, Merchant, Broad street.
Rokosu, Trader (s), Faji market.
Roza, Joos Gaccio, Carpenter, Tokunboh street.
Salu, Onletira, Trader, Obadino street.
Saibu, Trader, Bamgbose street.
Sagberin, Trader, Epetedo.
Salu, Trader, Taiwo street.
Samuel, Jose J., Writing Clerk, Broad street.
Samuel, Geraldo, Calegraphist, Broad street.
Savage, Joseph Nathaniel, Writing Clerk, Oke Olowogbowo.
Savage, Josiah Alfred, Writing Clerk, Oke Olowogbowo.
Savage, Daniel, Writing Clerk, Oke Olowogbowo.
Savage, Simeon, Writing Clerk, Oke Olowogbowo.
Savage, Thomas Momodu, Trader, Offin road.
Savage, William Momodu, Trader, Oke Olowogbowo.
Savage, George Christopher, Trader, Oke Olowogbowo.
Sawyer, Henry Claudius, Trader, Offin road.
Sawyer, Peter Nicholas, Trader, Tinubu Square.
Sawyer, William Joseph, Writing Clerk, Breadfruit street.
Scale, Halden, William, Writing Clerk, Balogun street.
Sefra, Walta Paul, Painter, Bamgbose street.
Seideu, Giwa, Trader, Broad street.
Seideu, Salako, (s) Trader, Faji market.
Seideu, Saruna, Trader, Oke Popo.
Seideu, Pempe, Trader, Aroloya street.
Seymour, Charles A., Writing Clerk, Igbosere street.
Shaw, Daniel Powell, Trader, Olowogbowo.
Shepherd, George Rowlstone, Writing Clerk, Oluwole st.
Sholu, Trader, Massy street.
Shomade, Jinadu, Trader, Ebute Ero.
Silva, Jose Tude da (s), Merchant, Tinubu street.
Simpson, Joseph, Trader, Victoria road.
Smith, Emanuel Ojo, Writing Clerk, Faji.
Smith, Frederick Geoffrey, Writing Clerk, King street.
Smith, James, Blacksmith, Breadfruit street.
Smith, Anthony Obayomi (s), Trader, Offin road.
Soares, Samuel Costa da, Writing Clerk, Marina.
Soares, Cassiano Batista, Tailor, Faji.
Sogoro (s), Brickmaker, Sogoro street.
Sumanu, Giwa, Trader, Victoria road.
Suza, Izidro da, Trader, Taiwo street.
Talabi, Trader, Offin.
Tamah, Trader, Balogun street.
Taylor, Zacheus Simeon, Writing Clerk, Bankole street.
Taylor, Henry Augusus, Writing Clerk, Chapel street.
Taylor, Joseph Beresford, Trader, Tinubu street.
Taylor, Hezekiah William, Writing Clerk, Olowogbowo.
Thomas, John Alfred, Writing Clerk, Balogun street.
Thomas, James Jonathan (s), Merchant, Ereko road.
Thomas, William John, Shipwright, Oke Popo.
Thomas, John, Mechanic, Obe street.
Thomas, Christian George, Sawyer, Agarawu street.
Thomas, Henry Zachariah, Writing Clerk, Bankole street.
Thomas, John Ataba, Trader, Offin.
Thomas, Daniel Benjamin, Writing Clerk, Victoria road.
Thomas, Daniel Babington, Mechanic, Balogun street.
Thomas, Josiah Richard, Trader, Broad street.
Thomas, John Oseni, Clerk, Marina.
Thomas, Josiah, Writing Clerk, Balogun street.

Thomas, John Macaulay, Carpenter, Campbell street.
Thomas, Matthew Melancton, Writing Clerk, Bishop st.
Thorpe, Solomon, Tailor, Martin street.
Thompson, Jeremiah, Writing Clerk, near Faji market.
Tickel, Thomas Robert Thorn, Trader, Broad street.
Tokosi, James Frederick, Writing Clerk, Marina.
Turner, Moses, Trader, Offin.
Ungebauer, Charles (s), Agent, Marina.
Vaughan, Christopher, Mechanic, Banjoko street.
Vaughan, James C., Trader, Kakawa street.
Vidal, Jacob Asher, Mechanic, Taiwo street.
Vincent, Jacob, Writing Clerk, Garber square.
Weeks, Moses Maximinus, Mechanic, Market street.
Wellington Joseph Charles, Mechanic, Garber square.
Wesselhoef, George V., Writing Clerk, Marina.
Wey, Robert Antony, Writing Clerk, Lake street.
White, J. T., Trader, Broad street.
Wilson, Amos Fitz-Patrick, Shipping Clerk, Balogun st.
Williams, Alfred, Trader, Victoria road.
Williams, Daniel Erastus, Shipwright, Idumata.
Williams, Joseph Lewis, Auctioneer, Martin street.
Williams, Ephraim James, Mechanic, Martin street.
Williams, James Frederick, Trader, Broad street.
Williams, Moses John, Trader, Broad street.
Williams, David (s), Trader, Offin street.
Williams, John O'Connor (s), Trader, Offin.
Williams, Samuel, Trader, Bamgbose street.
Williams, Jacob Oyesile, Trader, Kosseh street.
Williams, George Alfred, Writing Clerk, Marina.
Williams, John O'Bassa, Writing Clerk, Martin street.
Williams, John Arthur Kennedy, Writing Clerk, Obadino street.
Williams, Thomas Benjamin, Trader, Shitta street.
Williams, Zachariah Archibald, Trader, Broad street.
Williams, Jacob Egunlete, Writing Clerk, Offin road.
Williams, Edmund, Writing Clerk, Martin street.
Williams, C. P., Trader, Ereko street.
Williams, Samuel Brunswick, Mechanic, Breadfruit street.
Williams, Isaac, Writing Clerk, Victoria Road.
Willoughby, Isaac Humphrey (s), Trader, Olowogbowo.
Willoughby, Owen, Writing Clerk, Olowogbowo.
Wright, Emanuel (s), Provisioner, Ajele street.
Wright, David Henry, Carpenter, Wesley street.
Wright, Rufus A., Trader, Wiwo Onotere.
Yakubu, Fisherman, Shitta street.
Yemoru, Seidu, Trader, Faji market.
Yesufu, Steward, Victoria street.
Young, Isaac Augustus, Trader, Kosseh street.
Zimmer, Diedrich, Writing Clerk, Marina.

## LIST OF JURORS OF THE DISTRICT OF BADAGRY, FOR THE YEAR 1883.

Adansuku, Farmer, Iegba.
Adebiyi, Farmer, Wayi.
Agawantory, Trader, Posuko.
Agia, Fisherman, Dagbetohome.
Ajido, Roko, Trader, Ajido.
Ajosch, Trader, Ahonjigo.
Akuanu, Trader, Iegba.
Colecraft, James Edmund, Trader, Ahoviko.
Fiotoh, Chief, Trader, Frako.
Gomes de Sa, Antonio, Merchant, Awanjigo.
Hundako, Canoe-watcher, Awanjigo.
Hundeyi, Trader, Sowe.
Ijebu, Farmer, Danoko.
Iworo, Roko, Trader, Iworo.
Johnson, Roko, Trader, Frako.
Keresungba, Farmer, Possuko.
Lobo, Trader, Awangigo.
Mobee, Chief, Trader, Boiko.
Mobee, John Michael, Farmer, Boiko.
Moura, Francisco Elizas de, Trader, Boiko.
Oje, Trader, Propro.
Okolasa, Buko, Fisherman, Propro.
Onitiju, Wusu, Trader, Wandow.
Owoeye, Farmer, Wayi.
Possu, Chief, Trader, Possuko.
Pacheco, Juliva Mendes, Trader, Ahoviko.
Roko, Trader, Gauho.
Sabo, Trader, Possuko.
Salami, Trader, Possuko.
Sobo, Trader, Awanjigo.
Sukanianie, Trader, Possuko.
Sule, John, Trader, Possuko.
Tickel, Thomas, Merchant, Boiko.
Vudunu, Trader, Gawho.
Yanda, Trader, Possuko.
Yogba, Chief, Trader, Ahoviko.

## LIST OF JURORS OF THE DISTRICT OF PALMA AND LECKIE, FOR THE YEAR 1883.

Ajayi, Clerk, Leckie.
Agoro, Trader, Leckie.
Aidole, Trader, Leckie.
Anishere, Trader, Leckie.
Ambogi, Clerk, Palma.
Atere, Trader, Palma.
Ajia, Trader, Palma.
Challendard, Hippolyte, Merchant, Leckie.
Coria, Miguel Suze, Cooper, Leckie.
Cadoza, Antonio, Bricklayer, Leckie.
Churcher, George Augustus, Tailor, Palma.
Da Souza, Francisco, Clerk, Leckie.
Daniel, Robert, Cooper, Palma.
Daniel, Joseph Albert, Carpenter, Palma.
Da Souza, Octavio J., Tailor, Palma.
Da Conciccoa, Louise, Trader, Palma.
Empada, Clerk, Palma.
Gbarago, Trader, Leckie.
Hansen, Gibbert Patrie, Clerk, Palma.
Kosoko, Julius, Goldsmith, Leckie.
Kees, Gaustav, Merchant, Palma.
Koseko, Clerk, Palma.
Lawson, Frederick John Wilberforce, Shipwright, Leckie.
Le Normand, Yves, Clerk, Leckie.
Macarthy, John, Cooper, Leckie.
Mama, Farmer, Leckie.
Mensah, Joseph, Bricklayer, Leckie.
Mason, William W., Farmer, Palma
Musah, Trader, Palma.
Mullins, C. T., Merchant, Leckie.
Newton, Josiah Sombamibi, Clerk, Leckie.
Penero, Joseph, Trader, Palma.
Roberts, Isaac Ajuwale, Cooper, Leckie.
Sabino, James Andre, Cooper, Leckie.
Salihu, Okolo, Trader, Palma.
Sanza, Trader, Leckie.
Sumanu, Animasaun, Trader, Palma.
Sumanu, Olomowewe, Trader, Polma.
Vaughan, Joseph, Trader, Palma.
Vicente, Joaquin F., Clerk, Palma.
Vicente, Sabino, Trader, Palma.

GEORGE SMITH, District Commissioner.

## MAIL PACKET AGENTS.

Charles Louis Fabel, Esq., Kakawa street.
George W. Neville (Acting).

## LLOYD'S AGENTS.

LAGOS.—Charles Louis Fabel.
BONNY.—Lieut. H. Carey, R.N., F.R.G.S.
*H.B.M. Consul for the Bights of Benin and Biafra*—Edward Hyde Hewett, Esq., £500, and allowances.

## PRINCIPAL MARKETS

*That supply Lagos with Produce, Poultry, &c.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ejirin. | Abeokuta. | Igbessa. | Porto Novo. |
| Epe. | Gawn. | Addo. | Ijoh. |
| Ikosi. | Isheri. | Okeodon. | &c., &c. |
| Ikorodu. | Ogudu. | Iworo. | |



## NAMES OF PUBLIC OFFICES, OFFICERS, &c.

TRANSLATED INTO THE YORUBA TONGUE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Government House..... | Ille Obba. |
| Custom House..... | Ille Ibode. |
| Court House ..... | Ille Ejo. |
| Post Office ..... | Ille Wosika. |
| Hospital ..... | Ille Alarun. |
| Gaol or Bridewell ..... | Ille Ewon. |
| Debtors' Prison ..... | Ille Onigbese, *alias* Okokomaiko. |
| Government Pier..... | Carane Obba. |
| Custody ..... | Itimole. |
| Cemetery ..... | Ille Oku or Isa Oku. |
| Powder Magazine ..... | Ille Etu. |
| Governor ..... | Bale, *alias* Abba—*i.e.*, Sovereign, representing the Sovereign. |
| Colonial Secretary ..... | Ijoye Akowe Ille, *alias* Igba Keji [Bale |
| Collector of Customs ... | Onibode. |
| Clerk of Customs ..... | Akowe Bode. |
| Judge ..... | Oliwo, *alias* Onidajo Ula. |
| Commissioner..... | Akpena, *alias* Onidajo Kekere. |
| Registrar..... | Akowe Ejonla. |
| Crown Prosecutor ..... | Agbejoro Obba. |
| Sheriff ..... | Ijoye Amuofinse. |
| Interpreter ..... | Ogbufo. |
| Colonial Surgeon ..... | Onisegun Illu. |
| Superintendent of Police | Olori Olokpa. |
| Constable..... | Olokpa. |
| Superintndt Armed Police | Olori Agbe Ibon. |
| Armed Police ..... | Agbebon. |
| Engineer ..... | Eniwoule, *alias* Gbagimole. |
| Treasurer..... | Onisonwo Illu. |
| Plaintiff ..... | Eniwejo. |
| Defendant ..... | Elejo. |
| Debtor ..... | Onigbese. |
| Gaol Prisoner ..... | Elewon. |
| Merchant..... | Onisowo. |
| Auctioneer ..... | Onibanjo. |
| Church or Chapel ..... | Ille Olorun. |
| Market House ..... ..... | Ille Oja. |
| Minister ..... | Alufa. |
| Registrar of Deaths ... | Akowe Oku. |
| Mosbue ..... | Masalasj. |
| Town Clock..... | Agogoilu. |

## NAMES OF STREETS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Marina | Market street | Alagbede street |
| Broad street | Martin street | Bankole street |
| Tinubu street | Davies street | Kosoko street |
| Tinubu square | Balogun street | Ebute Alakoro |
| Campbell street | Balogun square | Shitta street |
| Victoria road | Bishop street | Agarawu street |
| Victoria street | Apongbon street | Bamgboshe street |
| Oil Mill street | Chapel street | Obadino street |
| Joseph street | Lake street | Tiwo street |
| Hamburg street | Wiwo Onotere | Awololah street |
| Ajele street | Oke Olowogbowo | Aroloyah street |
| Odunlami street | Offin road | Ajisomo street |
| Kakawa street | Offin | Akoni street |
| Custom House st. | Ereko road | Banjoko street |
| William street | Ereko | Obe square |
| Seriki street | Idunshagbe street | Massey street |
| Sopono street | Ebute Ero | Massey square |
| Lemomu street | King street | Tokunboh street |
| Palm Church st. | Great Bridge st. | Inau Berry street |
| Oluwole street | Onikoyi street | Omididun street |
| Sogoro street | Agbowodo street | Cow lane |
| Oko Awo street | Garber square | Audunpah street |
| Oko Awo | King market | Aupeomoh street |
| Pedro street | Igbosere street | Odokuray street |
| Alli street | Prison street | Bridge street |
| Faji market | Idunwase street | Okepopo |
| Isale Gangan | Osodi street | Wesley steeet |
| Princes Bridge st. | Kosseh street | |

## HOLIDAYS KEPT IN PUBLIC OFFICES.

Christmas Day.
New Year's Day.
Good Friday.
Queen's Birthday.
Easter Monday.

## COMMERCIAL HOUSES IN LITTLE POPO.

GERMAN.

Bremen House—T. Reiman, Agent.
Wolber and Brohm.
H. B. A. Eccarius.

ENGLISH.

G. B. Williams.
F. and A. Swanzy.
Alexander Miller, Brothers and Co.
G. A. Metzger.
Samuel B. Cole.
Benjamin D. Coker.
William G. Bruce.
J. B. Perreira.
D. W. Munday.

FRENCH.

Cypren Fabre and Co.
Regis Aine and Co.

*Chief of Little Popo*—Edmund Lattay Lawson.

## COMMERCIAL HOUSES IN PALMA AND LECKIE.

FRENCH.—Regis Ainé, C. Fabre and Co.
GERMAN.—Gaiser and Witt.
BRAZILIAN.—Abioa da Costa.

## COMMERCIAL HOUSES IN QUITTAH.

BRITISH.

F. and A. Swanzy.
Geo. B. Williams.
S. B. Cole.
Charles MacIver & Co.
Geo. A. Metzger.

GERMAN.

Bremen Factory—Messrs. Wm. Voigt & Co.
C. Bellois.

## PRINCIPAL NATIVE TRADERS IN LAGOS.

Tiwo, Tiwo street.
Liemi, Broad street.
Oni, Ajisomo street.
Ajai Akani, Akani street.
Sumanu Animasaun, Shitta [st.
Shitta, Shitta street.
Jacob Ogubiyi, Obon Eko.
Eshubi, Obon Eko.
Brimah Apatira, Faji.
Biawu, Faji.
Illori, Isalegagan.
Olaniyonu, Offin.
Sogoro, Sogoro street.
Tamah, Offin.
Magaji, Shitta street.
Obayomi Smith, Offin.
Abuduramanu Agoro, Bridge street.
O'Brikiti, Victoria street.
Seidu Sarunmi, Okepopo.
Banjoko Lawani, Banjoko street.
Chief Aso-gbon, Ebute Ero.
Okoya eba, Idoluwo.
Okoya ntiju, Idumagbo.
Bada, Olumole street.
Latiri, Obadino street.
Oni, Idungaran.
Olumole, Idungaran.
T. M. Savage, Bankole street, Offin road.

And others. See Jury List.

## MARKETS IN LAGOS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The Marina. | Idunshagbe. | Offin. |
| Faji. | Obon Eko. | Balogun sq. |
| Ereko. | Ebute Ero. | Massey sq. |
| Agarawu street. | Bankole st. | Epetedo. |
| Victoria street. | Kosseh street. | Houssa Town. |

## MARKET DAYS FOR PRODUCE, &c., THROUGHOUT THE YEAR 1883.

EJIRIN (JEBU).—January 7, 15, 23, 31. February 8, 16, 24. March 4, 12, 20, 28. April 5, 13, 21, 29. May 7, 15, 23, 31. June 8, 16, 24. July 2, 10, 18, 26. August 3, 11, 19, 27. September 4, 12, 20, 28. October 6, 14, 22, 30. November 7, 15, 23. December 1, 9, 17, 25.

IKORODU (JEBU).—January 8, 16, 24. February 1, 9, 17, 25. March 5, 13, 21, 29. April 6, 14, 22, 30. May 8, 16, 24. June 1, 9, 17, 25. July 3, 11, 19, 27. August 4, 12, 20, 28. September 5, 13, 21, 29. October 7, 15, 23, 31. November 8, 16, 24. December 2, 10, 18, 26.

ISHERI (EGBA).—January 5, 14, 23. February 1, 10, 19, 28. March 9, 18, 27. April 5, 14, 23. May 2, 11, 20, 29. June 7, 16, 25. July 4, 13, 22, 31. August 9, 18, 27. September 5, 14, 23. October 2, 11, 20, 29. November 7, 16, 25. December 4, 13, 22, 31.

GAUN (EGBA).—January 6, 15, 24. February 2, 11, 20. March 1, 10, 19, 28. April 6, 15, 24. May 3, 12, 21, 30. June 8, 17, 26. July 5, 14, 23. August 1, 10, 19, 28. September 6, 15, 24. October 3, 12, 21, 30. November 8, 17, 26. December 5, 14, 23.

IWORO (POPO).—January 9, 18, 27. February 5, 14, 23. March 4, 13, 22, 31. April 9, 18, 27. May 6, 15, 24. June 2, 11, 20, 29. July 8, 17, 26. August 4, 13, 22, 31. September 9, 18, 27. October 6, 15, 24. November 2, 11, 20, 29. December 8, 17, 26.

PORTO NOVO (POPO).—January 1, 14, 27. February 9, 22. March 7, 20. April 2, 15, 28. May 11, 24. June 6, 19. July 2, 15, 28. August 10, 23. September 3, 16, 29. October 12, 25. November 7, 20. December 3, 16, 29.

MUSHIN (EBUTE METTA), LAGOSIANS.—January 2, 6, 10 14, 18, 22, 26, 30. February 3, 7, 11, 15, 19, 23, 27. March 3, 7, 11, 15, 19, 23, 27, 31. April 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28. May 2, 6, 10, 14, 18, 22, 26, 30. June 3, 7, 11, 15, 19, 23, 27. July 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25, 29. August 2, 6, 10, 14, 18, 22, 26, 30. September 3, 7, 11, 15, 19, 23, 27. October 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25, 29. November 2, 6, 10, 14, 18, 22, 26, 30. December 1, 5, 9, 13 17, 21, 25, 29.

OYINGBO (EBUTE METTA), LAGOSIANS.—January 3, 7, 11, 15, 19, 23, 27, 31. February 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28. March 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28. April 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25, 29. May 3, 7, 11, 15, 19, 23, 27, 31. June 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28. July 2, 6, 10, 14 18, 22, 26, 30 August 3, 7, 11, 15, 19, 23, 27, 31. September 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28. October 2, 6, 10, 14, 18, 22, 26, 30. November 3, 7, 11, 15, 19, 23, 27. December 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25, 29.

## REIGNING KINGS AND CHIEFS IN THE INTERIOR, &c.

Abeokuta — Alake, King; Addo — Agbojo, King; Ashanti—Mensah, King; Benin, Odiobara, King; Bida Moru—King; Bonny—George Pepple, King; Calabar —Aurachree, King; Dahomey—Tenga, King; Ibadan —Latosa, Chief or Bale; Igbessa—King; Ife—Owoni, King; Ijesha—Owa, King; Illorin—Aleru, King; Isein —Mojaroh, King; Iwo—Oluwo, Chief; Jebu—Awujale, King; Ketu—Alaketu, King; Ogbomoso—Bamgboye, Chief; Okeodon—Falolah, Chief; Opobo—Jaja, King; Otta—Ajano, King; Oyo—Alafin, King; Porto Novo—Tofah, King; Ondo—Oshemowe, King; Ibijire—Omoluwa, King; Globeni—Oduwo, Bale or Chief; Illaro—Olularo, King; Meko—King; Baribah—Eleduweh, King. Awoonlah—Hahollo, King.

## LATE KINGS OF LAGOS.

Ologun Kutere. Akisemoyin. Gabaro.
Asilokun. Adele. Idewu Ojulari.
Oluwole. Akitoye. Kosoko.
Akitoye. Docemo (ex-King).

DOCEMO'S CHIEFS.

Talabi. Olumegbon. Aromire.
Obalikoro. Onikoyi. Ojora.
Oloto. Asogbon. Kakawa.
Bajulai. Onitano. Bashua.
Egbe. Soenu. Asesi.
Ladanu. Alli, Balogun of the Mahomedans.

KOSOKO'S CHIEFS.

Osodi. Ajagun. Sagberni.
Edun. Bakary. Momo-jikoji.
Adama, Balogun of the Mahomedans.

CHIEFS OF BADAGRY.

Jagba. Wawu. Subu, *alias* Mobee.
Akaran. Ijigin.

## HEADMEN OF THE JEBUS.

PALMA.—Akpena, Alakpini, Odogun.
LECKIE.—Awole.
*Head of Kosoko's men*—Aftere.
*Ditto Oso-di*—Musa.

## PRINCIPAL HEADMEN OF COMPANIES.

*Holding the Rank or Title of Giwa.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Sule, Aroloya. | Abuduramanu, Idumagbo. |
| Yakubu, Faji. | Jinadu, Idungaran. |
| Olaonigbagbo, Isalegagan. | Agbon Safara, Akoni street. |
| Asani, Okepopo. | Abasi, Martin street. |
| Brimah Onletira, Obadino st. | Kasumu, Idumaibo. |
| Ige, Aroloya. | Sule, Massey square. |
| Sule, Aljarawu street. | Saidu, Bamgboshe street. |
| Ogunu, Victoria road. | Adam, Tokunboh street. |
| Momodu Tiamio, Olowogbowo. | Awasun, Epetedo. |
| | Kasumu, Oluwole street. |
| Momodu Olaosi, Idumotta. | Abasi, Okoawo. |
| Dada Kukute, Ebute Alakoro. | Layinka, Ereko. |

## PROCLAMATION

By His Excellency HERBERT TAYLOR USSHER, Esquire, Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Gold Coast Colony. (L.S.)

HERBERT TAYLOR USSHER, G.M.G.,
Governor-in-Chief.

Whereas it has been found necessary to readjust the silver coinage now in circulation in the Gold Coast Colony, and to restrict such coinage to British sterling;

And whereas it has been found necessary to legalize certain proceedings taken in the Supreme Court of this Colony;

Now I do hereby proclaim and make known, that the following Ordinances have been passed this day in the Legislative Council of the said Colony, and assented to by me, viz:—

Ordinances Nos. 2 and 3, entitled respectively "An Ordinance providing for the demonetization of certain Coins now in circulation, and received as payment in this Colony," and "An Ordinance to give validity to certain proceedings in the Supreme Court of the Colony."

I do therefore hereby notify that the Ordinances in question are now in force in the Gold Coast Colony.

Given under my hand and the public seal of the Gold Coast Colony, at Government House, Christiansborg, in the said Colony, this thirtieth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty, and of Her Majesty's reign the forty-third.

By His Excellency's Command,
J. R. H. WILSON, Acting Colonial Secretary.
God save the Queen!

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Assistant Colonial Secretariat,
Lagos, 11th May, 1880.

The Public are hereby informed, that in accordance with the provisions of Ordinance No. 2. of 1880, which has received the assent of the Governor-in-Council, the only silver coins which will be accepted as a legal tender on and after the 21st instant, being ten clear days from the date of this notice, will be British silver coins.

Until the date first above mentioned, the foreign silver coins now in circulation in the Colony will be accepted as a legal tender, and in payment of duties, &c.

Certain foreign gold coins of which a Schedule is attached herewith, will remain current in the Colony at the usual rates, as specified below:—

### SCHEDULE A.

I. All gold and silver British sterling.
II. Gold coins (Foreign):—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Spanish and South American doubloons @ £3 | 4 | 0 | | |
| Half Do. Do. | „ | 1 | 12 | 0 |
| American Double Eagles ... ... | „ | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| Do. „ ... ... | „ | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Do. Half „ ... ... | „ | 1 | 0 | 6 |
| Do. Quarter „ ... ... | „ | 0 | 10 | 3 |
| French twenty franc piece ... ... | „ | 0 | 15 | 10 |

III. Gold dust and nuggets @ per oz. ... „ 3 12 0

By Order, CHAS. D. TURTON,
Acting Assistant Colonial Secretary.



## SCALE OF COURIES & RATE OF EXCHANGE.

Forty couries, called ogoji, make one string. A string is so called because the native traders aforetime used to string couries by forties to facilitate counting business.

Fifty strings, or 2,000 couries, make one head, called egbah. Exchange at 1s. to 1s. 3d.

Ten heads, or 20,000 couries, make one bag called okeokau [pronounced "okekau" — *i.e.*, oke means "bag;" okian means "one"] or egbahwa. Exchange at 10s. to 12s. 6d.

N.B.—For every five strings, or 200 couries, called "igbaowo" [pronounced "igbawo"] a discount of two couries is made, called "edin."

## COURIES TABLE AND VALUE IN SILVER AND GOLD COINS.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | strings or | 200 | Couries equal to | £0 | 0 | 1½ |
| 10 | „ | 400 | „ „ | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| 15 | „ | 600 | „ „ | 0 | 0 | 4½ |
| 20 | „ | 800 | „ „ | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| 25 | „ | 1,000 | „ „ | 0 | 0 | 7½ |
| 30 | „ | 1,200 | „ „ | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| 35 | „ | 1,400 | „ „ | 0 | 0 | 10½ |
| 40 | „ | 1,600 | „ „ | 0 | 1 | 0½ |
| 45 | „ | 1,800 | „ „ | 0 | 1 | 1½ |
| 50 | „ | 2,000 | Couries called 1 head | 0 | 1 | 3½ |
| 1½ | heads or | 3,000 | Couries equal to | 0 | 1 | 10 |
| 1 | head 30 strings or | 3,200 | „ „ | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 2 | heads or | 4,000 | „ „ | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| 2 | heads 20 strings or | 4,800 | „ „ | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| 3 | heads or | 6,000 | „ „ | 0 | 3 | 9 |
| 3½ | „ | 7,000 | „ „ | 0 | 4 | 4 |
| 4 | „ | 8,000 | „ „ | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| 4½ | „ | 9,000 | „ „ | 0 | 5 | 7½ |
| 5 | „ | 10,000 | „ „ | 0 | 6 | 3 |
| 5½ | „ | 11,000 | „ „ | 0 | 6 | 10½ |
| 6 | „ | 12,000 | „ „ | 0 | 7 | 6 |
| 6½ | „ | 13,000 | „ „ | 0 | 8 | 1½ |
| 7 | „ | 14,000 | „ „ | 0 | 8 | 9 |
| 7½ | „ | 15,000 | „ „ | 0 | 9 | 4 |
| 8 | „ | 16,000 | „ „ | 0 | 10 | 0½ |
| 8½ | „ | 17,000 | „ „ | 0 | 10 | 7 |
| 9 | „ | 18,000 | „ „ | 0 | 11 | 3½ |
| 9½ | „ | 19,000 | „ „ | 0 | 11 | 10 |
| 10 | „ | 20,000 | Couries called a bag | 0 | 12 | 6½ |
| 11 | „ | 22,000 | Couries equal to | 0 | 13 | 9 |
| 12 | „ | 24,000 | „ „ | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| 13 | „ | 26,000 | „ „ | 0 | 16 | 3 |
| 14 | „ | 28,000 | „ „ | 0 | 17 | 6 |
| 15 | „ | 30,000 | „ „ | 0 | 18 | 9 |
| 16 | „ | 32,000 | „ „ | 1 | 0 | 0 |

## EXCHANGE IN COPPER COINS.

| | | | | | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 25 | Couries equal to | | | | 0 | 0¼ |
| 50 | Couries, or | 1 | string 10 Couries | | 0 | 0½ |
| 100 | „ | 2½ | „ | | 0 | 1 |
| 200 | „ | 5 | „ | | 0 | 2 |
| 300 | „ | 7½ | „ | | 0 | 3 |
| 400 | „ | 10 | „ | | 0 | 4 |
| 500 | „ | 12½ | „ | | 0 | 5 |
| 600 | „ | 15 | „ | | 0 | 6 |
| 700 | „ | 17½ | „ | | 0 | 7 |
| 800 | „ | 20 | „ | | 0 | 8 |
| 900 | „ | 22½ | „ | | 0 | 9 |
| 1,000 | „ | 25 | „ | | 0 | 10 |
| 1,100 | „ | 27½ | „ | | 0 | 11 |
| 1,200 | „ | 30 | „ | | 1 | 0 |

*N.B.*—It will be seen that it is a great disadvantage to send copper coins to market instead of silver; whilst one shilling silver brings 40 strings or 1,600 couries in exchange, coppers fetch 30 strings or 1,200 couries to a shilling.

J. A. P.

## FISHING TAX ORDINANCE No. 6,

OF 1869, REPEALED BY No. 5 ORDINANCE, 1872.

FISHING STAKES.

Lagos fishing stakes have been in the hands of the White Cap Chiefs (Olromire, Oluwa, Oloto, Ojora, Olitana, Olikoyi, Olumegbon, Oniru, Alashe, Ontolo, Fadeyo). Each Chief allows his retainers to hold from ten, fifteen, twenty, or up to sixty stakes in the Lagoon, as remuneration for having supplied the Chief with as many stakes as he wants for his own fishing. Strangers pay for every line of twenty stakes, one head a year—*i.e.*, 1s. 3d.

Fishing begins December month on to seven moons. There are about 171 persons engaged in fishing with stakes.

OYSTER BEDS.

1. Front of Ijora. 2. Front of King's Palace. 3. Front of Idumagbo. 4. Front of Ehingbetti towards Akpapar 5. Near Maro Creek, beyond Akpapa Point. 6. Nea, Muyan, *alias* Iru. 7. Front of Akpapa Point. 8. Nea. Mafon, towards Bologun. 9. Near Oto. 10. Near Abekun, opposite Signal House. 11. Near Ojaghe, near Balogun. 12. Front of Kare, beyond Bese. 13. Front of Idogur beyond Bese.

Oysters are dived for and picked up yearly, in seven moons out of thirteen. Abore, the Priest of Ijora, receives yearly presents to invoke the god of fish. The Chief, Ojora, receives a yearly fee of 2s., and a bottle of rum from each man. There are about 45 fishers of oysters. This paying of fees began in King Idewu's time. This fishing is done at great peril; some of the fishers are caught at times by sharks. Oysters, when young, are not wholesome.

## REGISTRAR'S TOTAL RETURN OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS

*In the Settlement of Lagos, for the year ending* 1875.

| MONTHS. | Births. | | Christian Marriages. | Deaths.—Native and Coloured Population. | | | | | | | | Deaths. European Population of all ages. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Male.—Ages. | | | | Female.—Ages. | | | | | |
| | Male. | Female. | | 1 to 7. | 7 to 14. | 14 to 21. | 21 and upwards. | 1 to 7. | 7 to 14. | 14 to 21. | 21 and upwards. | Male. | Female. |
| January | 7 | 7 | 5 | 10 | 0 | 4 | 7 | 15 | 0 | 3 | 8 | 0 | — |
| February | 12 | 11 | 2 | 17 | 0 | 2 | 11 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 0 | — |
| March | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | — |
| April | 4 | 7 | 3 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 1 |
| May | 11 | 12 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 11 | 13 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 1 | — |
| June | 8 | 9 | 4 | 10 | 0 | 2 | 7 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 1 | — |
| July | 2 | 4 | 6 | 13 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 0 | 2 | 13 | 2 | — |
| August | 8 | 5 | 1 | 16 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 1 | — |
| September | 9 | 12 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 0 | — |
| October | 10 | 8 | 3 | 11 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 0 | — |
| November | 3 | 4 | 7 | 14 | 0 | 2 | 12 | 7 | 0 | 3 | 11 | 1 | 1 |
| December | 7 | 5 | 10 | 20 | 2 | 1 | 15 | 14 | 1 | 0 | 12 | 0 | — |
| Totals | 83 | 87 | 54 | 122 | 4 | 17 | 108 | 124 | 5 | 15 | 99 | 6 | 2 |

## REGISTRAR'S TOTAL RETURN OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS

*For the year ending* 1876.

| Months. | Births. | | Christian Marriages. | Deaths.—Native and Coloured Population. | | | | | | | | Deaths. European Population of all ages. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Male.—Ages. | | | | Female.—Ages. | | | | | |
| | Male. | Female. | | 1 to 7. | 7 to 14. | 14 to 21. | 21 and upwards. | 1 to 7. | 7 to 14. | 14 to 21. | 21 and upwards. | Male. | Female. |
| January | 4 | 5 | 10 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 17 | 11 | 1 | 3 | 10 | 1 | — |
| February | 6 | 4 | 4 | 17 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | — |
| March | 9 | 9 | 8 | 12 | 0 | 1 | 13 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 0 | — |
| April | 10 | 11 | 5 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 1 | — |
| May | 8 | 10 | 4 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 15 | 0 | 2 | 11 | 1 | — |
| June | 8 | 9 | 4 | 22 | 1 | 0 | 9 | 16 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 3 | — |
| July | 10 | 10 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 0 | 16 | 14 | 1 | 1 | 16 | 2 | — |
| August | 6 | 6 | 3 | 19 | 3 | 2 | 13 | 13 | 1 | 1 | 14 | 5 | — |
| September | 9 | 12 | 3 | 11 | 0 | 2 | 9 | 12 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 0 | — |
| October | 7 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 11 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | — |
| November | 3 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 12 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 0 | — |
| December | 12 | 18 | 8 | 14 | 1 | 0 | 17 | 12 | 0 | 1 | 15 | 0 | — |
| Totals | 92 | 106 | 64 | 152 | 11 | 12 | 144 | 141 | 7 | 14 | 136 | 13 | — |

*For the year ending* 1877.

| Months. | Births. | | Christian Marriages. | Deaths.—Native and Coloured Population. | | | | | | | | Deaths. European Population of all Ages. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Male.—Ages. | | | | Female.—Ages. | | | | | |
| | Male. | Female. | | 1 to 7. | 7 to 14. | 14 to 21. | 21 and upwards. | 1 to 7. | to 14. | 14 to 21. | 21 and upwards. | Males. | Female. |
| January | 6 | 6 | 7 | 11 | 1 | 0 | 11 | 15 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| February | 4 | 3 | 4 | 9 | 0 | 3 | 16 | 9 | 3 | 1 | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| March | 13 | 11 | 4 | 13 | 3 | 0 | 12 | 11 | 2 | 0 | 12 | 1 | 0 |
| April | 11 | 5 | 6 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| May | 12 | 6 | 4 | 15 | 0 | 2 | 14 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 1 |
| June | 8 | 9 | 6 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 11 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 1 | 0 |
| July | 6 | 9 | 0 | 12 | 3 | 1 | 15 | 12 | 1 | 0 | 13 | 2 | 0 |
| August | 13 | 10 | 3 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 13 | 2 | 1 | 11 | 2 | 0 |
| September | 8 | 6 | 3 | 13 | 1 | 2 | 10 | 9 | 3 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 0 |
| October | 9 | | 5 | 10 | 0 | 3 | 15 | 13 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 1 |
| November | 14 | | 3 | 11 | 0 | 2 | 16 | 14 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 4 | 0 |
| December | 7 | 7 | 15 | 16 | 0 | 2 | 18 | 15 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 0 |
| Totals | 111 | 90 | 60 | 143 | 9 | 17 | 158 | 154 | 12 | 9 | 137 | 15 | 2 |

*For the year ending* 1878.

| Months. | Births. | | Christian Marriages. | Deaths.—Native and Coloured Population. | | | | | | | | Deaths. European Population of all ages. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Males.—Ages. | | | | Females.—Ages. | | | | | |
| | Male. | Female. | | 1 to 7. | 7 to 14. | 14 to 21. | 21 and upwards. | 1 to 7. | 7 to 14. | 14 to 21. | 21 and upwards. | Male. | Female. |
| January | 8 | 6 | 4 | 28 | 1 | 4 | 24 | 18 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 0 |
| February | 17 | 4 | 11 | 25 | 3 | 0 | 11 | 16 | 1 | 2 | 17 | 1 | 0 |
| March | 10 | 12 | 10 | 17 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 22 | 2 | 2 | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| April | 10 | 7 | 3 | 18 | 0 | 4 | 15 | 15 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 0 |
| May | 10 | 3 | 6 | 18 | 0 | 4 | 14 | 13 | 2 | 3 | 15 | 3 | 1 |
| June | 7 | 5 | 5 | 22 | 2 | 1 | 20 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 14 | 6 | 0 |
| July | 10 | 8 | 8 | 21 | 4 | 5 | 13 | 19 | 2 | 0 | 11 | 4 | 0 |
| August | 10 | 7 | 3 | 17 | 2 | 0 | 23 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 15 | 3 | 0 |
| September | 11 | 8 | 8 | 11 | 2 | 3 | 21 | 11 | 1 | 2 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| October | 7 | 7 | 6 | 11 | 2 | 2 | 26 | 17 | 1 | 2 | 19 | 0 | 1 |
| November | 5 | 6 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 20 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 8 | 1 | 0 |
| December | 10 | 9 | 1 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 16 | 1 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals | 115 | 82 | 65 | 205 | 20 | 26 | 205 | 176 | 19 | 17 | 152 | 20 | 2 |



## REGISTRAR'S TOTAL RETURN OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS

*For the year ending* 1879.

| Months. | Births. | | Christian Marriages. | Deaths.—Native and Coloured Population. | | | | | | | | Deaths. European Population of all ages. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Males.—Ages. | | | | Females.—Ages. | | | | | |
| | Male. | Female. | | 1 to 7. | 7 to 14. | 14 to 21. | 21 and upwards. | 1 to 7. | 7 to 14. | 14 21. | 21 and upwards. | Male. | Female. |
| January | 8 | 3 | 4 | 25 | 6 | 4 | 27 | 17 | 1 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| February | 5 | 13 | 6 | 7 | 0 | 4 | 23 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 1 | 0 |
| March | 11 | 12 | 9 | 15 | 4 | 1 | 16 | 10 | 2 | 3 | 17 | 0 | 0 |
| April | 5 | 4 | 3 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 15 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 27 | 1 | 0 |
| May | 8 | 9 | 6 | 11 | 1 | 0 | 19 | 13 | 0 | 2 | 14 | 0 | 0 |
| June | 8 | 7 | 4 | 11 | 1 | 2 | 16 | 12 | 2 | 1 | 14 | 0 | 0 |
| July | 6 | 13 | 5 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 22 | 17 | 1 | 2 | 17 | 4 | 0 |
| August | 8 | 4 | 4 | 13 | 1 | 2 | 22 | 11 | 1 | 0 | 21 | 1 | 0 |
| September | 14 | 9 | 7 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 12 | 0 | 1 | 27 | 0 | 0 |
| October | 12 | 5 | 13 | 16 | 4 | 0 | 12 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 23 | 1 | 0 |
| November | 6 | 9 | 8 | 10 | 2 | 1 | 14 | 20 | 0 | 1 | 14 | 0 | 1 |
| December | 8 | 7 | 8 | 12 | 2 | 2 | 29 | 19 | 2 | 1 | 19 | 1 | 0 |
| Totals | 99 | 95 | 77 | 151 | 23 | 19 | 228 | 159 | 11 | 12 | 227 | 9 | 1 |

*For the Year ending* 1880.

| Months. | Births. | | Christian Marriages. | Deaths.—Native and Coloured Population. | | | | | | | | Deaths. European Population of all ages. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Male.—Ages. | | | | Female.—Ages. | | | | | |
| | Male. | Female. | | 1 to 7. | 7 to 14. | 14 to 21. | 21 and upwards. | 1 to 7. | 7 to 14. | 14 to 21. | 21 and upwards. | Male. | Female. |
| January | 4 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 17 | 22 | 1 | 0 | 19 | 2 | 0 |
| February | 6 | 10 | 8 | 16 | 3 | 2 | 18 | 16 | 1 | 0 | 13 | 2 | 0 |
| March | 7 | 10 | 7 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 11 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 |
| April | 5 | 7 | 7 | 14 | 1 | 1 | 19 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 2 | 0 |
| May | 2 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 9 | 1 | 0 | 13 | 3 | 0 |
| June | 9 | 10 | 7 | 11 | 0 | 2 | 16 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 1 | 0 |
| July | 14 | 12 | 7 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 16 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 15 | 1 | 0 |
| August | 13 | 6 | 8 | 13 | 1 | 0 | 16 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 19 | 0 | 0 |
| September | 10 | 6 | 10 | 14 | 2 | 3 | 19 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| October | 8 | 7 | 9 | 9 | 0 | 3 | 9 | 8 | 0 | | 16 | 1 | 0 |
| November | 9 | 9 | 4 | 13 | 1 | 3 | 12 | 8 | 0 | 3 | 13 | 0 | 0 |
| December | 14 | 7 | 13 | 16 | 1 | 2 | 16 | 9 | 3 | 1 | 9 | 2 | 1 |
| Totals | 101 | 94 | 89 | 133 | 14 | 21 | 181 | 131 | 8 | 6 | 173 | 14 | 1 |

*For the year ending* 1881.

| Months. | Births. | | Christian Marriages. | Deaths.—Native and Coloured Population. | | | | | | | | Deaths. European Population of all ages. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Males.—Ages. | | | | Females.—Ages. | | | | | |
| | Male. | Female. | | 1 to 7. | 7 to 14. | 14 to 21. | 21 and upwards | 1 to 7. | 7 to 14. | 14 to 21. | 21 and upwards. | Male. | Female. |
| January | 7 | 5 | 10 | 17 | 1 | 0 | 10 | 15 | 1 | 0 | 13 | 1 | 0 |
| February | 19 | 9 | 8 | 21 | 0 | 3 | 11 | 14 | 2 | 1 | 18 | 1 | 0 |
| March | 11 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 1 | 3 | 12 | 11 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 0 |
| April | 10 | 8 | 4 | 12 | 2 | 0 | 17 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 16 | 2 | 0 |
| May | 12 | 11 | 3 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 16 | 3 | 1 | 14 | 1 | 0 |
| June | 6 | 16 | 8 | 8 | 1 | 4 | 16 | 21 | 0 | 1 | 13 | 1 | 0 |
| July | 25 | 10 | 5 | 19 | 1 | 1 | 15 | 18 | 0 | 1 | 11 | 2 | 0 |
| August | 15 | 5 | 2 | 31 | 0 | 1 | 19 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 19 | 0 | 0 |
| September | 4 | 6 | 6 | 12 | 0 | 3 | 13 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| October | 12 | 10 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 13 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| November | 15 | 6 | 2 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 14 | 1 | 0 | 11 | 1 | 0 |
| December | 10 | 10 | 4 | 9 | 1 | 4 | 11 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals | 146 | 102 | 62 | 168 | 9 | 21 | 153 | 157 | 13 | 8 | 149 | 10 | 0 |

# RELATIVE DEATH TABLES—EUROPEAN AND NATIVE.

## MORTALITY IN 1868.

| Month. | Native and Coloured Population. | | | | | | | | European Population of all ages. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male.—Ages. | | | | Female.—Ages. | | | | | |
| | 1 to 7. | 7 to 20. | 20 to 40. | 40 and upwards. | 1 to 7. | 7 to 20. | 20 to 40. | 40 and upwards. | Male. | Female. |
| January .. | 26 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 14 | 2 | 9 | 6 | — | — |
| February.. | 21 | 2 | 8 | 8 | 12 | 0 | 7 | 7 | — | — |
| March .... | 19 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 10 | 1 | 3 | 3 | — | — |
| April..... | 16 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 18 | 1 | 8 | 5 | — | — |
| May ..... | 18 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 26 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 2 | — |
| June ..... | 25 | 5 | 9 | 4 | 24 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 2 | — |
| July ..... | 18 | 4 | 9 | 2 | 16 | 2 | 6 | 5 | — | — |
| August.... | 14 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 11 | 4 | 8 | 11 | — | — |
| September. | 13 | 2 | 8 | 5 | 15 | 3 | 3 | 2 | — | — |
| October .. | 15 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 18 | 2 | 5 | 5 | — | — |
| November. | 10 | 3 | 6 | 10 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 2 | — | — |
| December . | 15 | 3 | 9 | 8 | 24 | 0 | 3 | 2 | — | — |
| Totals.. | 210 | 28 | 82 | 58 | 196 | 21 | 67 | 55 | 4 | — |

## MORTALITY IN 1869.

| Month. | Native and Coloured Population. | | | | | | | | European Population of all ages. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male.—Ages. | | | | Female.—Ages. | | | | | |
| | 1 to 7. | 7 to 20. | 20 to 40. | 40 and upwards. | 1 to 7. | 7 to 20. | 20 to 40. | 40 and upwards. | Male. | Female. |
| January .. | 20 | 7 | 4 | 6 | 13 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 2 | — |
| February .. | 19 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 21 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 3 | — |
| March .... | 12 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 18 | 6 | 6 | 5 | — | — |
| April ..... | 19 | 2 | 8 | 10 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 6 | — | — |
| May ..... | 13 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 16 | 4 | 1 | 2 | — | — |
| June ..... | 15 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 19 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 1 | — |
| July ..... | 24 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 26 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 1 | — |
| August.... | 18 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 18 | 4 | 4 | 5 | — | — |
| September. | 17 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 10 | 1 | 5 | 2 | — | — |
| October .. | 17 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 3 | — | — |
| November. | 13 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 14 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 2 | — |
| December . | 17 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 18 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 1 | — |
| Totals.. | 204 | 46 | 61 | 43 | 187 | 44 | 49 | 37 | 10 | — |

## MORTALITY IN 1870.

| Month. | Native and Coloured Population. | | | | | | | | European Population of all ages. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male.—Ages. | | | | Female.—Ages. | | | | | |
| | 1 to 7. | 7 to 20. | 20 to 40. | 40 and upwards. | 1 to 7. | 7 to 20. | 20 to 40 | 40 and upwards | Males | Female |
| January .. | 18 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 14 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 1 | — |
| February .. | 10 | 4 | 11 | 9 | 8 | 12 | 5 | 2 | — | — |
| March .... | 5 | 2 | 7 | 4 | 9 | 2 | 6 | 2 | — | — |
| April ..... | 12 | 3 | 12 | 8 | 14 | 5 | 4 | 5 | — | — |
| May ..... | 17 | 6 | 13 | 17 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 3 | — | — |
| June ..... | 15 | 7 | 18 | 13 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 6 | — | — |
| July ..... | 10 | 4 | 12 | 9 | 16 | 2 | 5 | 5 | — | — |
| August.... | 20 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 15 | 7 | 5 | 7 | — | — |
| September. | 15 | 4 | 11 | 5 | 10 | 2 | 8 | 9 | 1 | — |
| October .. | 16 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 12 | 2 | 4 | 3 | — | — |
| November. | 10 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 11 | 3 | 2 | 6 | — | — |
| December . | 11 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 16 | 0 | 7 | 9 | — | — |
| Totals.. | 159 | 43 | 113 | 91 | 134 | 40 | 60 | 63 | 2 | — |

## MORTALITY IN 1871.

| Month. | Native and Coloured Population. | | | | | | | | European Population of all ages. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male.—Ages. | | | | Female.—Ages. | | | | | |
| | 1 to 7. | 7 to 20. | 20 to 40. | 40 and upwards. | 1 to 7. | 7 to 20. | 20 to 40. | 40 and upwards. | Male. | Female. |
| January .. | 20 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 16 | 0 | 1 | 7 | — | — |
| February.. | 21 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 15 | 4 | 9 | 9 | 1 | — |
| March .... | 14 | 2 | 8 | 7 | 21 | 3 | 4 | 4 | — | — |
| April..... | 13 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 11 | 0 | 5 | 6 | — | — |
| May ..... | 16 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 25 | 5 | 7 | 7 | — | — |
| June ..... | 15 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 12 | 1 | 4 | 3 | — | — |
| July ..... | 16 | 0 | 5 | 7 | 15 | 2 | 3 | 5 | — | — |
| August .. | 14 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 3 | — |
| September. | 9 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 3 | — | — |
| October .. | 12 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 10 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 3 | — |
| November. | 10 | 1 | 7 | 6 | 11 | 0 | 2 | 5 | — | — |
| December . | 11 | 1 | 7 | 4 | 25 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 2 | — |
| Totals.. | 171 | 24 | 59 | 65 | 179 | 20 | 43 | 59 | 9 | — |

## MORTALITY IN 1872.

| Month. | Native and Coloured Population. | | | | | | | | European Population of all ages. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male.—Ages. | | | | Female.—Ages. | | | | | |
| | 1 to 7. | 7 to 20. | 20 to 40. | 40 and upwards. | 1 to 7. | 7 to 20. | 20 to 40. | 40 and upwards. | Male. | Female. |
| January .. | 26 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 12 | 2 | 0 | 8 | — | — |
| February.. | 17 | 0 | 6 | 11 | 16 | 1 | 5 | 7 | 2 | — |
| March .... | 10 | 1 | 9 | 7 | 10 | 1 | 6 | 7 | — | — |
| April..... | 18 | 1 | 10 | 10 | 18 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | — |
| May ..... | 18 | 0 | 5 | 10 | 21 | 1 | 3 | 5 | — | — |
| June ..... | 11 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 11 | 0 | 3 | 4 | — | — |
| July ..... | 10 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 3 | 0 | — | — |
| August .. | 8 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | — |
| September. | 5 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | — |
| October .. | 2 | 4 | 9 | 7 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 1 | — |
| November. | 11 | 1 | 9 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 2 | — |
| December. | 5 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 1 | — |
| Totals.. | 141 | 18 | 74 | 74 | 124 | 16 | 35 | 49 | 9 | — |

## MORTALITY IN 1873.

| Month. | Native and Coloured Population. | | | | | | | | European Population of all ages. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male.—Ages. | | | | Female.—Ages. | | | | | |
| | 1 to 7. | 7 to 20. | 20 to 40. | 40 and upwards. | 1 to 7. | 7 to 20. | 20 to 40. | 40 and upwards. | Male. | Female. |
| January .. | 14 | 0 | 2 | 23 | 16 | 0 | 1 | 18 | 1 | — |
| February .. | 12 | 2 | 4 | 23 | 8 | 3 | 0 | 6 | 1 | — |
| March .... | 19 | 2 | 0 | 26 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 10 | — | — |
| April ..... | 12 | 0 | 2 | 12 | 11 | 0 | 1 | 9 | — | — |
| May ..... | 10 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 14 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 2 | — |
| June ..... | 15 | 0 | 1 | 14 | 13 | 2 | 0 | 8 | — | — |
| July ..... | 15 | 4 | 2 | 12 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 1 | — |
| August.... | 11 | 1 | 0 | 10 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 | — |
| September. | 9 | 0 | 1 | 12 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 10 | 2 | — |
| October .. | 11 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 8 | 2 | — |
| November. | 11 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 10 | 0 | 4 | 11 | — | — |
| December . | 18 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 8 | 0 | 4 | 6 | 1 | — |
| Total.. | 141 | 14 | 15 | 175 | 117 | 13 | 18 | 105 | 11 | — |

# RELATIVE DEATH TABLES—EUROPEAN AND NATIVE.

## MORTALITY IN 1868.

| Month. | Native and Coloured Population. | | | | | | | | European Population of all ages. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male.—Ages. | | | | Female.—Ages. | | | | | |
| | 1 to 7. | 7 to 20. | 20 to 40. | 40 and upwards. | 1 to 7. | 7 to 20. | 20 to 40. | 40 and upwards. | Male. | Female. |
| January .. | 26 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 14 | 2 | 9 | 6 | — | — |
| February.. | 21 | 2 | 8 | 8 | 12 | 0 | 7 | 7 | — | — |
| March .... | 19 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 10 | 1 | 3 | 3 | — | — |
| April..... | 16 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 18 | 1 | 8 | 5 | — | — |
| May ..... | 18 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 26 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 2 | — |
| June ..... | 25 | 5 | 9 | 4 | 24 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 2 | — |
| July ..... | 18 | 4 | 9 | 2 | 16 | 2 | 6 | 5 | — | — |
| August.... | 14 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 11 | 4 | 8 | 11 | — | — |
| September. | 13 | 2 | 8 | 5 | 15 | 3 | 3 | 2 | — | — |
| October .. | 15 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 18 | 2 | 5 | 5 | — | — |
| November. | 10 | 3 | 6 | 10 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 2 | — | — |
| December . | 15 | 3 | 9 | 8 | 24 | 0 | 3 | 2 | — | — |
| Totals.. | 210 | 28 | 82 | 58 | 196 | 21 | 67 | 55 | 4 | — |

## MORTALITY IN 1869.

| Month. | Native and Coloured Population. | | | | | | | | European Population of all ages. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male.—Ages. | | | | Female.—Ages. | | | | | |
| | 1 to 7. | 7 to 20. | 20 to 40. | 40 and upwards. | 1 to 7. | 7 to 20. | 20 to 40. | 40 and upwards. | Male. | Female. |
| January .. | 20 | 7 | 4 | 6 | 13 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 2 | — |
| February .. | 19 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 21 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 3 | — |
| March .... | 12 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 18 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 1 | — |
| April ..... | 19 | 2 | 8 | 10 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 6 | — | — |
| May ..... | 13 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 16 | 4 | 1 | 2 | — | — |
| June ..... | 15 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 19 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 1 | — |
| July ..... | 24 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 26 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 1 | — |
| August.... | 18 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 18 | 4 | 4 | 5 | — | — |
| September. | 17 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 10 | 1 | 5 | 2 | — | — |
| October .. | 17 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 3 | — | — |
| November. | 13 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 14 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 2 | — |
| December . | 17 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 18 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 1 | — |
| Totals.. | 204 | 46 | 61 | 43 | 187 | 44 | 49 | 37 | 10 | — |

## MORTALITY IN 1870.

| Month. | Native and Coloured Population. | | | | | | | | European Population of all ages. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male.—Ages. | | | | Female.—Ages. | | | | | |
| | 1 to 7. | 7 to 20. | 20 to 40. | 40 and upwards. | 1 to 7. | 7 to 20. | 20 to 40 | 40 and upwards | Males | Female |
| January .. | 18 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 14 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 1 | — |
| February .. | 10 | 4 | 11 | 9 | 8 | 12 | 5 | 2 | — | — |
| March .... | 5 | 2 | 7 | 4 | 9 | 2 | 6 | 2 | — | — |
| April ..... | 12 | 3 | 12 | 8 | 14 | 5 | 4 | 5 | — | — |
| May ..... | 17 | 6 | 13 | 17 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 3 | — | — |
| June ..... | 15 | 7 | 18 | 13 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 6 | - | — |
| July ..... | 10 | 4 | 12 | 9 | 16 | 2 | 5 | 5 | — | — |
| August.... | 20 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 15 | 7 | 5 | 7 | — | — |
| September. | 15 | 4 | 11 | 5 | 10 | 2 | 8 | 9 | 1 | — |
| October .. | 16 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 12 | 2 | 4 | 3 | — | — |
| November. | 10 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 11 | 3 | 2 | 6 | — | — |
| December . | 11 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 16 | 0 | 7 | 9 | — | — |
| Totals.. | 159 | 43 | 113 | 91 | 134 | 40 | 60 | 63 | 2 | — |

## MORTALITY IN 1871.

| Month. | Native and Coloured Population. | | | | | | | | European Population of all ages. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male.—Ages. | | | | Female.—Ages. | | | | | |
| | 1 to 7. | 7 to 20. | 20 to 40. | 40 and upwards. | 1 to 7. | 7 to 20. | 20 to 40. | 40 and upwards. | Male. | Female. |
| January .. | 20 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 16 | 0 | 1 | 7 | — | — |
| February.. | 21 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 15 | 4 | 9 | 9 | 1 | — |
| March .... | 14 | 2 | 8 | 7 | 21 | 3 | 4 | 4 | — | — |
| April..... | 13 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 11 | 0 | 5 | 6 | — | — |
| May ..... | 16 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 25 | 5 | 7 | 7 | — | — |
| June ..... | 15 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 12 | 1 | 4 | 3 | — | — |
| July ..... | 16 | 0 | 5 | 7 | 15 | 2 | 3 | 5 | — | — |
| August .. | 14 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 3 | — |
| September. | 9 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 3 | — | — |
| October .. | 12 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 10 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 3 | — |
| November. | 10 | 1 | 7 | 6 | 11 | 0 | 2 | 5 | — | — |
| December . | 11 | 1 | 7 | 4 | 25 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 2 | — |
| Totals.. | 171 | 24 | 59 | 65 | 179 | 20 | 43 | 59 | 9 | — |

## MORTALITY IN 1872.

| Month. | Native and Coloured Population. | | | | | | | | European Population of all ages. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male.—Ages. | | | | Female.—Ages. | | | | | |
| | 1 to 7. | 7 to 20. | 20 to 40. | 40 and upwards. | 1 to 7. | 7 to 20. | 20 to 40. | 40 and upwards. | Male. | Female. |
| January .. | 26 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 12 | 2 | 0 | 8 | — | — |
| February.. | 17 | 0 | 6 | 11 | 16 | 1 | 5 | 7 | 2 | — |
| March .... | 10 | 1 | 9 | 7 | 10 | 1 | 6 | 7 | — | — |
| April..... | 18 | 1 | 10 | 10 | 18 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | — |
| May ..... | 18 | 0 | 5 | 10 | 21 | 1 | 3 | 5 | — | — |
| June ..... | 11 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 11 | 0 | 3 | 4 | — | — |
| July ..... | 10 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 3 | 0 | — | — |
| August .. | 8 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | — |
| September. | 5 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | — |
| October .. | 2 | 4 | 9 | 7 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 1 | — |
| November. | 11 | 1 | 9 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 2 | — |
| December. | 5 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 1 | — |
| Totals.. | 141 | 18 | 74 | 74 | 124 | 16 | 35 | 49 | 9 | — |

## MORTALITY IN 1873.

| Month. | Native and Coloured Population. | | | | | | | | European Population of all ages. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male.—Ages. | | | | Female.—Ages. | | | | | |
| | 1 to 7. | 7 to 20. | 20 to 40. | 40 and upwards. | 1 to 7. | 7 to 20. | 20 to 40. | 40 and upwards. | Male. | Female. |
| January .. | 14 | 0 | 2 | 23 | 16 | 0 | 1 | 18 | 1 | — |
| February .. | 12 | 2 | 4 | 23 | 8 | 3 | 0 | 6 | 1 | — |
| March .... | 19 | 2 | 0 | 26 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 10 | — | — |
| April ..... | 12 | 0 | 2 | 12 | 11 | 0 | 1 | 9 | — | — |
| May ..... | 10 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 14 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 2 | — |
| June ..... | 15 | 0 | 1 | 14 | 13 | 2 | 0 | 8 | — | — |
| July ..... | 15 | 4 | 2 | 12 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 1 | — |
| August.... | 11 | 1 | 0 | 10 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 | — |
| September. | 9 | 0 | 1 | 12 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 10 | 2 | — |
| October .. | 11 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 8 | 2 | — |
| November. | 11 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 10 | 0 | 4 | 11 | — | — |
| December . | 18 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 8 | 0 | 4 | 6 | 1 | — |
| Total.. | 141 | 14 | 15 | 175 | 117 | 13 | 18 | 105 | 11 | — |

# RELATIVE DEATH TABLES—EUROPEAN AND NATIVE.

## MORTALITY IN 1868.

| Month. | Native and Coloured Population. Male.—Ages. 1 to 7. | 7 to 20. | 20 to 40. | 40 and upwards. | Female.—Ages. 1 to 7. | 7 to 20. | 20 to 40. | 40 and upwards. | European Population of all ages. Male. | Female. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January .. | 26 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 14 | 2 | 9 | 6 | — | — |
| February.. | 21 | 2 | 8 | 8 | 12 | 0 | 7 | 7 | — | — |
| March .... | 19 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 10 | 1 | 3 | 3 | — | — |
| April..... | 16 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 18 | 1 | 8 | 5 | — | — |
| May ..... | 18 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 26 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 2 | — |
| June ..... | 25 | 5 | 9 | 4 | 24 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 2 | — |
| July ..... | 18 | 4 | 9 | 2 | 16 | 2 | 6 | 5 | — | — |
| August.... | 14 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 11 | 4 | 8 | 11 | — | — |
| September. | 13 | 2 | 8 | 5 | 15 | 3 | 3 | 2 | — | — |
| October .. | 15 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 18 | 2 | 5 | 5 | — | — |
| November. | 10 | 3 | 6 | 10 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 2 | — | — |
| December . | 15 | 3 | 9 | 8 | 24 | 0 | 3 | 2 | — | — |
| Totals.. | 210 | 28 | 82 | 58 | 196 | 21 | 67 | 55 | 4 | — |

## MORTALITY IN 1869.

| Month. | Native and Coloured Population. Male.—Ages. 1 to 7. | 7 to 20. | 20 to 40. | 40 and upwards. | Female.—Ages. 1 to 7. | 7 to 20. | 20 to 40. | 40 and upwards. | European Population of all ages. Male. | Female. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January .. | 20 | 7 | 4 | 6 | 13 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 2 | — |
| February.. | 19 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 21 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 3 | — |
| March .... | 12 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 18 | 6 | 6 | 5 | — | — |
| April..... | 19 | 2 | 8 | 10 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 6 | — | — |
| May ..... | 13 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 16 | 4 | 1 | 2 | — | — |
| June ..... | 15 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 19 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 1 | — |
| July ..... | 24 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 26 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 1 | — |
| August.... | 18 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 18 | 4 | 4 | 5 | — | — |
| September. | 17 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 10 | 1 | 5 | 2 | — | — |
| October .. | 17 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 3 | — | — |
| November. | 13 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 14 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 2 | — |
| December . | 17 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 18 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 1 | — |
| Totals.. | 204 | 46 | 61 | 43 | 187 | 44 | 49 | 37 | 10 | — |

## MORTALITY IN 1870.

| Month. | Native and Coloured Population. Male.—Ages. 1 to 7. | 7 to 20. | 20 to 40. | 40 and upwards. | Female.—Ages. 1 to 7. | 7 to 20. | 20 to 40. | 40 and upwards. | European Population of all ages. Males | Female |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January .. | 18 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 14 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 1 | — |
| February .. | 10 | 4 | 11 | 9 | 8 | 12 | 5 | 6 | 2 | — |
| March .... | 5 | 2 | 7 | 4 | 9 | 2 | 6 | 2 | — | — |
| April..... | 12 | 3 | 12 | 8 | 14 | 5 | 4 | 5 | — | — |
| May ..... | 17 | 6 | 13 | 17 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 3 | — | — |
| June ..... | 15 | 7 | 18 | 13 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 6 | — | — |
| July ..... | 10 | 4 | 12 | 9 | 16 | 2 | 5 | 5 | — | — |
| August.... | 20 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 15 | 7 | 5 | 7 | — | — |
| September. | 15 | 4 | 11 | 5 | 10 | 2 | 8 | 9 | 1 | — |
| October .. | 16 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 12 | 2 | 4 | 3 | — | — |
| November. | 10 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 11 | 3 | 2 | 6 | — | — |
| December . | 11 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 16 | 0 | 7 | 9 | — | — |
| Totals.. | 159 | 43 | 113 | 91 | 134 | 40 | 60 | 63 | 2 | — |

## MORTALITY IN 1871.

| Month. | Native and Coloured Population. Male.—Ages. 1 to 7. | 7 to 20. | 20 to 40. | 40 and upwards. | Female.—Ages. 1 to 7. | 7 to 20. | 20 to 40. | 40 and upwards. | European Population of all ages. Male. | Female. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January .. | 20 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 16 | 0 | 1 | 7 | — | — |
| February.. | 21 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 15 | 4 | 9 | 9 | 1 | — |
| March .... | 14 | 2 | 8 | 7 | 21 | 3 | 4 | 4 | — | — |
| April..... | 13 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 11 | 0 | 5 | 6 | — | — |
| May ..... | 16 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 25 | 5 | 7 | 7 | — | — |
| June ..... | 15 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 12 | 1 | 4 | 3 | — | — |
| July ..... | 16 | 0 | 5 | 7 | 15 | 2 | 3 | 5 | — | — |
| August .. | 14 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 3 | — |
| September. | 9 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 3 | — | — |
| October .. | 12 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 10 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 3 | — |
| November. | 10 | 1 | 7 | 6 | 11 | 0 | 2 | 5 | — | — |
| December . | 11 | 1 | 7 | 4 | 25 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 2 | — |
| Totals.. | 171 | 24 | 59 | 65 | 179 | 20 | 43 | 59 | 9 | — |

## MORTALITY IN 1872.

| Month. | Native and Coloured Population. Male.—Ages. 1 to 7. | 7 to 20. | 20 to 40. | 40 and upwards. | Female.—Ages. 1 to 7. | 7 to 20. | 20 to 40. | 40 and upwards. | European Population of all ages. Male. | Female. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January .. | 26 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 12 | 2 | 0 | 8 | — | — |
| February.. | 17 | 0 | 6 | 11 | 16 | 1 | 5 | 7 | 2 | — |
| March .... | 10 | 1 | 9 | 7 | 10 | 1 | 6 | 7 | — | — |
| April..... | 18 | 1 | 10 | 10 | 18 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | — |
| May ..... | 18 | 0 | 5 | 10 | 21 | 1 | 3 | 5 | — | — |
| June ..... | 11 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 11 | 0 | 3 | 4 | — | — |
| July ..... | 10 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 3 | 0 | — | — |
| August .. | 8 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | — |
| September. | 5 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | — |
| October .. | 2 | 4 | 9 | 7 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 1 | — |
| November. | 11 | 1 | 9 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 2 | — |
| December . | 5 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 1 | — |
| Totals.. | 141 | 18 | 74 | 74 | 124 | 16 | 35 | 49 | 9 | — |

## MORTALITY IN 1873.

| Month. | Native and Coloured Population. Male.—Ages. 1 to 7. | 7 to 20. | 20 to 40. | 40 and upwards. | Female.—Ages. 1 to 7. | 7 to 20. | 20 to 40. | 40 and upwards. | European Population of all ages. Male. | Female. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January .. | 14 | 0 | 2 | 23 | 16 | 0 | 1 | 18 | 1 | — |
| February.. | 12 | 2 | 4 | 23 | 8 | 3 | 0 | 6 | 1 | — |
| March .... | 19 | 2 | 0 | 26 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 10 | — | — |
| April..... | 12 | 0 | 2 | 12 | 11 | 0 | 1 | 9 | — | — |
| May ..... | 10 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 14 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 2 | — |
| June ..... | 15 | 0 | 1 | 14 | 13 | 2 | 0 | 8 | — | — |
| July ..... | 15 | 4 | 2 | 12 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 1 | — |
| August.... | 11 | 1 | 0 | 10 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 | — |
| September. | 9 | 0 | 1 | 12 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 10 | 2 | — |
| October .. | 11 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 8 | 2 | — |
| November. | 11 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 10 | 0 | 4 | 11 | — | — |
| December . | 18 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 8 | 0 | 4 | 6 | 1 | — |
| Total.. | 141 | 14 | 15 | 175 | 117 | 13 | 18 | 105 | 11 | — |



## MORTALITY IN 1874.

| Month. | Native and Colonial Population. Male.—Ages. 1 to 7. | 7 to 20. | 20 to 40. | 40 and upwards. | Female.—Ages. 1 to 7. | 7 to 20. | 20 to 40. | 40 and upwards. | European Population of all ages. Male. | Female. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January.... | 8 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 0 |
| February .. | 15 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 0 |
| March .... | 14 | 2 | 2 | 14 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 1 |
| April ..... | 9 | 2 | 1 | 10 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 1 | 0 |
| May ..... | 9 | 1 | 0 | 11 | 10 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 0 |
| June ..... | 13 | 0 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| July..... | 9 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 1 |
| August .... | 4 | 1 | 0 | 8 | 13 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| September.. | 5 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| October .... | 6 | 0 | 2 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| November.. | 11 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| December .. | 10 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 9 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 0 |
| Totals.. | 113 | 9 | 18 | 97 | 77 | 3 | 15 | 74 | 12 | 3 |

## MORTALITY IN 1875.

| Month. | Native and Coloured Population. Male.—Ages. 1 to 7. | 7 to 20. | 20 to 40. | 40 and upwards. | Female.—Ages. 1 to 7. | 7 to 20. | 20 to 40. | 40 and upwards. | European Population of all ages. Male. | Female. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January .. | 10 | 0 | 4 | 7 | 15 | 0 | 3 | 8 | — | — |
| February .. | 17 | 0 | 2 | 11 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 10 | — | — |
| March .... | 4 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 4 | — | — |
| April ..... | 7 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 5 | — | 1 |
| May ..... | 8 | 1 | 0 | 11 | 13 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 1 | — |
| June ..... | 10 | 0 | 2 | 7 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 1 | — |
| July ..... | 13 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 0 | 2 | 13 | 2 | — |
| August.... | 16 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 1 | — |
| September. | 2 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 7 | — | — |
| October .. | 11 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 7 | — | — |
| November. | 14 | 0 | 2 | 12 | 7 | 0 | 3 | 11 | 1 | 1 |
| December. | 20 | 2 | 1 | 15 | 14 | 1 | 0 | 12 | — | — |
| Totals.. | 122 | 4 | 17 | 108 | 124 | 5 | 15 | 99 | 6 | 2 |

## REGISTRAR'S RETURN OF DEATHS CAUSED BY SMALL POX IN LAGOS.

| Months. | 1869 Male. | Female. | 1870 Male. | Female. | 1871 Male. | Female. | 1872 Male. | Female. | 1873 Male. | Female. | 1874 Male. | Female. | 1875 Male. | Female. | 1876 Male. | Female. | 1877 Male. | Female. | 1878 Male. | Female. | 1879 Male. | Female. | Grand Totals. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January ..... | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 14 | 12 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15 | 8 | 7 | .. | 1868-nil. |
| February ..... | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 18 | 8 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 2 | 1869- 1 |
| March ..... | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 22 | 10 | 13 | 3 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 6 | 5 | 4 | .. | 1870- 6 |
| April ..... | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 12 | 9 | 3 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 2 | .. | 1871- 22 |
| May ..... | .. | .. | | .. | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 9 | 8 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 6 | 1 | .. | 1872- 44 |
| June ..... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | 1873-187 |
| July ..... | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 13 | 5 | 1 | 2 | .. | 2 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | 6 | .. | 1 | .. | 1874- 53 |
| August ..... | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | 1 | 4 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | 7 | 3 | .. | .. | 1875- 11 |
| September..... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | 4 | 5 | .. | 1 | 1876- 7 |
| October..... | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 3 | 5 | .. | .. | 1877- 29 |
| November ..... | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 6 | 7 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 | 1 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | 1878-112 |
| December..... | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 3 | 4 | 6 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12 | 1 | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | 1879- 25 |
| Totals. .. | 1 | .. | 4 | 2 | 15 | 7 | 25 | 19 | 112 | 75 | 35 | 18 | 3 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 22 | 7 | 61 | 51 | 22 | 3 | |

## GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS FOR TAKING THE CENSUS OF THE SETTLEMENT OF LAGOS, FOR 1881.

1. You are requested to insert the particulars specified in the Columns of Printed Forms with which you have been supplied, with accuracy.

2. The taking of the Census will close on the night of the 3rd of April, 1881, and the forms are to be filled and given up on Monday, the 4th of April, in order that the Registrar may close the enumerations in accordance with instructions received.

3. It will be your duty to write in the particulars required, if the householders are unable to do so; and to complete such as are written of the schedules upon delivery thereof to you, correcting such as you shall find to be erroneous, that they may be copied into Record Books provided for that purpose. You shall add to the information already asked for an account, according to the best information which you shall be able to obtain, of all the other persons living within your division who shall not be included in the schedules so collected or made out by you.

4. (*a*) If a house or compound be let or sub-let to separate families or lodgers, each occupier or lodger must make a return to you for his portion of the house or compound—*e.g.*, if there are 20 rooms in one house or compound (Agbo ille), and such house or compound has only one entrance to it, a separate family residing in each room of the said house or compound, the return should show 20 heads of families.

(*b*) But where a house or compound is occupied by a man having, say 10 or 20 wives duly married after the native custom to him, and each wife with her children and servants occupies a separate room in the said house or compound, then the man who occupies such house or compound shall be returned as the head of one family, notwithstanding the fact that each wife occupies with her children and servants a separate room.

5. Where a man, as the head of a house or of a compound, has several wives as aforesaid, and also has men under him, each of the latter having a wife or wives duly married after the native custom, with one child or more, the latter should be counted as separate families, although living in the same compound and in separate rooms.

6. You are not to use any threat or language calculated to excite anger or suspicion, but, on the contrary, to explain that the object of taking the Census is to know the exact numbers, ages, and condition of the people, their arrangement by families in different ranks, professions, and trades, their distribution over the country in Villages, Towns, Hamlets, and Streets, and their increase and progress during the last ten years, adding that the Census is being also taken in England, and that it is the wish of Her Majesty the Queen to have an enumeration of her people in this Colony as well as in England.

7. The expression "House or Residence" means every dwelling house, and shall include all buildings and tenements, Abulle or Aheire (farm house), of which the whole or any part shall be used for the purpose of human habitation.

Approved,

JOHN A. PAYNE, Registrar.
ALFRED MOLONEY, Administrator.

## CENSUS OF THE SETTLEMENT OF LAGOS AND ITS DEPENDENCIES, 1881.

| County or Town, Village or Hamlet. | No. of House or Residence. | Number of Names. | Sex. Males. | Sex. Females. | Whites. | Mulattos. | Blacks. | Members of Civil Service. | Professionals. | Students and Scholars. | Persons engaged in Commerce—*i.e.*, Merchants, Traders, Agents, Clerks, and Shopmen. | Trades, Manufactures, Mechanics, and Artisans. | Farmers and Agricultural Labourers | Fishermen. | Domestic Servants. | Labourers. | Laundresses, Seamstresses, &c. | Deaf and Dumb. | Blind. | Imbeciles or Idiots. | Lunatics. | Visitors. | British. | French. | German. | Portuguese. | Brazilian. | Swiss. | Dane. | Italian. | Norwegian. | American. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lagos ... ... | 6,409 | 37,452 | 19,450 | 18,002 | 111 | 59 | 37,282 | 292 | 333 | 2,570 | 11,049 | 5,173 | 1,414 | 1,573 | 882 | 2,357 | 583 | 31 | 9 | 30 | 8 | 4,457 | 44 | 545 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| Vicinity of Lagos ... | 2,965 | 15,944 | 7,712 | 8,232 | — | — | 15,944 | 4 | — | 30 | 435 | 194 | 3,689 | 2,068 | 45 | 1,483 | — | — | — | — | — | 50 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Northern District ... | 3,695 | 9,563 | 4,545 | 5,018 | — | — | 9,563 | 8 | 10 | 100 | 65 | — | 2,831 | 46 | 24 | 88 | 6 | — | — | 13 | — | 61 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Western District ... | 3,057 | 7,792 | 3,748 | 4,044 | 1 | 4 | 7,787 | 60 | 2 | 45 | 1,045 | 195 | 2,099 | 2,003 | 93 | 1,965 | 29 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Eastern District ... | 924 | 4,519 | 2,210 | 2,309 | 5 | 5 | 4,509 | 35 | 3 | 19 | 39 | 30 | 1,050 | 5 | 20 | 133 | 8 | — | — | — | — | 449 | — | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| Totals ... | 17,050 | 75,270 | 37,665 | 37,605 | 117 | 68 | 75,085 | 399 | 348 | 2,764 | 12,633 | 5,592 | 11,083 | 5,695 | 1,064 | 6,026 | 626 | 31 | 9 | 43 | 8 | 5,017 | 45 | 945 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 |

The Religious populations were not taken, but the Registrar is of opinion that, with the exception of the Atheists, the different denominations have increased by an average of 25 per cent. each from the Pagan.



## INTESTATES' ESTATES.

### RULES BY WHICH THE PERSONAL ESTATES OF PERSONS DYING INTESTATE ARE DISTRIBUTED.

| *If the Intestate die, leaving* | *His Representatives take in the proportion following:* |
|---|---|
| Wife and child, or children | One-third to wife, rest to child or children: and if children are dead, then to the representatives (that is, their lineal descendants), except such child or children, not heirs-at-law, who had estate by settlement of intestate, or were advanced by him in his lifetime, equal to other shares. |
| Wife only, no blood relations | Half to wife, other half to Crown. |
| Wife only | Half to wife, rest to next-of-kin in equal degree to intestate, or their legal representatives, or, if no next-of-kin, to the Crown. |
| No wife or child | All to next-of-kin and their legal representatives. |
| No wife, but child, children, or representatives of them, whether such child or children by one or more wives | All to him, her, or them. |
| Children by two wives | Equally to all. |
| If no child, children, or representatives of them | All to next-of-kin in equal degree to intestate. |
| Child and grandchild by deceased child | Half to child, half to grandchild, who takes by representation. |
| Husband | Whole to him. |
| Father, and brother or sister | Whole to father. |
| Mother, and brother or sister | Whole to them equally. |
| Wife, mother, brother, sisters, and nieces | Half to wife, residue to mother, brothers, sisters, and nieces. |
| Wife, and father | Half to wife and half to father. |
| Wife, mother, nephews, and nieces | Two-fourths to wife, one-fourth to mother, and other fourth to nephews and nieces. |
| Wife, brothers or sisters, and mother | Half to wife, half to brothers or sisters, and mother. |
| Mother, but no wife, child, father, brother, sister, nephew, or niece | The whole to mother. |
| Wife, and mother | Half to wife, half to mother. |
| Brother or sister of whole blood, and brother or sister of half blood | Equally to both. |
| Posthumous brother or sister, and mother | Equally to both. |
| Posthumous brother or sister, and brother or sister born in lifetime of father | Equally to both. |
| Father's father, and mother's mother | Equally to both. |
| Uncle or aunt's children, and brother's or sister's grand-children | Equally to all. |
| Grandmother, uncle, or aunt | All to grandmother. |
| Two aunts, nephew, and niece | Equally to all. |
| Uncle and deceased uncle's child | All to uncle. |
| Uncle by mother's side, and deceased uncle or aunt's child | All to uncle. |
| Nephew by brother, and nephew by half-sister | Equally *per capita.** |
| Brother or sister's nephew or nieces | Where nephews and nieces taking *per stirpes*, and not *per capita*. |
| Nephew by deceased brother, and nephews and nieces by deceased sister | Each in equal shares *per capita*, and not *per stirpes*. |
| Brother, and grandfather | Whole to brother. |
| Brother's grandson, and brother or sister's daughter | To daughter. |
| Brother, and two aunts | To brother. |
| Brother, and wife | Half to brother, half to wife. |
| Mother, and brother | Equally. |
| Wife, mother, and children of a deceased brother (or sister) | Half to wife, a fourth to mother, and a fourth *per stirpes* to deceased brother's or sister's children. |
| Wife, brother, or sister, and children of a deceased brother or sister | Half to wife, one-fourth to brother or sister *per capita*, one-fourth to deceased brother's or sister's children *per stirpes*. |
| Brother or sister, and children of a deceased brother or sister | Half to brother or sister *per capita*, half to children of deceased brother or sister *per stirpes*. |
| Grandfather, and brother | All to brother. |

* That is, taking individually and not by representation. Thus, if A die, leaving three brothers or sisters, they each take an equal part of his effects in his or her own right. But if either of them die, leaving children, his children would take his share *per stirpes*, that is, *through him*, and not in their own rights.

By the 19 & 20 Vict., all special *local* customs relating to intestates' estates are abolished.

## USEFUL FOR INSURANCE COMPANIES.

*Information relating to Fire Insurance concerning Lagos and its vicinity, &c.*

Q. How many Inhabitants? A. 48,406.—Do. Houses? 6,512.—Ditto Public Buildings? 21.

Q. What proportion of the houses are built of Brick? A. 119.—Ditto Brick and Timber? 18.—Ditto entirely of Timber? 8.

Q. What proportion of houses are covered with Metal, Slate, or Tile? A. 145.—Ditto Shingles? 4.—Ditto Thatch? 6,361.

Q. What is the general height of the Buildings?—A. Brick and other mud buildings, 36 ft.; the low mud, 16 ft. —Ditto average width of the main thoroughfares? 50 ft. —Ditto bye-streets? 35 ft.

Q. Have all the houses which are connected together proper party or fire walls, and can you state the general thickness of same? If so, how high do they project above the roof? A. All European and influential Native houses are detached and stand in their own ground; other native houses are divided by mud walls about 1 foot thick and 8 feet high, with one roof covering from three to twenty houses.

Q. Are there any laws enforcing party or fire walls? A. No.

Q. How many fire engines, fire ladders, water casks, waggons, and horses to draw the same are constantly kept? —A. None.

Q. How many leathern or other water buckets for fire do the house owners or the authorities keep constantly? A. The native householders keep about half-a-dozen earthenware or other waterpots, but the Europeans, and other Emigrants, generally keep wooden buckets for the purpose.

Q. Are there regular firemen, and how many? If not how is the extinction of fire managed, and under whose authoritative superintendence? A. The armed Police and Constabulary Force act as a fire brigade, under the superintendence of the Governor and Police authorites. The W. I. troops, under the officer in command, also assist when stationed in Lagos.

Q. Have any fire engines been supplied by the Insurance Companies represented on the spot? A. No.

Q. Is the above-named place properly supplied with water for extinguishing fires? A. Yes.

Q. Is the water laid on in the streets? and if so, state the pressure; if not, how otherwise obtained, and whether immediately procurable? A. Obtained at once from public wells, the Lagoon, and pools.

Q. Does the water dry up in summer, or does it freeze strongly in winter, so as to prevent a sufficient supply being obtained in the event of fire? A. No.

Q. Is it possible to ascertain how many fires break out in one year, taking the average of five, ten, or more years; A. Fires generally occur, among the native houses, about ten per year. The European and influential native merchants' houses rarely suffer, being considered fire-proof.

Q. What proportion of this number are what is termed large fires? A. Two.—Ditto middling fires? Three.—Ditto insignificant fires? Five.

Q. What authority regulates the grand patrols during the night? A. The Police.

Q. Are there many cases of incendiarism in the above place, or in the vicinity? A. No.

Q. Are the laws for punishing incendiarism severe; and in what degree? A. Yes; if convicted, three to five years' penal servitude, with hard labour.

Q. What trades and manufactures are carried on within the above-named place besides the ordinary trades of bakers, smiths, carpenters, soapboilers, dyers, which are termed hazardous? A. There was a mill for pressing oil from kernels: and there are brick-makers and lime-burners, but their vocations are carried on on the mainland, which is separated from Lagos Town by a lagoon, about one mile wide.

Q. If there are factories in the vicinity, state how many, and of what kind? A. Brick-kiln and lime-burners' factories; about forty.

## RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, LAGOS.

### RULES.

For the Conduct and Management of the COLONIAL HOSPITAL, and other Institutions in connection with the MEDICAL DEPARTMENT of LAGOS, and for the guidance of the several Officers connected therewith.

The Institutions connected with the Medical Department, and to which the following Rules and Regulations apply, include:—

(*a*) THE COLONIAL HOSPITAL.
(*b*) THE SMALL-POX HOSPITAL.
(*c*) THE GAOL HOSPITAL.

The several Institutions and the Staff attached to them are under the immediate control and management of the Colonial Surgeon, who, as head of the Medical Department, will be held responsible for the efficient state of the Hospitals and Department generally. All orders and suggestions emanating from him will be immediately carried into effect, and he will report any disobedience of orders or neglect of duty on the part of any officer or servant under his superintendence, for the Administrator's decision.

### THE COLONIAL SURGEON

will visit the Colonial Hospital at a stated hour each day, and his services be at all times available in cases of emergency; and he will visit the Small-pox and Gaol Hospitals sufficiently often to maintain an efficient superintendence over them.

He will afford Medical attendance and Medicines (with the aid of the Assistant Colonial Surgeon under his directions) to all Colonial Officials entitled to his professional services, and to their families, according to the Governor-in-Chief's regulation.

He will be required to attend Courts of Justice when his evidence is called for on behalf of the Crown; and to make reports and scientific inquiry when required by the Governor.

### THE ASSISTANT COLONIAL SURGEON

will be under the immediate direction and control of the Colonial Surgeon, and his time and services will at all times be available for the duties of the Medical Department.

He is to reside in the Colonial Hospital and visit the wards at least twice daily—viz., at 7 o'clock a.m., and in the evening; and he must so arrange as to be always within reach, and his whereabouts known, in the event of his being required in the case of accident or emergency.

He will co-operate with the Colonial Surgeon in the treatment and care of Patients both in and out of Hospital, and will see that all his instructions are properly carried out; that the Hospital, the Patients, the Bedding and Clothing, are kept clean and in good order, and that the Bed-head Ticket over each Patient is correctly filled in, with the Name, Disease, Date of Admission, and Treatment, &c., in each case, according to Form. He will during his visit dress all particular cases, and see that the minor ones are properly dressed and attended to by the Resident Compounder and his Assistant.

His attendance will be given to Out-patients at the Hospital between 7 and 8 o'clock each morning.

He is to make himself acquainted with the different Books kept, and the Returns required from the Department, and to keep the Medical Register of the Hospital, entering all cases therein from day to day as they occur.

He will visit the Gaol every morning; and the Small-pox Hospital twice a-week.

He will be required to give his services on Coro ers' Inquests at the Colonial Hospital and Gaol, and at the Courts of Justice, when required by the Crown.

### THE COLONIAL HOSPITAL

will be open for the Admission of serious disease and accidents in necessitous cases at all hours. Out-Patients will be attended to by the Surgeons every morning, from 7 to 8 o'clock.



The Medical Officers are bound to afford Medical aid and Medicines to all necessitous cases, and especially on the recommendation of the Administrator, Colonial Secretary, the Police Magistrate, Civil Commandant, District Magistrate, and all Clergymen.

The admission and discharge of Patients will be subject to the control and sanction of the Colonial Surgeon, and in his absence, of the Assistant Colonial Surgeon.

Sick Seamen from Ships will be received into the Colonial Hospital for Medical care and treatment on application to the Health Officer, who is to guard against the introduction into the Hospital of diseases of a highly infectious or epidemic character, dangerous to the community.

Medical aid and Medicines will be afforded at the Hospital gratuitously, and no Officer or Servant in the Medical Department is in any case to take money or other presents from any Patient in the Hospital, or from their friends, under pain of dismissal. This rule as regards fees will equally apply to the Colonial Surgeons in their relation to Colonial Officials and families entitled to their services.

The Hospital will be open to the visits of Clergymen of all denominations.

On the death of a Patient, immediate notification shall be sent to the Hospital Chaplain, and arrangement made for burial.

The friends of Patients will be admitted to visit them on Tuesdays and Fridays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

No Patient will be allowed to smoke in the Wards, and any Patient guilty of misconduct, quarrelling, speaking loudly, or creating a disturbance, will be discharged or taken before the Police Magistrate.

### THE RESIDENT COMPOUNDER AND STORE-KEEPER OF COLONIAL HOSPITAL

will be held responsible for the care of all Medical Stores and Instruments in his charge; for the correct dispensing of all prescriptions, the issue and administration of Medicines and appliances for the Patients in Hospital, according to the Surgeon's directions.

He shall see that the Patients are well cared for, and the meals served at the regular hours, viz.:—

| EUROPEANS. | | NATIVES. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Early Tea - - | 6½ a.m. | Hot Agidi - - | 6½ a.m. |
| Breakfast - - | 9½ a.m. | Breakfast - - | 10 a.m. |
| Dinner - - - | 2 p.m. | Dinner - - - | 5½ p.m. |
| Tea - - - - | 6 p.m. | | |

He shall exercise a general supervision over the Hospital servants, who are to obey all orders received from him; and he will report any disobedience of orders or neglect of duty on the part of any servant of the Hospital to the Colonial Surgeon, who will take such steps as the case may require, either as to fine or recommendation for dismissal.

He will go round the Hospital every morning before the Surgeon's visit, and also between 8 and 9 o'clock each evening, to see that all is well for the night.

He shall allow no person into the Surgery to compound Medicine, except his assistant approved by the Colonial Surgeon; and he shall keep his Surgery clean and well arranged, and all poisonous drugs separate from other medicines.

He shall keep the Books of his Department, viz.:—

PRESCRIPTION BOOK, FOR IN-PATIENTS.
DO. OUT DO.
INVENTORY OF MEDICAL STORES, INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES.
DO. HOSPITAL CLOTHING AND FURNITURE.

He shall make up no prescription except those ordered by the Colonial or Assistant Colonial Surgeon, and issue no drugs or stores without the order of the Colonial Surgeon.

He shall lay before the Colonial Surgeon at his morning visit any prescriptions that have come in, and been compounded for Government Officials since his previous visit, together with a memorandum of Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the same period.

He shall attend to all urgent cases of illness or accidents brought to Hospital, and send word to the Assistant Colonial Surgeon or Colonial Surgeon before, or if the case be urgent, immediately upon their admission.

He will take charge of the Patients' clothing, and any money or other valuables about them on admission, and be accountable to the Colonial Surgeon for them, who is responsible to the Government.

He will in no case absent himself from the Hospital for more than an hour without leave, and in all cases leave word with the Gate-keeper where he is to be found.

### THE MEDICAL CLERK

will attend to the general Clerical work of the Medical Department under the direction of the Colonial Surgeon, or in his absence, of the Assistant Colonial Surgeon.

He will have charge of all Books, Forms, and Stationery, excepting those immediately relating to Medical Stores and Furniture.

He will be held responsible for the accuracy of all the Hospital Accounts and Returns, and will carefully check the Monthly Account of Supplies from the Contractors, and compare them with the Order Book.

He will draw out and submit to the Colonial Surgeon daily, the orders for each day's supply of provisions, and it will be his duty to receive and examine the different articles and reject any that are not good and wholesome, or bring them under the notice of the Surgeons.

He will issue the daily rations and the extras ordered for particular patients by the Medical Officers.

An Annual Return of Drugs, Medical Stores, and Instruments is to be made out in the month of January each year, and Requisitions in Duplicate for the year's supply.

### THE GATE-KEEPER

is to live in the Gate-house, and not allow any person to pass either in or out of the Hospital at improper hours without the permission of the Surgeons or Resident Compounder.

Patients are to be admitted for treatment every morning from 7 to 8 o'clock a.m. Accident and urgent cases at all hours. Clergymen at any hour in the day from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.

He is not to allow Provisions, Pipes, Tobacco, Snuff, or drink of any description to be brought into the Hospital by the friends of Patients, without the Surgeons' permission.

He is to report any infringement of rules or misconduct that comes under his notice to the Resident Compounder, and to keep the Gate constantly locked and prevent persons from loitering about it.

### THE COOK

shall have the different Meals cooked and ready for the Patients at the before-mentioned hours, and be prepared for any extra Cooking, and provide hot water at any hour that may be ordered by the Medical Officers or Resident Compounder.

He will have his Cooking Utensils cleaned up immediately after use, as well as the Patients' plates, drinking cups, spoons, &c.; in this latter work he will be assisted by the labourers told off for the purpose by the Resident Compounder.

### THE WARD-KEEPERS

shall each have charge of two Wards, and it shall be their duty to attend directly to the comfort and cleanliness of each Patient, and to administer the medicines and stimulants, &c., prescribed by the Surgeons.

They are to sleep in the Ward with the Patients, and be ready to attend to any during the night that may require their attention.

They are to attend carefully to the Rules and Regulations of the Hospital, and see that the Patients observe them, under pain of dismissal.

They are to keep a plentiful supply of cold spring water for drinking in the Ward, to assis tin dressing all sores, &c., remove the Dead to the Dead-house, and see them placed in Coffins.

One Ward-keeper in turn shall be allowed out for Divine Service on Sunday, if there be no case of special importance in his Ward to prevent it. They will take their orders from the Medical Officers and the Resident Compounder.

### THE NURSES

will severally be placed on duty in the "Female Ward," the "Boys' Ward," and one in the Main division of the Hospital.

As the duty is heaviest in the Female Ward, they will be changed in rotation every three months.

Their duty will be to attend to the comforts and care of the sick, to assist in preparing any particular comfort that may be ordered for them, to attend to the repairs and cleanliness of the Linen, Towelling, Bedding, and Hospital clothing.

They will have six hours' leave on alternate Sundays to attend Divine Service.

### THE MESSENGER

will be under the personal direction of the Colonial Surgeon.

### HIRED OR CONVICT LABOURERS

are to keep the Hospital Wards and premises clean, to bury the Dead, and to do all Manual and Menial work required of them by the Officers of the Establishment under the direction of the Resident Compounder or Officer in charge of them.

### THE SMALL-POX HOSPITAL

is established as a *Pest-house* for the cure and isolation of contagious and infectious diseases of a dangerous nature, of which Small-pox is the most prevalent.

Patients are admitted to this Hospital upon the order of the Colonial Surgeons, and none are to be discharged without their sanction.

No visitors are allowed to enter the precinct of the Hospital without an order from the Colonial Surgeon.

The transfer of Patients from the Colonial Hospital, Gaol, or other Public Institutions, shall be under the direction of the Colonial Surgeon.

In cases of Small-pox, the Convicts told off for the conveyance of Patients shall be selected from those that have had Small-pox.

### THE DRESSER

in charge of the Hospital shall be responsible to the Colonial Surgeon for the proper care and treatment of the Patients in accordance with the directions of the Medical Officers.

He is to see to the regular delivery of the daily rations both as to quantity and quality, and report any cause of complaint to the Colonial Surgeon.

He is to send in every morning to the Colonial Surgeon a report of the daily state of the Hospital.

On the admission of Patients, he is to have whatever clothes may belong to them freely exposed to the air and otherwise disinfected, as may be ordered by the Medical Officers.

He shall be assisted in the care of the Hospital by one, or, if need be, more labourers under him as the Colonial Surgeon may consider necessary according to the number of Patients, the rule being one labourer for every six, or fraction of six Patients.

No Bedding, Furniture, or Article of Clothing, &c., used in this Hospital is to be made use of in any other Establishment in the Medical Department.

The Dietary shall be the same as that in use at the Colonial Hospital.

### THE GAOL HOSPITAL

shall be under the supervision of the Colonial Surgeon, and will be visited every morning by the Assistant Colonial Surgeon.

A Medical Dresser will have charge of the Hospital, to attend to the sick, under the directions of the Medical Officers.

He will reside in the Gaol, and it will be his duty to attend immediately to all cases of illness and accidents among the prisoners.

The Dresser will see that the Hospital is kept clean and in good order. He will attend to the dressing of the Patients and the administration of Medicines, &c., according to the Surgeons' directions, and see that they are supplied with the proper food and dietary prescribed for them.

He will ascertain each morning, before the Surgeon's visit, and take down the names of all the prisoners that require to see the Doctor, and submit the list to him at his morning visit.

The Under-Gaoler as well as the Dresser will be present when prisoners come before the Surgeon with complaints, so that any case of malingering may be reported.

Medicines and appliances will be supplied from the Colonial Hospital.

The Dresser will report immediately any case of urgent illness or accident to the Assistant Colonial Surgeon, or in his absence to the Colonial Surgeon, and they will give the case the attention it requires.

Cases, or suspected cases of Small-pox, or other highly infectious diseases, shall be kept strictly apart and isolated as much as possible in the quarter of the Gaol appointed for such cases.

The death of a prisoner shall be immediately reported to the Gaoler for notification to the Coroner.

Diet to be such as the Colonial Surgeon directs.

By order of His Excellency the Administrator,

FRANK SIMPSON, Surgeon-Major,

Lagos, *December* 7, 1874. Colonial Surgeon.

### DIET TABLE.

EUROPEANS.

| Full. | Low. | Tea. |
|---|---|---|
| 14 oz. Meat. | 8 oz. Meat. | 8 oz. Bread. |
| 16 „ Bread. | 8 „ Bread. | ½ „ Tea. |
| 16 „ Rice. | 8 „ Rice. | 2½ „ Sugar. |
| 16 „ Yams. | 8 „ Yams. | 2 „ Milk. |
| ¼ „ Tea. | ¼ „ Tea. | |
| 1½ „ Sugar. | 1¼ „ Sugar. | |
| 1 „ Milk. | 1 „ Milk. | |
| Seasoning, &c. | Seasoning, &c. | |

NATIVES.

| Ordinary. | Rice. | Yams. |
|---|---|---|
| 2 lb. Farina. | 1 lb. Rice. | 2 lb. Yams. |
| 5¼ oz. Green. | ¼ „ Meat. | ¼ „ Meat. |
| ¼ „ Fish. | 3 drs. Salt. | 3 drs. Salt. |
| ½ „ Oil. | 1 „ Pepper. | 1 „ Pepper. |
| 3 drs. Salt. | 4 „ Onions. | 4 „ Onions. |
| 1 „ Pepper. | | |
| ½ oz. Egusi. | | |
| 2 drs. Ogiri. | | |

Extras as may be necessary.

Approved, C. C. LEES, Administrator.

### OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Treasury, Lagos, *June* 30, 1875.

The Acting Administrator of the Government has directed the publication, for general information, of the following despatch and enclosure from Her Majesty's Secretary of State, relating to Public Officers engaging in Commercial undertakings.

By Command,

G. H. SCHURER,

Assistant Collector and Treasurer.

(Circular.) Downing Street, *April* 24, 1875.

Sir,—I have the honour to transmit to you, for your information and for insertion in any Volumes of the Colonial Regulations which may be in use in the Colony under your Government, a fresh Section relating to Public Officers engaging in commercial undertakings, to be substituted for the existing Rule No. 76, which in the interest of the Public Service, I have deemed it advisable to alter.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

The Officer Administering the Government of Lagos. CARNARVON.

(Enclosure.)

76. All salaried public officers are prohibited from engaging in trade or connecting themselves with any commercial undertaking, without leave from the Governor, approved by the Secretary of State.

As a general rule, this prohibition will be made absolute in the case of officers whose remuneration is fixed on the assumption that their whole time is at the disposal of the Government.

### PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency SANFORD FREELING, Esq., Companion of the most distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Gold Coast Colony.

[L.S.]

S. FREELING, Governor.

Whereas, a Bill passed by the Legislative Council of the Gold Coast Colony, entitled No. 18 of 1877, "An Ordinance to provide for the Registration and Protection in certain other respects of Alien Children in Lagos," has been assented to by the Governor;

Now, therefore, be it known unto all whom it may concern, that the said recited Ordinance shall be in full force and effect upon and from and after the first day of February next ensuing;

And further, and to the intent that all persons throughout Lagos and elsewhere may the more readily understand and obey the law now made, all persons are hereby desired and required to take notice that upon and after the said 1st day of February next, and from thenceforth—

Whoever has any alien or stranger child in his care or custody must register the child forthwith, and obtain a certificate from the Registrar.

Whoever brings any alien or stranger child into Lagos, or to Ebute Metta, or to any other place near Lagos, must register the child before two sunsets pass after the child is so brought in, and obtain a certificate from the Registrar.

It shall be unlawful for any person having the care of any alien or stranger child, to hand over the child to any other person until the child is registered.

It shall be unlawful to hand over any alien or stranger child, unless the person parting with the child and the person receiving the care of the child go together to the Registrar and produce the child before him.

It shall be unlawful to remove any registered alien or stranger child out of Lagos, or from Ebute Metta, or any other place near Lagos, without the permission of the Administrator in writing.

Whenever the place of residence of any registered alien or stranger child is changed, or if the child should die, the person who has the care of the child must forthwith register such change of residence or death.

Whenever any alien or stranger child is brought to lodge in any house, the master of the house must inquire for the certificate of registration of the child, and if a proper certificate is not shown to him, he must report forthwith at the police-station.

All children under the age of seventeen years complete, whether born in Lagos or elsewhere in Africa, are considered aliens or strangers under this law, if their birth has not been registered under Governor Glover's Registration Law of 1863.

Whoever breaks or neglects any part of the law now made respecting alien or stranger children incurs a penalty which may extend to £50 fine, or imprisonment with hard labour for six months.

And the District Commissioner will read and explain the law more fully to any person so desiring who will attend at his office for that purpose.

Given under my hand and the public seal of the Gold Coast Colony, at Government House, Christiansborg, in the said Colony, the 24th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, and of Her Majesty's reign the forty-first.

By his Excellency's command,

MALCOLM J. BROWN,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

God save the Queen!!



### MANUFACTURES BY NATIVES.

Brick Kilns for burning Bricks, situated at Ebute Metta, on the mainland, Iddo Island, and Ijora. Price per 1,000, 22s. 6d. to 40s.

Lime is made in considerable quantity. Price 9d. to 1s. 6d. per bushel.

Earthenware of various kinds and different prices.

Country Cloths at different prices.

Dyeing Clothes, &c., is carried on to a considerable extent.

Native Canoes, made from large trees felled in the forest. Canoe of 3 to 8 tons, from £10 to £30 each. Canoes under 4 tons at various prices.

Salt is made from sea water by the natives, but in a small quantity.

### BUTCHERS' STALL, LAGOS

(ERECTED AT EROKO MARKET, 1881.)

Names of Butchers and residence.

William Barber (M), Broad Street.
Shango-deyi (F), Victoria Road.
Iyalode Ojigoby (F), Victoria Street.
Pomfilis (M), Adunlami Street.
Disraeli Gonsaln (M), Breadfruit Lane.
John Langley (M), Breadfruit Street.
William Bidwell (M), Balogun Square.
E. Kunsumi (F), Balogun Square.
Asana (F), Balogun Square.
Ayigoro (F), Balogun Square.
Bamgbose (M), Balogun Square.
Dowudn (M), Banksle Street.
Theodora Maria Viana (F), Massey Square.
Morime (F), Faji.
Jayeola (F), Faji.
Mattes Nicol (M), Bamgbose Street.
Jeremiah Johnson (M), Ebute Alakoro.
Domingo (M), Audunfab Street.
Delfina Maria da Concaceo (F), Tinubu Square.
Yakubu (M); (killed a bullock for a club of the Houssas weekly), Houssas town.

### FREEMASONS' LODGE, No. 1171.

THE MARINA, LAGOS.

*Worshipful Master*—Brother Charles J. George.
*Past Masters*—Brothers Surgeon-Major Frank Simpson, M.D., R. Campbell, G. Hutchinson, C. D. Turton, Charles Pike, Charles Foresythe, and A. J. Rodrigues.
*Senior Warden*—Brother J. A. Payne.
*Junior do.* —Brother W. W. Lewis.
*Chaplain*—Brother Rev. V. Faulkner.
*Treasurer*—Brother Charles Pike, P.M.
*Secretary*—Brother W. T. G. Lawson.
*Senior Deacon*—Brother N. T. King, M.D.
*Junior do.* —Brother C. A. Williams, B.L.
*Inner Guard*—Brother H. Robbin.
*Director of Ceremonies*—Brother R. Campbell, P.M.
*Stewards*—(*pro tem.*) Brothers Josiah Crowther, J. S. Bucknor, Francis D. Cole.
*Tyler*—Brother J. H. Hamilton.

## RELIGIOUS STATISTICS.

### EPISCOPAL.

*Lord Bishop of this Diocese*—Vacant..... £900

### CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

*Europeans*—Revs. ——— (Local Secretary), J. A. Maser, A. Mann, V. Faulkner, C. H. V. Golmer.

*Natives*—Revs. W. Morgan, James Johnson, T. B. Wright, Samuel Pearse, James White, Wm. Moore. D. Williams, D. Olubi, Nat. Johnson, C. Phillips, D. Coker, J. Oluowle, B.A., and S. Willoughby.

*Catechists*—Messrs. R. A. Coker, C. N. Young, S. W. Doherty, S. Cole, M. Elliot, S. Johnson, M. J. Luke, D. O. Williams, J. A. Braithwaite, Charles King Kosoko, J. Doherty, M. T. John, and J. A. Williams.

### NIGER MISSION.

Right Rev. S. A. Crowther, D.D., Bishop of the Niger.
Ven. Archdeacon Johnson, Upper Niger (seat at Lokoja).
Ven. Archdeacon Crowther. Lower Niger (seat at Bonny).
English Secretary—Rev. T. S. Phillip, B.A.

UPPER NIGER.

Kippo (Eggan), Rev. John and one catechist.
Lokoja, Rev. J. C. Paul, Ven. Archdeacon Johnson, and one catechist.

LOWER NIGER.

Asaba, Rev. J. Phillips.
Onitsha, Rev. J. Phillips and Mr. Fyne (*pro tem.*).
Alenso, Mr. Spencer.
Osomare, Rev. Joseph During.
Brass, Rev. Thomas Johnson.
New Calabar, Rev. W. Carew.
Rev. J. Buck.
Rev. J. Boyle.
Bonny, Ven. Archdeacon Crowther and Mr. Elliot.

### WESLEYAN MISSION.

*Europeans.*—Revs. W. Terry Coppin, W. Baxter, Michael James Elliot.

*Natives*—Revs. T. J. Marshall, J. B. Thomas, T. E. Williams, W. B. George, W. A. Sharpe, S. P. Johnson, A. E. Franklin, C. B. Macauley.

### BAPTIST MISSION.

*American*—General Superintendent—Rev. W. J. David.
*Native*—Rev. Moses Stone.
*Agents*—Mrs. S. Harden, Mr. T. M. Skues.
*Teachers*—L. O. Murray, Jeremiah Hansen.

### PLACES OF WORSHIP.

LAGOS.

Christ Church, Marina, Faji.
Wesleyan Chapel, Tinubu square.
St. Peter's Church, Ajele st.
Baptist Chapel, Joseph street
Palm Church, Aroloya.
St. Paul's Ch., Davies street.
St. Paul's Ch., Breadfruit st.
Church at Itolo, Offin.
Wesleyan Chapel, Olowogbowo.
Wesleyan Chapel, Ereko market.
Wesleyan Chapel, Obon Eko.
Holy Trinity Ch., Ebute Ero.
School Church, King street.
St. Anne's Ch., Iddo Island.
St. Jude's Ch., Ebute Metta.
School Church, Tokunboh st.
School Church, Massey sq.
Church of St. David's Leckie.
Church at Palma.
Church of St. Thomas, Badagry.
Wesleyan Chapel at Yaba.
Wesleyan Chapel at Bamgbose street.
Wesleyan Chapel at Johm, Badagry.
Roman Catholic Church of Holy Cross, at Igbosere st., with Church of Immaculate Conception, in Broad Street, and a new large church in Oil Mill street.

Several other temporary preaching places of the Church at Offin, Okepopo, and of the Wesleyans at Ikoyi, &c.

### PLACES OF WORSHIP, LECKIE DISTRICT.

LECKIE—M. J. Luke, Catechist, C.M.S.; D. H. Doherty, Schoolmaster.
PALMA—J. A. T. Williams, C.M.S., Catechist.
ODE ONDO—Rev. C. Phillips, Mr. C. N. Young, Catechist; Mr. Dada, Christian Visitor; and Mr. Ezekiel Coker, Schoolmaster.

### C. M. S. "HENRY VENN."

*Master*—Captain Scott.
*Lay Agent*—
*Industrial Agent*—

### ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION.

Rev. Father J. B. Chausse, Superior General of the Mission.
Rev. Father Pouret.
Rev. Father Baudin.
Rev. Father Chouterd.
Brother Michael.
*Schoolmaster*—F. da Silva.
Laurenzo Cardoza.
One Sister Superior, and Three Sisters of Mercy.

ST. JOSEPH'S, FANI POPO.

Rev. Father Durien, *Superior.*
Rev. Father Andrea.
Brother John Baptiste.

PORTO NOVO.

Rev. Father Terrien, *Superior.*
Rev. Father Carembane.
Brother Jerome.

ABEOKUTA.

Rev. Father Holley, *Superior.*
Rev. Father Boué.

AHGUEY.

Rev. Father Menage, *Superior.*
Rev. Father Bouthery.
Rev. Father Touleme.
Brother Alphonse.
*Schoolmaster* (Whydah)—Laurenzo Raeffino.

### NATIVE PASTORATE CHURCH COUNCIL.

(First established 1870, and properly constituted 1871.)

LAGOS CHURCH OF ENGLAND CHURCH COUNCIL.

*President*—The Lord Bishop of the Diocese.
*Secretary*—Rev. James Johnson.
*Clerical Members*—Revs. J. A. Maser, V. Faulkner, C. H. V. Gollmer, T. Cameron Wilson.
*Lay Members*—Messrs. F. Hood, John A. Payne.

CHURCH COMMITTEE.

*President*—The Lord Bishop of the Diocese.
*Secretary*—Rev. James Johnson.
*Clerical Members*—Revs. J. A Maser, James Johnson, and T. Cameron Wilson.
*Lay Members*—Messrs. John A. Payne, J. H. Willoughby, F. Hood, Chas. Foresythe, and R. B. Blaize.

LAGOS CHURCH NATIVE PASTORATE AUXILIARY ASSOCIATION.

*President*—The Lord Bishop of the Diocese.
*Hon. Secretaries*—Rev. James Johnson and J. H. Willoughby, Esq.
*Treasurer*—Frank Hood, Esq.

All donors of £50 or upwards, or of £20 accompanied by an annual subscription of £5, shall be patrons; and all donors of £20 or subscribers of £5 a-year shall be vice-patrons; and all donors of £10 or subscribers of 5s. and upwards a-year shall be members of the Association.

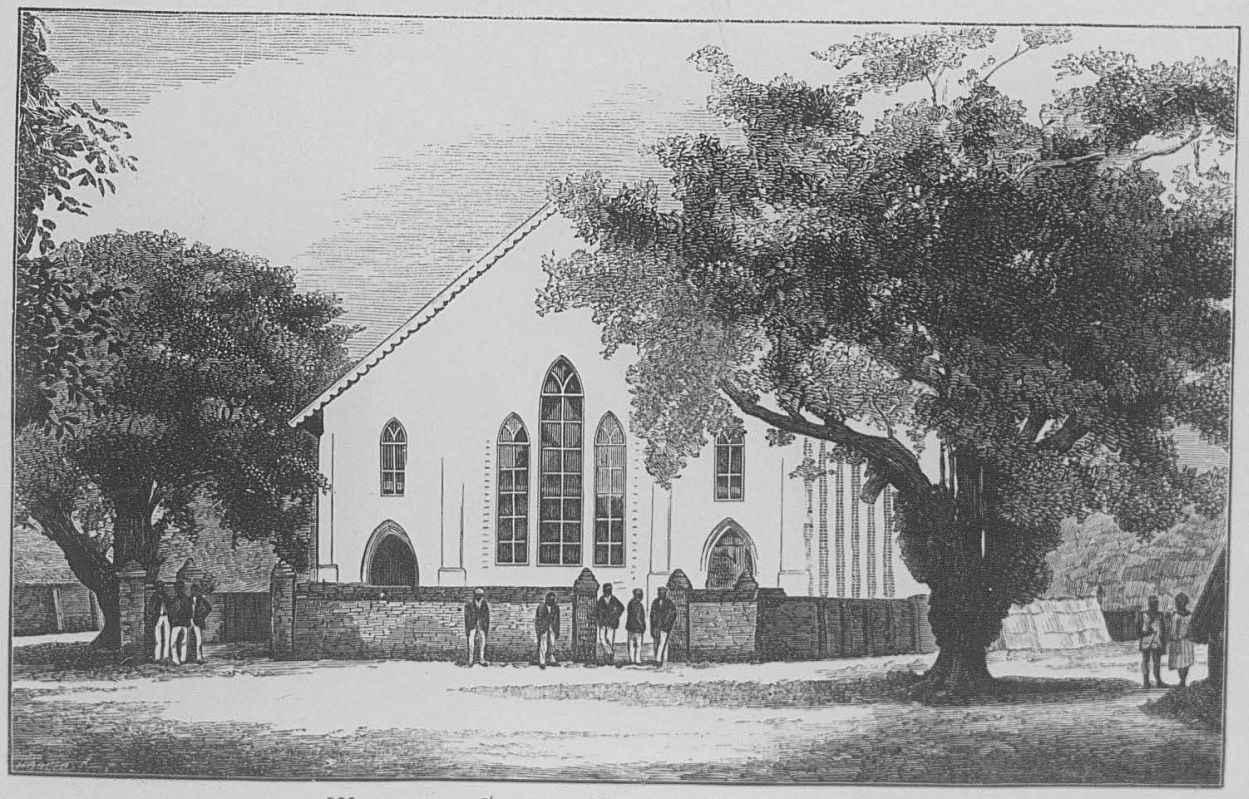
LOCAL BRANCH, FAJI DISTRICT.

*Chairman*—Rev. J. A. Maser.
*Secretary*—John A. Payne, Esq.
*Treasurer*—J. H. Willoughby, Esq.

AROLOYA DISTRICT.

*Chairman*—Rev. N. Johnson.
*Secretary*—

CHRIST CHURCH, LAGOS, WEST AFRICA.



WESLEYAN CHAPEL, TINUBU SQUARE, LAGOS.

ST. PAUL'S DISTRICT.

*Chairman*—James Johnson.
*Secretary*—Charles Foresythe.

EBUTE ERO DISTRICT.

*Chairman*—Rev. W. Morgan.

EBUTE METTA DISTRICT.

*Chairman*—Rev. James White.

BADAGRY DISTRICT.

*Chairman*—Rev. D. Coker.

LAGOS AUXILIARY OF THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

*Hon. Secretaries*—Rev. N. Johnson and Rev. C. B. Macaulay.

## THE LAGOS AUXILIARY ASSOCIATION OF THE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

(Established Sept., 1879.)

*Secretary*—Rev. C. H. V. Gollmer.
*Treasurer*—John A. Payne, Esq.
Local branches in all the stations.

GENERAL RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1. Annual members of this association shall be all persons subscribing annually five shillings or upwards.

2. Life members shall be benefactors of five guineas or upwards, or, if clergymen, such as shall contribute congregational collections to the amount of twenty guineas.

3. Subscribers of one guinea will be entitled to receive the annual report of the parent society.

4. Subscribers of ten shillings will be entitled to receive the abstract report of the parent society.

5. Collectors of sixpence and upwards per week will receive a copy of each monthly number of the *Church Missionary Record*, and collectors of two shillings and upwards per week will receive a copy of the annual report, in addition to the *Record*.

6. Contributors of one penny per week and upwards will be entitled to receive the *Society's Quarterly Paper*.

7. The objects of this association shall be to call forth the zeal of well-disposed persons, and particularly those of the Established Church, in support of the Church Missionary Society; to recommend proper persons who may offer themselves as missionaries; to disperse as widely as possible missionary information (to promote the formation of branch associations); to procure collections and other contributions.

8. The whole of the funds so obtained, after deducting incidental expenses only, shall be remitted to the Church Missionary Society, in aid of its designs.

9. A general meeting shall be held annually, on such a day as shall be fixed by the Committee, when a report of the proceedings of the association shall be read and an account of its receipts and disbursements presented duly audited.

## LAGOS AUXILIARY OF THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

COMMITTEE, 1882-1883.

*Clerical Members*:—
Rev. J. A. Mason,
" C. H. V. Gollimer,
" W. Morgan.
" S. Pearse.
" T. B. Wright.
" W. T. Coppin.
" W. J. Daird.
" J. White.
" E. S. Willoughby.
" J. Olunsle, B.A.
" J. Johnson.
" C. B. Macaulay.
" N. Johnson.

*Lay Members*:—
J. H. Willoughby.
C. J. George.
W. E. Cole.
G. T. King.
J. S. Bucknor.
E. H. Henly.
J. J. Thomas.
G. D. Decker.
M. T. John.
John A. Payne.
C. A. Williams.
J. L. Baptist.

*Honorary Secretary*—Rev. N. Johnson.

## ONE MAHOMEDAN MOSQUE AT PALMA.

*Chief Priest*—Saka. | *Junior*—Alufa.

## MAHOMEDAN MOSQUES.

OR PLACES OF WORSHIP OF THE MAHOMEDANS, IN LAGOS.

*Chief Priest*.—Lemomu, Lemomu street.
*Junior Priests*.—Momodu Mala, Oko Awo street; Salu, Ikoyi road; and several other minor Priests, *alias* Alufa.

1. A Mosque in Lemomu st. (Cathedral).
2. Obey street.
3. Oko Awo street.
4. Aroloyah street.
5. Obadino street.
6. Oluwole street.
7. Agbowodo street.
8. Tiwo street.
9. Faji.
10. Ereko road.
11. Balogun square.
12. Rear of Bankole street.
13. Offin.
14. Oke Olowogbowo.
15. Kosoko street.
16. Ebute Ero.
17. Idumagbo.
18. Idunshagbe.
19. Idungahan.
20. Victoria street.
21. Joseph street.
22. Massey street.
23. Isale Gagan.
24. Okepopo.
25. Osadi street.
26. Rear of Cow lane
27. Ikoyi road.

## ORIGIN OF THE WEST AFRICAN NATIVE CHURCH MOVEMENT.

In the course of an interesting notice of the late Mr. Venn, in a number of the *Church Missionary Intelligencer*, we read:—

"A curious incident in connection with the first establishment of the Native Church in Sierra Leone has been mentioned in an interesting memorandum kindly placed at our disposal. A native merchant from that colony was taking tea with Mr. Venn, who, after his manner, was questioning him about all his doings in Africa and Europe. It appeared that he had got his wife and family with him, that they were then travelling in Scotland, and afterwards going to Paris. Mr. Venn said to him, 'Now, if you can afford to spend all this money in travelling for your pleasure, why don't you contribute something to the support of your own clergy instead of leaving it all to us in England?' The answer was: 'Mr. Venn, treat us like men, and we will behave like men; but so long as you treat us as children, we shall behave like children. Let us manage our own Church affairs, and we shall pay our own clergy.' Such a fruitful hint was not likely to be lost upon such a person as Mr. Venn. The consequences of it are still being felt, even in the ends of the earth. An arrangement, which received the approval of the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London, was shortly afterwards drawn up, in 1853, regulating the affairs of the Native Church, and placing the charge and superintendence of the Native pastors and Christian congregations under the Bishop of Sierra Leone, assisted by a Council and a Church Committee. The Native pastors were to obtain a suitable income from local resources, and their status was assimilated to that of incumbents at home. For other missions, more especially in India, measures tending in the same direction have been inaugurated; but it is a grave and anxious question, which has not yet met its full and entire solution."

*The attention of all Churchmen is respectfully called to the following items of information*:—

1. The Parent Committee of the Church Missionary Society have sent to ask the Lagos Conference two questions—viz., Has the time come for a Native Church to be established in Lagos? and can the scheme, now working so well in Sierra Leone, be applied to Lagos? To these questions, the Conference, after consulting with clergymen named by the Church Missionary Society and with leading laymen in Lagos, has answered that the time has come for a Native Church to be established; and that the Sierra Leone scheme can be applied to Lagos.

2. This, therefore, is the scheme now to be adopted—viz., Native pastors are to be appointed to the following Churches:—St. Paul's Church, Breadfruit; Ebute Ero

Church; Aroloya Church; Badagry Church; Ebute Metta Church. These pastors are to be supported by contributions raised from class money; from half-yearly collections in all the churches; and from Parochial subscriptions. To the money thus raised, the Parent Committee of the Church Missionary Society will give a "grant in aid" of such a sum as may be needful. Two-thirds of the money raised in Lagos must (by the rules of the Church Missionary Society) be spent in supporting the pastors, and one-third in the building and repairing of churches and parsonages.

3. The Native Church thus established will be self-supporting and self-governing. In due time, the Church Missionary Society hope that it will become self-extending. It will be governed by a Council and a Church Committee. The Church Council will be appointed by the Bishop of Sierra Leone, the Parent Committee of the Church Missionary Society, and the Native pastors. This Council will consist *at first* of five members, viz., three clergymen and two laymen. A clergyman and a layman will be nominated by the Bishop, and the same number by the Committee; the remaining clergyman will be nominated by the native pastors. Ultimately, the Council will be enlarged to *seven* members. This Council will be appointed for three years, and the members may be again elected. The Church Committee will be appointed to collect and disburse all Church funds. To them will come all class money, all half-yearly collections, and all subscriptions. They also will pay the stipends of all pastors, catechists, and readers employed by the Council. Half of this Committee will be clergymen and half laymen. The Committee will be appointed annually. The *first Committee* will be appointed by the Bishop of Sierra Leone and the Parent Committee conjointly. But all subsequent Committees will be appointed in such a way as the circumstances of Lagos may require. If any change from the mode of appointing the first Church Committee be requisite, such change may be made.

The Parent Committee of the Church Missionary Society also desire the appointment of a School Board in Lagos, which shall take charge of all ordinary day schools, excepting those of Christ Church, Faji.

The Conference has decided, after advising with the same persons as those consulted on the subject of the Native Church—

1. That such a Board can be established. And that it should consist of the ministers of each parish, with a layman from each parish.

2. That the Rev. J. B. Wood shall be chairman of that Board, he having been appointed to that post by the Committee of the Church Missionary Society, and he also being the Principal of the Training Institution for Schoolmasters.

3. That this Board shall receive all school fees (excepting the portion now paid to the schoolmasters); all half-yearly collections to be made for the day schools in all the churches; and all parochial subscriptions given for this purpose. These monies shall form a school fund, from which the stipends of all the teachers in all the schools under the Board shall be paid.

N.B.—You will do good service to the Church in Lagos, to the cause of Christian education, and to those who have mainly founded and supported these noble objects, by giving liberal and hearty help in the carrying out of these new plans.

"Be not weary in well doing, for in due season ye shall reap if ye faint not."

## CHURCHWARDENS, &c.

*Christ Church, Faji*—Messrs. F. Hood and H. Robbin.
*Sidesmen*—J. A. Vidal and J. A. Thomas.
*St. Peter's Church, Faji*—Joseph Leigh, T. Pomphilo.
*St. Paul's, Breadfruit*—Messrs. A. C. Willoughby, J. G. Garber, D. Murray.
*Sidesmen*—N. T. Nelson, S. D. Kester, J. B. Kenny.
*Palm Church, Aroloya*—Messrs. T. Deigh and Macfoy.
*Holy Trinity Church*—T. B. Adams and Z. A. Coker.
*St. Jude's Church, Ebute Metta*—Joseph Bolla.
*Wesleyan Chapel, Tinubu square*—J. L. Baptist and S. S. Davies, Stewards.
*Wesleyan Chapel, Olowogbowo*—Thos. A. King and J. E. Peters.
*Wesleyan Chapel, Ereko*—Samuel Grant and J. W. Macaulay.
*Wesleyan Chapel, Obon Eko*—David H. Freeman and J. Cole.
*St. Anne's Church, Iddo Island*—John Andrew.
*Roman Catholic Church of Holy Cross*—Ramon Campos, I. da Souza, and Fitz Gomen.

## CHURCH PATRONAGE COMMITTEE.

The Bishop of the Diocese.
Right Rev. Bishop Crowther, D.D.
Rev. J. A. Maser.
Rev. J. B. Wood.
A. H. Porter, Esq.

## CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY—LAGOS NATIVE CHURCH.

ARTICLES OF A PROPOSED ARRANGEMENT FOR THE REGULATION OF THE NATIVE CHURCH IN THE SETTLEMENT OF LAGOS (OCT., 1874).

ART. 1.—GENERAL PRINCIPLE OF THE PROPOSED ARRANGEMENT.—That the charge and superintendence of the Native Pastors and Christian Congregations which have been or may hereafter be raised up through the instrumentality of the Society's Mission in Lagos, be placed under the Bishop of the Church of England in that Settlement, assisted by a Council, and by a Church Committee. And that arrangements be proposed for providing the Native Pastors with a suitable income from local resources, and also for giving them a *status* assimilated to that of Perpetual Curates or Incumbents at Home.

ART. 2.—THE CHURCH FUND.—That a fund be instituted in Lagos, to be called "The Church Fund," to receive subscriptions and donations, and to which the weekly payments hitherto made to the Society by any Church hereafter included in the Pastorate shall be transferred; and also one half of the weekly payments from any Church in the Settlement not so included. This Fund shall be devoted to the formation and maintenance of Pastorate Stations; by which is meant not only the payment of the pastor's stipend, but assisting in the building and keeping in repair of the Church; in the building of the parsonage house, and in keeping it also in repair so far as may be approved by the Church Committee.

ART. 3.—THE CHURCH COMMITTEE.—That a Church Committee be appointed biennially for the collection and disbursement of the Lagos Church Fund, to be called "The Lagos Church Committee." That this Committee consist of ten persons, communicant members of the Church; of whom the Bishop shall nominate one clerical and one lay member; the Church Missionary Society shall nominate one clerical and one lay member; all the licensed ministers in the Settlement shall elect three clerical members; and the churches in the Settlement shall elect three lay members.

ART. 4.—THE CHURCH COUNCIL.—That the Church Council be elected triennially, the members of the same being re-eligible; to consist of seven members, of whom five shall constitute a quorum. The Bishop and the Society shall each nominate one clerical and one lay member, and all licensed ministers, or the major part of them, shall elect two clerical and one lay member.

ART. 5.—MODE OF FILLING UP VACANCIES IN THE CHURCH COMMITTEE AND COUNCIL, AND ELECTING MEMBERS OF THE SAME.—If a member of the Church Committee or Council shall die, resign, or cease to reside in the Settlement, the party which had nominated or elected such member shall appoint or elect a new member in his room. The time and mode of the election of members for the Church Committee and Council shall be directed by the Bishop.



ART. 6.—FORMATION OF PARISHES, OR ECCLESIASTICAL DISTRICTS.—That when a district attached to a church or chapel belonging to the Society shall be recognised as an Ecclesiastical District by the Bishop and major part of the Council constituted as above, a native pastor, in full orders, shall be duly licensed to the same; and the Church members of such districts shall elect officers to exercise, as far as practicable, the usual functions of churchwardens in England; and to collect the co tributions of that congregation towards the Church Fund (Article 2), the same to be transmitted immediately to the Treasurer of that fund.

ART. 7.—STIPENDS OF NATIVE PASTORS.—That the Church Committee shall settle and engage with the Bishop for the payment of annual stipends to native pastors, duly licensed to such churches, subject to such conditions and limitations as hereafter prescribed.

ART. 8.—JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST NATIVE PASTORS.—That a complaint may be brought before the Bishop and Council, against a native pastor, either by the Bishop himself, or by any member of the Council, or by direction of the Church Missionary Society; and that moral misconduct, wilful neglect of ministerial duty, or general unfitness, as well as all offences cognizable by the Ecclesiastical Law of England, be sufficient grounds of such complaint. That all proceedings before the Bishop and Council against any native pastor be conducted in a formal manner, and as far as possible according to the spirit and laws of the Church of England. And that the Bishop or his commissary shall, ten days at least before the holding of any such inquiry, cause notice to be given to each member of the Council in the Settlement of the time and subject of such inquiry.

ART. 9.—PATRONAGE OF CHURCHES BELONGING TO THE SOCIETY.—That the Church Missionary Society shall for the present continue to hold the churches and mission houses which already belong to it; and shall also receive and hold any buildings or endowments which may hereafter be assigned to it. And that the patronage of the Society's churches and chapels shall rest for the present with the Society, to be exercised in Lagos by parties upon the spot, whom they may appoint, who shall select and present native pastors in full orders to the Bishop for his approval and license. But should they fail to make such presentation within six months after a vacancy by the death or resignation of the pastor, or the withdrawal of his license with the consent of the Council, the presentation for that turn shall lapse to the Bishop, as in the case of incumbencies at home.

ART. 10.—NATURE OF THE TENURE BY WHICH NATIVE PASTORS SHALL HOLD CHURCHES BELONGING TO THE SOCIETY.—That the Society agrees not to dispossess of his house or church any native pastor so nominated by them, or, in case of their default, by the Bishop, so long as he continues to hold the Bishop's license; and to dispossess every such pastor as soon as legally and conveniently may be after the withdrawal of such license. Provided, in the first case, that the license shall not have been continued by the Bishop contrary to a request of the major part of the Council, to be constituted as aforesaid, that the same should be withdrawn; and in the second case, that the license shall not have been withdrawn by the Bishop without the assent of the major part of the said Council, after the case had been heard by the Bishop or his commissary and his Council. Provided also, that if a case shall occur in which the Bishop shall deem himself to be bound by law or conscience to act against the judgment of his Council, such case shall be regarded as exceptional, and be made the subject of special arrangement between the Society and the Bishop; or the Society shall be at liberty in such case to terminate this agreement altogether. That, in order to give effect to the provisions of the foregoing Articles, so far as the same are capable of being practically carried out under the circumstances, the Society shall give to each native pastor presented by them to a district, and licensed by the Bishop, a lease of the parsonage, glebe, and church, attached to such district, during his incumbency, but to terminate upon the withdrawal of the Bishop's license. A counterpart of every such lease shall be executed by the lessee, and delivered to and kept by the authorised agent of the Society in the Settlement. And in order to provide for a case in which it may be proper, in the judgment of the Bishop, with the assent of the major part of the Council, to interdict a native pastor from officiating, who may be formally charged with any offence cognizable by the Ecclesiastical Law of England, or with any such misconduct, neglect, or unfitness as is specified in Article 8, until the course of proceeding directed in that Article shall have been brought to a conclusion, every such lease shall contain a provision, that the native pastor shall, upon receiving a notice to that effect, signed by the Bishop, cease to officiate in the said church, and allow any person named by the Bishop peaceably to occupy, hold possession of, and officiate in the said church, until such charge shall be dismissed or adjudicated upon in the manner provided for in Article 8. Provided, however, that unless steps shall be taken and prosecuted with effect to obtain a decision by the Bishop and Council as aforesaid, upon the matters complained of, within six months from the time of such notice being given by the Bishop, the right of the person so named by the Bishop, as last aforesaid, to the possession of the said church shall cease and be determined. That every such lease shall contain all proper and usual clauses, regard being paid to the circumstances of the case, including a covenant to repair, subject to the terms of Article 2, together with a provision for the surveying from time to time of the parsonage house and premises, in order to ascertain that the same are kept in proper repair. And if it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Bishop or his commissary that any such house or premises are not in proper repair, then the Bishop or his commissary shall specify what proportion of the annual stipend assigned by Article 7 to the pastor should be apportioned to such repairs. And a provision shall be introduced into every such agreement as the Church Committee shall make with the Bishop (as mentioned in Article 7) for the allowance of stipends to native ministers, authorising the withholding of a proportion of the stipend, under an order to that effect from the Bishop or his commissary, such proportion of the stipend to be applied to the necessary repair of the parsonage house and premises belonging thereto.

ART. 11.—ARRANGEMENT NOT TO AFFECT MISSIONARIES.—That the foregoing regulations shall not affect the missionaries of the Society, strictly so called, whether Natives or Europeans, who shall be wholly supported by the funds of the Society, and employed in carrying on its mission, either within or without the Settlement.

ART. 12.—NATURE OF THIS ARRANGEMENT.—It is understood that these Articles of Arrangement are only of a tentative character, and may be modified or enlarged, provided that the separate consents of the Bishop, the majority of all licensed ministers in the Settlement, the majority of the lay members of the Church Council and Church Committee then existing and acting together, and the Church Missionary Society have been obtained to the change. It is also understood that very probably the Church's growth, consolidation, and expansion, through God's blessing, and under the operation of these Articles of Arrangement, will necessitate their being replaced within a limited period of years by an enlarged Church constitution.

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FOR ASSISTING THE NATIVE CLERGY AND MISSIONARIES IN AFRICA AND THE EAST, AND OTHER PARTS OF THE MISSION-FIELD OCCUPIED BY THE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

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Communications for the Editor to be addressed to the Rev. R. C. Billing, The Rectory, Spitalfields, E.

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NOTICES TO CONTRIBUTORS.

It is particularly requested that all articles of any kind sent to Mrs. Malaher or the Auxiliary Helpers, to be forwarded, may bear a ticket with the name of the missionary for whom they are intended, the name of the contributor, and, as far as possible, the value of the articles; also that a list of contents be sent with each parcel. If these two suggestions are complied with, the labour of packing is greatly reduced and much time saved. Blank tickets for filling up may be obtained in any quantity on application to Mrs. Malaher.

Contributions for support of children are much needed for all parts of the Mission Field. Mrs. Malaher will gladly supply particulars to any friends willing to collect the necessary amount annually, which is as follows:—In West Africa, £5; East Africa, £6; Palestine, £10; India, £5; Ceylon, £7; Mauritus, £7; China, £10; North-West America, £10; and Canada West, £10.

The General Manager or Secretary will be happy to receive and forward contributions, either in money or goods, to any missionary or Mission Station of the Church Missionary Society, although they may not be mentioned on our list with an Auxiliary Helper.

The General Manager and Secretaries beg to thank those friends who have kindly sent stamped envelopes for replies.

Mrs. Malaher will be glad to hear from any ladies willing to act as Auxiliary Helpers for the stations against which her name is placed *pro tem.*

Collecting cards for the general Fund of the Association, or for any of the objects pleaded for in *Missionary Leaves*, may be obtained of the Secretary, or of Miss A. Lanfear, Hon. Sec., Avington, Hungerford.



## CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE,

SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS CONNECTED WITH THE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S MISSIONS TO WEST AND EAST AFRICA.

### WEST AFRICA.

1804. Departure of Messrs. Renner and Hartwig, the first missionaries of the Society, to commence the Susu Mission.

1807. Government African Institution for freed slaves established.

1812. Mission commenced on the Bullom Shore.

1816. Sierra Leone permanently occupied.

1819. Success of Rev. W. A. B. Johnson's work at Regent.

1822. Samuel Crowther liberated from slavery.

1825. Fifty-three deaths of missionaries and their wives up to this date. At this period, with a population of 10,359 liberated Africans, the Church attendants numbered 3,000; and communicants, 493.

1827-28. Fourah Bay Institution established by Rev. B. F. Haensel. Attended by six students—Samuel Crowther's name the first on the list.

1838. Christian Egbas, liberated slaves at Sierra Leone, return to their own land, the Yoruba Country.

1840. Timneh Mission commenced.

1841. Government Niger Expedition. S. Crowther accompanies it.

1843. Ordination of S. Crowther, first African clergyman, June 11th. Rev. H. Townsend visits Abbeokuta, in the Yoruba Country.

1845. Yoruba Mission commenced. Badagry occupied.

1846.—Revs. H. Townsend and S. Crowther occupy Abbeokuta.

1848. Statistics.—Sierra Leone: Native clergy, 10; Native agents, 56; attendants at public worship, 6,408; communicants, 2,047.

1852. Sierra Leone created a diocese: Dr. Vidal first Bishop. Lagos and Ibadan occupied.

1854. Death of Bishop Vidal; succeeded by Bishop Weeks. Second Niger Expedition. The Native Church at Sierra Leone undertakes to pay for its schools—a saving to the C.M.S. of £800 per annum.

1857. Niger Mission commenced. Death of Bishop Weeks; succeeded by Bishop Bowen.

1859. Death of Bishop Bowen; succeeded (1860) by Bishop Beckles.

1862. Organisation of Self-supporting Native Pastorate
Mrs. S. J. Malaher, 13, Baker street, Reading.
Rev. W. E. Malaher, Royston, Herts.
Quarndon, Derby; Mrs. Cheetham and Mrs. Butlin, Peel street, Nottingham; Mrs. Milward, Nechells, Birmingham; Miss Newton, Ullenhall, Warwickshire; Miss Parry, Holly Bank, Sandown park, Wavertree, Liverpool; Miss K. Good, Saffron Walden; Miss M. Eaton, Quarndon, Derby.
*Freetown*, Rev. M. Pearce—Miss A. Lanfear.
at Sierra Leone. After several years of growth and prosperity, the Yoruba Mission is hindered by a prolonged war between Ibadan and Abbeokuta.

1863. Quiah and Sherbro Missions commenced.

1864. Consecration of Rev. Samuel Crowther to Bishopric of Niger.

1865-6. Lokoja on the Niger occupied. Bonny occupied.

1867. Outbreak at Abbeokuta. Mission premises plundered and destroyed. Expulsion of the missionaries. Native Christians in Yoruba Country probably 3,000; communicants, 998.

1868. Bishop Crowther seized by a Niger chief; Consul Yell killed while rescuing him. Brass occupied.

1870. Bishop Cheetham succeeds Bishop Beckles at Sierra Leone.

1875. Native Church at Sierra Leone undertakes the separate charge of the Bullom and Quiah Missions. Mr. Townsend allowed to return to Abbeokuta. After seven years' absence of the European missionaries, the Native Church there stronger than ever. Mr. Hinderer visits the Ondo country, and occupies Leke.

1876. Fourah Bay College re-opened on a new and enlarged basis, and affiliated to Durham University. Rev. James Johnson (Native) appointed to superintend the Yoruba Mission.

STATISTICS.—Sierra Leone: European missionaries, 4; native clergy, 5; native agents, 17; native Christians, 3,930; communicants, 1,165 (exclusive of 17 native pastors and chaplains, and above 10,000 native Christians transferred to the Independent Native Church).

Yoruba: European missionaries, 7; native clergy, 13; native agents, 58; native Christians, 4,980; communicants, 1,800.

Niger: Native missionaries, 12; native agents, 15; native Christians, 590; communicants, 173.

### EAST AFRICA.

1844. Dr. Krapf, expelled from Abyssinia, takes up his residence at Mombasa. Joined by Rev. J. Rebmann.

1848-49. Important journeys of Krapf and Rebmann into the interior. Discovery of the snow-capped mountain, Kilimanjaro, May 11th, 1848.

1851. Krapf publishes a vocabulary of East African languages. Plans formed for a chain of mission stations into the interior.

1852. Krapf and Erhardt's visit to Usambara.

1853. Dr. Krapf compelled by ill-health to return to Europe.

1855. Rebmann and Erhardt send home a map compiled from native reports, showing a great inland sea in the interior.

1856. The mission station at Kisulidini destroyed by the Masai. Rebmann driven from the mainland.

1858. The mission at Kisulidini resumed. (Rebmann alone for many years, engaged in important linguistic work. Two missionaries were transferred to India; three died after a few months' labour; five who were designated to the mission never joined it.)

1867. A mission temporarily established at the Seychelles Islands. Bishop Ryan's letter to the C.M.S. draws attention to the East African Slave Trade.

1871. Parliamentary Committee on the East African Slave Trade.

1872. Sir Bartle Frere's mission to Zanzibar.

1874. The news of Dr. Livingstone's death revives public interest in East Africa. Reorganisation of the mission at Mombasa under Rev. W. S. Price.

1875. Establishment of C.M.S. Freed Slave Settlement near Mombasa. Invitation from King Mtesa to Christian missionaries. C.M.S. resolved to send a mission to Victoria Nyanza.

1876. Departure of C.M.S. Nyanza Expedition.

## EDUCATIONAL.

### TO THE FRIENDS OF EDUCATION IN LAGOS.

*Your attention is respectfully asked to the following:—*

Application having been made for an increase of stipend by some of the Schoolmasters engaged in the Lagos Day Schools, belonging to the Church Missionary Society, the Finance Committee cannot but feel that it is necessary that increased remuneration should be given to the Schoolmasters generally.

But at the same time they feel that this additional expense for education cannot with propriety be thrown on a Missionary Society. The public generally, mercantile firms, and even the Lagos Government, have an interest in supporting sound education; and, while the Church Missionary Society is willing to help in educating the young (as it has done by maintaining efficient schools for many years), yet its proper work is preaching the Gospel to the heathen.

The time has now come when, in Lagos at least, a good education ought to be placed within the reach of even the poor, without any expense being thrown on a Missionary Society.

In order that the Schoolmasters may have increased remuneration, and educational work be extended, it has been resolved that an Appeal be immediately made to the various congregations connected with the Church Missionary Society, and also to the public generally. It is hoped that by this means an Educational Fund may be provided and maintained.

In making this Appeal, it may be well to state:—

1. That there are Twenty-one Day Schools in this country connected with the Church Missionary Society alone. In these Schools there are Twenty-nine Teachers, engaged in educating 688 Boys and 554 Girls. Over 800 of these children are being educated in Lagos alone, and the entire expense of this work has, so far, been thrown on the Church Missionary Society.

2. For higher education there are in Lagos, and connected with the Church Missionary Society, the Female Institution, the Institution for Training Schoolmasters, and the Grammar School.

3. The total cost of maintaining the Lagos Day School, (exclusive of the Institutions and Grammar School), is 177*l.* 16s. per annum. Yet this expense allows only to a Schoolmaster of the first class (excluding house rent). 2*l.* 0s. 6d. per month, and to one of the second class ones 1*l.* 6s. Feeling that this remuneration was too small, only third part of the school fees was added to it by the Church Missionary Society.

4. After this third part has been deducted from all the fees received at the Day Schools, there remains a sum of about 56*l.* 13s. 4d. It is proposed that this sum should be supplemented for a time by an annual grant from the Church Missionary Society; also, that there should be a Collection in each church for this Education Fund, at least once, and if possible, twice, in each year.

5. If to the money thus raised a few Annual Subscriptions can be obtained, it is confidently hoped that the teachers may be better paid, and the benefits of education extended.

Your help and sympathy in this work are hereby solicited.

## C.M.S. TRAINING INSTITUTION.

(Established first at Abeokuta, 1849, and then in Lagos, 1867.)

*Principal*—Rev. C. H. V. Gollmer.
*Vice-Principal*.—Vacant.
*Tutors*—Mr Henley, J. Okuseinde.

## LAGOS CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOL BOARD.

*Chairman*—Rev. C. H. V. Gollmer, or the Principal of the Collegiate Institute (*pro. tem.*)
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## THE LAGOS CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOL SOCIETY.

The object of this Society is to promote the education of the poorer classes in the Settlement of Lagos in connection with the Church of England in Lagos.

This object is sought to be attained,

1. By making Grants-in-aid to Schools, on the principle of payments for results obtained by inspection of the Schools.

2. By making Grants towards the building, re-building, and repairs of School-houses and Teachers' residences.

3. By giving pecuniary assistance to the managers of Schools needing it: towards

(1) The payment of Teachers' Salaries;
(2) Providing School Furniture and Material.

4. By seeking (if thought to be desirable) to stimulate Teachers and Scholars by the distribution of rewards.

Its constitution is as follows:—

1. His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of the Settlement for the time being is Patron, if he be pleased to accept the office.

2. The Right Rev. the Bishop of the Diocese for the time being is President.

3. All donors of £25 or upwards; or of £10 accompanied by an annual Subscription of £5 or upwards, are *Vice*-Presidents.

4. All donors of £5, or subscribers of ten shillings (or, in case of clergymen, of five shillings), are members; and also all Pastors of congregations presenting an annual congregational collection of £2 or upwards.

5. The management of the affairs of the Society is confided to a central Board, which consists of the Principals of the Church Missionary Society's Training Institution and Grammar school, of all Ministers and Pastors, being Local Managers of any Schools assisted by the Board; of one communicant Lay member from such Church, being a subscriber to the general School fund, and nominated by the Church; and also of two laymen, not necessarily Communicants, one chosen by the Church Council, and the other by the Church Committee. The nomination of the lay members of the Board is for two years, and takes place at the period of Easter; but vacancies caused by resignation, removal, or death, may be filled up at any time.

6. The presence of five members, at least, is required to constitute a meeting of the Board.

7. The Board appoints its own Officers.

## THE FAJI CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY SUNDAY SCHOOL, LAGOS.

*President*—The Rev. J. B. Wood.
*Vice-President*—Rev. T. B. Wight.
*General Superintendent*—Mr. A. L. Hethersett.
*Secretary*—Mr. M. J. John.
*Treasurer*—Mr. E. F. Harrison.

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*Teachers*—Male: Messrs. H. A. Lewis, J. A. Thomas, D. B. Vincent, E. F. Harrison, N. Wilson, J. Akireuri, N. Marsh, J. Ayiude, Owen Willoughby, G. S. Shortland, T. B. Walker, James Williams.

*Teachers*—Female: Mrs. C. Pomphilio, Miss A. Gatesman, M. Müller, E. N. Wright, L Williams, E. Roberts.

INFANT DEPARTMENT, FAJI.

*Local Superintendent*—Mr. M. T. John.

*Teachers*—Male: Messrs. T. Grille, E. Allen, J. Ashton, S. Wright, J. Lewis, C. O. Macaulay.

*Teachers*—Female: Miss P. Davis, A. Peters, D. Ackland, L. Flanders, M. Collins.

OKE POPO, FAJI BRANCH.

*Local Superintendent*—Mr. E. T. George.

*Teachers*—Male: Messrs. George Gay, S. Puddicombe, E. Moses, J. Ackland, E. Smith, E. Wilhelm, S. Jibowu, J. Jones.

*Teachers*—Female: Mrs. R. A. Coker, Miss Z. Phillips, A Pritchard.

GAOL DEPARTMENT, FAJI DISTRICT.

*Local Superintendent*—Mr. E. M. Henley.

*Teachers*—Male: Messrs. D. F. John, J. A. Venn, G. Malvern, A. J. Williams, E. Roper, A. Hollings, D. J. Williams, S. Peters.

*Teachers*—Female: Mrs. Abigail Daniel, Helena Doherty.

The lessons pursued in the several Sabbath schools, morning and afternoon, are the series of lessons for the year, prepared by committees in England and the United States.

Meetings—There is the meeting of teachers, monthly, for business, for model lessons, and for addresses; as also the annual intercession for Sunday-schools, as advertised by committees in England.



## SCHOOLMASTERS.

M. T. John, D. B. Vincent, Faji; E. E. Collins, J. Okuseyinde, J. M. Cole, Breadfruit; J. S. Williams, Itolo; J. A. Vaughan and J. S. Taylor, Ebute Ero; A. Phillips, S. A. Allen, Aroloya; J. A. Braithwaite, Ebute Metta; H. Wright, Badagry; D. H. Doherty, Leckie; A. R. Green, Itebu; J. A. T. Williams, Palma.

## C.M.S. LAGOS GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

(Established 1859.)

*Principal*—Rev. Isaac Oluwole, B.A. (Native).
*Tutors*—Messrs. H. A. Sanu, S. E. Coker, E. Thompson.
Holidays—June 10, for 3 weeks; Dec. 20, for 3 weeks.

The course of instruction includes: Holy Scriptures, English Reading, Writing, Orthography, Grammar and Analysis, Composition, Geography, Physiology, Elements of Natural Science, Political Economy, Music, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Book Keeping, Mensuration, English, Roman, and Grecian Histories, Greek and Latin Languages.

Much care is taken to inculcate in the pupils the habit of self-application. Great attention is paid to their moral training.

There is a large and comfortable accommodation for Boarders.

Terms per Quarter:

| | |
|---|---|
| Instruction £1 1s. or £1 4s. | School Materials, 1s. 9d. |
| Classics, 5s. | Music, £1 1s. |
| Mathematics, 5s. | Boarding, £3 3s. |

Boarders must be furnished with Linen.

Junior pupils are received at 15s. and 10s. 6d. per Quarter, according to age.

For further information apply to the Principal.

## FEMALE INSTITUTION.

(Established 1868.)

*Lady Superintendent*—Mrs. Mann.
*Teacher*—Miss Lemon.
*Secretary*—Rev. A. Mann.
*Master*—J. J. Ransome.
*Music Master*—R. A. Coker.

This Institution has been established by the Church Missionary Society, with the desire to afford to the inhabitants of this colony and the adjacent countries the advantage of obtaining for their daughters a good and useful education (thoroughly English), but suited as much as possible to the peculiarities and requirements of this country.

The course of study will comprehend religious instruction, English grammar, writing, composition, arithmetic, geography, history, drawing, singing, general information, needlework, instrumental music, and French.

TERMS:

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Instruction, exclusive of music and French, per annum ... ... ... ... | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| Music, per quarter ... ... ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| French, per quarter ... ... ... | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| Board and Instruction, per School Term ... | 16 | 16 | 0 |

School materials, washing, charged extra.

Boarders must be furnished with bed linen, two country clothes, and towels.

Payments to be made one quarter in advance.

## THE EMELIA VENN MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIPS, LAGOS

A sum of £500 having been raised for the purpose of a Memorial to the late Miss Venn, of Hereford, it has been resolved with a view to keeping in memory the great interest manifested by her in the Native African Church and to strengthen its native agency, to found two scholarships in the Church Missionary Society's Female Institution at Lagos, West Africa.

REGULATIONS.

1. The scholarships be of the annual value of £13 10s. and £9, tenable for four years by scholars in the Female Institution at Lagos, to be awarded to the most successful candidates complying with the following conditions:—

(*a*) That the candidates be at least fourteen years of age and not above seventeen, and belong to the Church of England.

(*b*) That they produce (1) a satisfactory medical certificate as to the soundness of bodily health, (2) a satisfactory testimonial from three persons, one at least of whom shall be a clergyman, and the other two communicant members of the Church, as to their moral and religious character and probability of future usefulness as teachers.

(*c*) That the candidates be approved by and pass an examination to the satisfaction of the Principal of the Female Institution. The election in each case to be ratified by the Lagos Finance Committee.

(*d*) That the candidates signify in writing their purpose of being educated for the service of the Church Missionary Society or the Native Church.

2. The scholarships may be forfeited by serious misconduct, total failure of health, proved incapacity to make due progress in the appointed subjects of study or on approach of marriage of the holder. The decision in each case to rest with the of Principal of the Female Institutions subject to its rectification by the Lagos Finance Committee.

3. Those who have the privilege of being the Society's foundation boarders in the Female Institution may compete, at any period of the two years they are allowed to reside in the Female Institution as free boarders, for a scholarship, but if successful, will forfeit any advantage due for the remainder of the term during which they might remain in the Institution as Society's boarders.

4. The holders of these scholarships, though not absolutely required, shall be encouraged to reside as boarders in the Female Institution, and the Principal will be at liberty, where it may be found necessary, to receive them as boarders at the charges as the Society's Foundationers.

5. The amount of each scholarship will be paid to the Principal of the Institution, who will deduct from it the sum due for tuition and board, and pay the difference to holder of the scholarship.

6. In the case of either scholarship becoming vacant by reason of death or other cause, the Principal of the Institution may proceed to the election of another scholar. The scholar holding the minor scholarship may compete for the higher scholarship, if vacant, but if successful will hold it only for the remaining portion of four years since election to the minor scholarship.

7. The holders of the scholarships for the time being shall be called "Emelia Venn scholars."

## THE GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL (WESLEYAN MISSIONS).

(Established 1879.)

*Lady Principal*—Mrs. Campbell.
*Tecaher*—Miss Williams.

## WESLEYAN HIGH SCHOOL AND TRAINING INSTITUTION.

THE MARINA, LAGOS.

*Opened, April* 1878.

PRINCIPAL—REV. J. BAXEER.

*Theological Student Department*—Rev. W. T. Coppin.
*Tutor*—Rev. C. B. Macaulay.
*Teachers*—J. H. Samuel, G. S. Smith.

This Institution, established for the purpose of preparing young men for a commercial or literary life, is in a situation highly advantageous for health and beautiful for scenery. Its grounds are spacious, halls, class-rooms,

and sleeping apartments well ventilated and lofty. Great care has been bestowed upon the sanitary arrangements of our large home, so as to ensure to the pupils health and comfort. Every attention will be given to the intellectual, religious, and moral training of all its inmates.

The following studies are included in the school curriculum:—English—reading, and orthography, writing, dictation and composition, arithmetic and algebra, grammar history (secular and sacred), geography, classics, prose writers, and poets. Sound instruction in the above will be imparted at a charge of one guinea per quarter.

The Principal reserves to himself in every case, on due consultation with parents and guardians, the right of deciding what additional subjects each pupil shall take up, as premature attention to the higher studies is often disastrous to real educational advancement.

The under-mentioned studies are regarded as extras, and a charge of 7s. 6d. per quarter will be made for each of those in Division I., and 3s. 9d. per quarter for each in Division II:—

I. Latin, Greek, Hebrew, French, and other modern languages. Geometry, Trigonometry, Book-keeping, Drawing, Rhetoric and Logic, Moral Philosophy, and Political Economy.

II. Roman and Grecian Histories, Mythology and Antiquities, Natural Philosophy in its various branches, Astronomy, Chemistry, Physiology, Geology, and Botany.

The terms for boarding are three guineas per quarter, exclusive of tuition and washing, and each boarder must be provided with bed linen, to ensure cleanliness and general decency.

Text books, stationery, and other scholars' requisites will be provided in the Institution at usual charges. The school hours are from 9 A.M. to 12, and from 1 P.M. to 3 o'clock. The vacations will consist of one week at Easter, three weeks in June, and four weeks at Christmas. Applications for admission to be made to the Principal, and all payments to be made in advance. All further information to be obtained from the Principal at the High School.

## EDUCATION ORDINANCE.

The following is the Education Ordinance of this Colony, lately passed in the Legislative Council:—

No 4. GOLD COAST COLONY.

IN THE FORTY-FIFTH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA.

*Sir Samuel Rowe, K.C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-chief of the Gold Coast Colony.*

[6TH MAY, 1882.]

At a Legislative Council held on the Sixth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty two.

An Ordinance for the promotion and assistance of Education in the Gold Coast Colony.

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the promotion and assistance of Education in the Gold Coast Colony:

Be it therefore enacted by the Governor of the Gold Coast Colony and the Legislative Council of the Gold Coast Colony, as follows:—

1. There shall be a General Board of Education for the Gold Coast Colony, which Board shall consist of the Governor, of the members of the Executive Council, and of such other persons, not exceeding four in number, as may from time to time be nominated by the Governor.

2. The General Board shall have power to appoint and dissolve Local Boards of Education at such places as they may consider desirable. The members of such Local Boards shall not exceed five in number, of whom three, consisting of the Chairman (to be elected by the members present) and two others, shall form a quorum. The General Board shall have power at any time, upon due cause shown, to relieve or discharge any member of any such Local Board from the performance of the duties of his office, and from his position as a member of such Board.

3. On any occasion on which it shall seem desirable to the Governor to hold a meeting of the General Board of Education in any place in which there may be already appointed a Local Board of Education, it shall be within the power of the Governor to summon to attend such meeting of the General Board of Education such members of the Local Board as he may deem fit, and such members of the Local Board shall for such sitting be deemed to be members of the General Board.

4. The Governor, or, in his absence, such other member as he may think fit to appoint in writing, shall be President of the General Board. The President and three members, one of whom shall be a member of the Executive Council, shall form a quorum. The President, in addition to his vote as a member of the Board, shall have a casting vote in case the opinions of the members are equally divided.

5. (1) The Local Boards of Education shall report to the General Board as to the advisability or not of establishing new Government Schools. (2) They shall ascertain that the conditions on which Grants-in-aid are to be allowed are fulfilled, and report with a recommendation or otherwise thereon, to the General Board. (3) They shall have power to grant Certificates to Teachers, to appoint not less than two members to visit and inspect together, assisted and Government Schools without notice, and to do all such things as may be necessary for the immediate carrying out of the provisions and rules of this Ordinance subject in all such cases to an appeal from their decision and actions to the General Board of Education.

6. The General Board of Education shall have a general controlling authority over the Local Boards, and shall alone have power to make Grants-in-aid, and to authorise the establishment of new Government Schools as hereinafter mentioned.

7. The General Board of Education may from time to time make, alter and amend Rules for the examination of Schools and of persons to be employed as Teachers under this Ordinance, for classifying the Certificates to be granted to such Teachers, and for determining the rates of Salaries disqualifying for a Grant-in-aid as hereinafter mentioned, also for regulating the application for, and the allowance of, Grants-in-aid to Schools under local management, and for fixing the rates of such Grants-in-aid, provided that such Rules shall not be in any respect contrary to the provisions of this Ordinance: Such Rules shall, on being approved by the Governor, and on publication in the Government Gazette, have the same effect as if herein contained.

8. Schools of primary education shall be divided into two classes; first, Schools established by the Government, and to be maintained entirely from the Public Funds; and secondly, Assisted Schools established by private persons, and to which aid may be contributed from the Public Funds.

9. Direct religious teaching shall not form part of the instruction to be given at any Government School, but every Minister of Religion, or person appointed by him, shall have free access to any such Government School, for the purpose of giving religious instruction to the children of the religious denomination to which such Minister may belong, at such times as may be appointed by the Local Board of Education.

10. Schools of primary Education established by private persons (on being allowed by the General Board of Education), shall be entitled to receive aid from the Public Funds on the following conditions:—

(1) That the property and control of the School be vested in Trustees who shall be the Local Managers, and responsible for the payment of the Teachers' salaries, and also for keeping the School buildings in a state of repair and in good sanitary condition, and that compliance with



these conditions shall be enforced by the reduction or withdrawal of the Grant as the General Board of Education may think fit in case of failure. (2) That the Trustees or Local Managers shall have power to appoint, dismiss and fix the salary or salaries of the Teacher or Teachers of such Schools. (3) That the present Teacher or Teachers of such School shall, within two years from the passing of this Ordinance, obtain a Certificate from the Local Board of Education, and that every Teacher hereafter appointed, shall hold a Certificate from such Board, that he or she has satisfied the Inspector of Schools as to his or her competency. (4) That the School be opened to children without distinction of religion or race. (5) That the subjects of teaching shall be the reading and writing of the English Language, Arithmetic, and in the case of females, plain Needlework. The Grammar of the English Language, English History, and Geography, especially of the British Empire, may also be taught or not, at the option of the Teacher, provided that, if taught, they shall be taught as class subjects. (6) That no child receive any religious instruction objected to by the Parent or Guiardian of such child, or be present whilst such instruction is given. (7) That the School be at all times open to inspection by the Government Inspector or his Deputy, or by the Visiting Members of the Local Board.

11. The aid which may be granted to assisted Schools from the Public Funds, shall consist, first, of Grants of money towards the providing of School-houses and the furniture and apparatus of such School-houses (in such proportion to the amounts contributed by the Local Managers as the General Board of Education may from time to time determine); and secondly, in contributions towards the remuneration of the Teachers of such Schools.

12. The contributions towards the remuneration of the Teachers of Schools of primary instruction, being Assisted Schools, shall consist:—

(1) Of Grants for organization and discipline, and Special Grants to Schools which obtain a large percentage of passes and reach a high standard of general excellence. (2). Of a capitation Pass Grant for each subject in proportion to the educational value of the subject. (3). Of a capitation Grant in proportion to the average attendance of pupils at the School.

13. Any Local Manager of any Assisted School may, by writing under his hand, appoint such other person as he may see fit as Local Manager in his place, and such appointment and the acceptance thereof in writing by the person so appointed, shall be notified to the Local Board of Education.

14. No School, the establishment of which is, in the opinion of the Local Board of Education, superfluous by reason of the existence of another School in the vicinity, shall receive a Grant-in-aid.

15. No School hereafter established shall receive any Grant-in-aid, unless the average attendance of pupils has not been less than twenty for each day the School has been in operation during the year for which the Grant is payable.

16. No School shall receive a Grant-in-aid where the General Board of Education have reason to believe, from report by the Local Board, that the local contribution derived from fees or other sources in support of such School are reduced from previous years in consequence of the prospect of assistance from Government, unless under special circumstances, to be determined on by the General Board.

No School shall receive any Grant-in-aid unless the Managers furnish with the application for such Grant to the Local Board of Education a detailed tabular statement of the income of such School from all sources, together with the Expenditure incurred under every head during the twelve months preceding the date on which such application shall be made.

17. No School, or section or branch of a School which can be shown to be self-supporting, or which yields a profit to its Manager or Proprietor, shall receive any Grant-in-aid from the Public Funds.

18. No School shall receive any Grant-in-aid, unless a fixed salary is paid to the Teachers of such School:

No Grant-in-aid shall be given in cases in which the General Board, on report from the Local Board, are of opinion that the salaries of the Teachers are not in proportion to the duties they have to perform.

19. A School whereof any Teacher is known to be leading an immoral or disreputable life shall be disqualified from receiving any Grant-in-aid.

20. It shall be lawful for Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, to appoint some fit and proper person to be Inspector of Schools for the Gold Coast Colony. The sum to be paid by the Colony of the Gold Coast towards the salary of such Inspector of Schools, shall be chargeable upon the Revenue of the Settlements on the Gold Coast and at Lagos in the following proportions, viz.:—two-thirds thereof shall be paid by the Settlement of the Gold Coast, and one-third by the Settlement of Lagos.

21. Schools in which all the pupils devote not less than two hours of every School day to manual labour, on a regular and approved system, shall be considered to be Industrial Schools; manual labour shall be understood to mean any kind of handicraft, manufacturing process, or agricultural work.

22. To every Industrial School as aforesaid, an addition may be made to the Grants to which they may be entitled under this Ordinance, equivalent to one-half of the amount of such Grants.

23. Any School receiving aid from Public Funds shall be bound to receive pauper children who may be assigned to it by the Government upon such terms as may be fixed by the General Board of Education.

24. The Colonial Secretary shall, once in every year, lay before the Legislative Council a report of the Grants made during the year.

25. Nothing in this Ordinance contained shall be construed to debar the Governor from establishing, if necessary, Schools under the entire control of the Government, or maintaining, if necessary, any such Schools already established, and in any such case, the Governor may fix the salary of the Teachers, either at a definite amount, or partly at a definite amount, and partly according to the Grants mentioned in the 12th Section of this Ordinance.

26. A grant from Public Funds, the amount of which will be fixed from time to time by the General Board of Education, may be made to any Training College or Institution, in which Teachers are trained, for every Teacher who shall have proved his competency to teach by obtaining a Certificate from the Local Board of Education, provided that every such Teacher shall have received at least two years' instruction in such Training College or Institution, and shall give a bond to the Governor, to teach either in a Government School or School receiving a Grant-in-aid, for a period of Five years.

27. The total amount to be granted in any year for Educational purposes shall be annually fixed by the Legislative Council.

28. This Ordinance may be cited for all purposes as "The Educational Ordinance, 1882."

29. This Ordinance shall come into operation from such date as may be fixed by the Governor by Proclamation.

Passed in the Legislative Council, this Sixth day of May, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and eighty-two.

This Printed Impression has been carefully compared by me with the Bill which has passed the Legislative Council, and found to be a true and correct copy of the said Bill.

FRED. EVANS,
Clerk of Legislative Council.

I assent to this Ordinance.
SAMUEL ROWE, Governor.

## TABULAR VIEW OF THE WESLEYAN MISSIONS IN THE YORUBA AND POPO DISTRICT, JANUARY, 1880.

| CENTRAL OR PRINCIPAL STATIONS OR CIRCUITS. | Number of Churches and Chapels. | Number of other Preaching Rooms. | Open-air Preaching Places. | European Missionaries. | Native Ministers and Assistant Ministers. | Number of Sub-ordinate Paid Agents. | | Number of Unpaid Agents. | | Members and Probationers. | | | | | Number of Sabbath Schools. | Number of Sabbath Scholars of both Sexes. | Number of Day Scholars. | Number of Day Scholars of both Sexes. | Total Number of Scholars, deducting for those who attend both Sabbath and Day Schools. | | | | Number of Attendants on Public Worship, including Members and Scholars. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Catechists, &c. | Day School Teachers. | Sabbath School Teachers. | Local Preachers | Full and Accredited. | On Trial for Membership. | Junior Members. | Catechumens. | | | | | | Male. | Female. | Total. | |
| I. YORUBA SECTION :— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Lagos | 5 | — | 3 | 3 | 2 | — | 12 | 83 | 24 | 894 | 58 | 409 | 52 | | 4 | 539 | 4 | 540 | 423 | 343 | 766 | | 960 |
| 2. Yaba | 3 | — | 24 | — | 1 | — | 3 | 8 | 3 | 60 | 6 | 16 | 6 | | 3 | 28 | 3 | 22 | 17 | 11 | 28 | | 390 |
| 3. Abeokuta | 2 | 4 | 5 | — | 2 | 1 | 5 | 9 | 4 | 125 | 91 | 64 | — | | 3 | 77 | 3 | 75 | 41 | 36 | 77 | | 667 |
| Totals of Yoruba Section | 10 | 4 | 32 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 20 | 100 | 31 | 1079 | 155 | 489 | 58 | | 10 | 644 | 10 | 637 | 481 | 390 | 871 | | 2017 |
| II. POPO SECTION :— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *East.* 1. Badagry (Tohon) | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 2 | 17 | 5 | — | 11 | | 1 | 34 | 1 | 36 | 30 | 8 | 38 | | 100 |
| 2. Porto Novo | 2 | — | 20 | — | 1 | 2 | 5 | 12 | 7 | 108 | 32 | — | 45 | | 1 | 116 | 2 | 119 | 199 | 52 | 251 | | 2500 |
| *West.* 3. Ahgwey | 1 | — | 6 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 6 | — | 20 | 20 | — | 34 | | 1 | 59 | 1 | 46 | 57 | 12 | 69 | | 350 |
| 4. Little Popo | 1 | — | 4 | 1 | — | — | 2 | 3 | 3 | 10 | 11 | — | — | | 1 | 20 | 1 | 46 | 46 | 2 | 48 | | 350 |
| 5. Griji | — | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | | — | — | 1 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 | | 50 |
| 6. Porto Seguro | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 2 | | 1 | 16 | 1 | 13 | 16 | — | 16 | | 40 |
| Totals of Popo Section | 4 | 2 | 36 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 11 | 23 | 13 | 157 | 68 | — | 92 | | 5 | 245 | 7 | 264 | 350 | 76 | 426 | | 3390 |
| Totals of the District | 14 | 6 | 68 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 31 | 123 | 44 | 1236 | 223 | 489 | 150 | | 15 | 889 | 17 | 901 | 831 | 466 | 1297 | | 5407 |

JOHN MILUM,
*Chairman of the District and General Superintendent.*



### THE LAGOS BATCHELORS' CRICKET CLUB

Under the Patronage of
JOHN AUGUSTUS PAYNE, Esq., &c., &c.
*Umpire for the Red*—W. E. Cole, Esq.
*Umpire for the Blue*—D. Williams, Esq.
*Manager*—

| MEMBERS—RED. | MEMBERS—BLUE. |
|---|---|
| S. B. Williams. | E. J. Williams. |
| Z. C. Roberts. | G. R. Cummings. |
| R. A. Wey. | T. D. Johnson. |
| J. O. W. Decker. | J. L. Williams. |
| W. S. George. | T. B. Duncan. |
| H. A. Brown. | H. W. Scale. |
| D. T. Pearce. | D. T. Coker. |
| E. T. Goyer. | M. D. Elliot. |
| Q. F. Gomez. | J. J. Johnson. |
| | T. T. Adams. |
| | L. Phillips. |
| | J. S. T. Davies. |

When two of any side bat, two of the other side bowl.
When one of any side is out, the two actors are out and their places refilled by another two.
Highest run to be obtained is one hundred.

HALDANE W. SCALE, Honorary Secretary.

Lagos, *December* 25, 1873.

### THE LAGOS MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY.

Formed June, 1879.

*Officers*—Mr. J. A. Lisboa, Secretary; D. B. Vincent, Assistant Secretary; J. A. Thomas, Treasurer.

*Committee*—Messrs. M. T. John, E. T. Harrison, E. H. Henley, J. A. Vaughan, J. S. Williams, A. Phillips, J. A. Thomas, J. T. George, J. H. Samuel, W. J. Sawyer, J. J. Ransome, G. J. Cole.

### FLOWER OF LAGOS CLUB.

*President*—John A. Payne.
*Secretary*—George A. Williams.
*Treasurer*—J. B. Benjamin.

*Members*—W. E. Cole, J. J. Williams, W. R. Harding, P. P. Martin, E. T. Scott, Adolphus Pratt, T. A. King, W. B. Macaulay, J. B. Taylor, C. R. Cole, W. Reffle, R. J. Bucknor, J. A. Savage, E. Willoughby, F. D. Cole, G. J. Cole, D. Savage, R. E. Osborne, T. F. Gomez.

### HOOP RACE CLUB.

*President.*—John A. Payne.
*Secretary.*—Augustus Bright.

### INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS—CHARITY LODGE, No. 1.

OFFICERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| J. P. Haastrup, D.G.W.C.T. | C. J. Porter, W.C. |
| J. L. Euba, W.C.T. | E. W. Isaacs, W.A.S. |
| J. N. John, P.W.C.T. | H. J. George, W.M. |
| L. Lower, W.V.T. | E. H. Robinson, W.D.M. |
| G. S. S. Smith, W.S. | D. B. Thomas, W.J.G. |
| G. J. Brown, W.T. | J. H. Samuel, W.O.G. |
| J. B. Holloway, W.F.S. | J. W. Cole, W. Messenger. |

P. J. Martins, W. Registrar.

These officers are changed quarterly, with the exception of the D.G.W.C.T., who is the representative of the Grand Lodge of England.

### FASHIONABLE TAILORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| John B. Kenny, Marina. | T. S. Cole, Broad street. |
| S. Maddy, Balogun square. | W. F. Lumpkin, Broad street. |

W. Duff, Broad street.

### PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.

General exercise of the native horse-riding on the Race-course every Friday afternoon, 5 to 6 P.M.

The Band plays every other Friday afternoon, from 5 to 6 o'clock P.M., weather permitting, before Government House, and at Tinubu square.



### THE LAGOS RACES AND REGATTA.

Including other sports, date from 1859, and (excepting some intermission) have since been kept up yearly. We believe that in every community there is always to be found a large proportion of people, not confined to any particular class, who find intense enjoyment in all such sports, and it has been a mark of good policy for rulers, from time immemorial, to encourage them amongst, and even to provide them for, their subjects—witness Greece with its four great national festivals, games and combats, and Rome with its circus and amphitheatres, in which were chariot and horse races, running, leaping, boxing, mock fights, wrestling, &c.

The Races take place between the months of October and December, under the patronage of His Excellency the Administrator, and in presence of a large concourse of people of every grade of civilization, native kings and chiefs of Lagos, and from the several districts of this Settlement, amounting in all to several thousands; and notwithstanding such numbers of persons present in the field and on the Marina, the greatest order and decorum are generally preserved. The Grand Stand is always decorated with flags, and the Course put in order.

| *Stewards.* | *Judge.* |
|---|---|
| His Honour the Puisne Judge | C. G. Blackburn, Esq. |
| Mr. Consul Bey. | *Clerk of Course.* |
| Mr. Consul Hood. | W. T. G. Lawson, Esq. |
| G. Del Grande, Esq. | *Starter.* |
| A. Bergman, Esq. | John A. Payne, Esq. |
| Charles Ungebauer, Esq. | *Treasurer.* |
| The Assist. Inspector, G.C.C. | Charles Pike, Esq. |
| | *Honorary Secretary.* |
| | J. D. Macarthy, M.D. |

PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY.—First race.—The "Trial Stakes," once round and a distance, for all horses not exceeding 13 hands high, catch weights. Entrance fee, 5s. First horse, £4 4s.; second, £1 1s.

Second race.—The "Lagos Stakes," for all horses not exceeding 13 hands high. Once and a half round the course, catch weights. Entrance fee, 5s. First, £5 5s.; second, £2 2s.

Third race.—The "Grand Standard Stakes," twice round the course, for horses over 13 hands, catch weights. Entrance fee, 20s. First, £10 10s.; second, £3 3s.

Fourth race.—Horse race, open to Natives only in their own costumes, twice round the course. No entrance fee. First, £3 3s.; second, £1 1s.

Fifth race.—Hurdle race, once round and a distance. Entrance fee, 10s. Prize, £6 6s.

SECOND DAY.—First race.—The "Eko Stakes," once round, open to all comers, catch weights. Entrance fee, 5s. First, £3 3s.; second, £1 1s.

Second race.—"Trotting Stakes," for Horses and Ponies with two-wheeled Carriages, once round and a distance. Entrance fee, 5s. First horse and carriage, £3 3s.; second, £1 1s.

Third race.—Horse race, open to Natives only, in their own costumes, twice round the course and a distance; the winner of the previous day debarred. No entrance fee. First, £3 3s.; second, £1 1s.

Fourth race.—Hurdle race, once round and a distance; the winner of the previous day debarred. Prize, £5 5s.

Fifth race.—Consolation Stakes, for beaten horses. Prize, £3 3s.

Sports will be held as time permits. All riders to wear colours.

N.B.—All disputes to be settled by the Stewards, and their decision to be final.

Should the winner of any race desire to have a cup or other piece of plate instead of money, it will be sent for from England for him.

J. D. MACARTHY,
Lagos, February, 1882. Honorary Secretary.

THE REGATTA.

(Under the patronage of His Excellency the Administrator.)

| *Stewards.* | *Judge.* |
|---|---|
| J. D. Macarthy. | Capt. T. J. Whittington. |
| Mr. Consul Bey. | *Starter.* |
| G. Del Grande, Esq. | Capt. Hammond. |
| Mr. Consul Hood. | |

PROGRAMME.

First race (sailing).—For six-oared gigs. First prize, £3 3s.; second, £2 2s.

Second race (rowing).—For four-oared gigs. First, £2 2s.; second, £1.

Third race (sailing).—For bar boats, by ordinary crew; First, £5 5s.; second, £2 2s.

Fourth race (sailing).—For four-oared gigs. First, £2 2s.; second, £1 1s.

Fifth race (rowing).—For six-oared gigs. First, £4 4s. second, £2 2s.

Sixth race (paddles).—For *bona fide* Lagos canoes, with six paddles. Prize, £1 1s.

Seventh race (sailing).—For dingies. First, £2 2s.; second, £1 1s.

Eighth race (paddles). For small canoes of not more than two paddles. Prize, £1 1s.

Entrance fee, 5s. for each boat entered (bar boats and canoes excepted).

The Rules of the Road to be observed in the sailing matches.

Any boat fouling one another during the race to lose that race.

No oars are allowed in the sailing matches.

The course for sailing boats—from Government House Wharf, round a boat off Five Cowrie Creek, round a boat off Banner Brothers' Wharf, back to abreast of Government House Wharf.

The course for bar boats, sailing, from off Government House Wharf, round a boat off Meyer's Farm, round a Boat off Sand Beach Point, round a boat off Banner Brothers' Wharf, back to abreast of Government House Wharf.

The course for rowing boats and canoes—from Government House Wharf, round a boat off Banner Brothers' Wharf, and back to Government House Wharf.

The order of the races to be at the discretion of the Judge, and subject to wind and weather.

Entries for boats to be made at the Acting Harbour-Master's Office. By order,

T. J. WHITTINGTON, Judge of Regatta.

Lagos, November 19, 1875.

## RELIGIOUS POPULATION.*

| | Lagos. | Vicinity. | Northern. | Eastern. | Western. | Grand Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Episcopalian ..... | 2,869 | 16 | 72 | 22 | 166 | 3,145 |
| Wesleyan ..... | 1,018 | — | 18 | 5 | 7 | 1,048 |
| Baptist..... | 71 | — | — | — | — | 71 |
| Roman Catholics.. | 534 | — | — | 30 | 8 | 572 |
| Atheist..... | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Presbyterian ..... | 2 | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| Mahomedan ..... | 8,880 | 424 | 682 | 182 | 427 | 10,595 |
| Pagan ..... | 15,143 | 7,047 | 11,629 | 3,775 | 7,193 | 44,787 |
| Totals ..... | 28,518 | 7,487 | 12,401 | 4,014 | 7,801 | 60,221 |

* The Religious population was much increased by the different denominations when the previous Census was taken, and the Registrar of the Census of 1881 is of opinion that, with the exception of the Atheists, the different denominations have increased by an average of 25 per cent. each from the Pagan.

## COMMERCIAL PRINTING PRESS.

Richard B. Blaize, Marina.
Thomas A. King & Co., Marina.
J. B. Benjamin, Breadfruit street.
Andrew M. Thomas, Victoria road.

## CHURCH MISSIONARY PRINTING PRESS.

Mission yard, corner of Broad and Odunlami streets.

## THE LAGOS TIMES.

Published on the SECOND and FOURTH Wednesdays in each month.

Appended is a list of Agents who are authorized to receive Subscriptions; and to this list we are prepared to make additions as occasion may arise.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| One year, payable in advance ... ... ... | £0 | 10 | 0 |
| Half-year, Ditto. ... ... ... | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Forwarded to Leeward and Windward Ports, or England ... ... ... ... | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| To West Indies or U.S. America ... ... | 0 | 14 | 0 |
| Every single copy to Subscribers ... ... ... | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Ditto to non-subscribers ... ... ... | 0 | 0 | 9 |

SCALE OF CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS

(Which should be sent to the Publisher at the Office four clear days before the day of publication).

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Every 12 lines and under ... ... ... ... ... | £0 | 4 | 0 |
| Every additional line ... ... ... ... ... | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Every Birth or Marriage ... ... ... ... | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Death ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 0 | 2 | 0 |

The above will secure ONE insertion, and half the original price will be charged for every subsequent insertion.

Advertisements not bearing upon their faces a limited number of insertions will be continued until ordered out, and charged for accordingly.

All Communications, whether on business or otherwise, and all Remittances, to be addressed to—

THE EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,
Marina, Lagos, West Africa.

## GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

By virtue of the provisions of Ordinance No. XXI. of the Governor and Council of this Settlement, passed on the twenty-eighth of October, 1863,

Notice is hereby given, that the father or mother of every child born, or in the case of the death, illness, absence, or inability of the father or mother, the occupier of the house or tenement in which such child shall have been born, shall within ten days from the date of such birth, give information to the Registrar of the birth of such child, according to the best of his or her knowledge and belief.

That no minister of the Church of England and of other denominations, or any other person whatever, shall bury any person or persons (except soldiers and sailors of the army and navy) unless the same be provided with a certificate from the Registrar.

That from and after the date of this Notice, the foregoing provisions of the Ordinance above-recited shall be strictly carried into effect.

All persons who shall omit, neglect, or refuse to comply with the same, shall, on conviction before the Stipendiary Police Magistrate, or other Justices of the Peace, be subject to the penalties or punishments inflicted by law.

By order of His Excellency the Administrator.

WALTER LEWIS, Chief Clerk.

Secretary's Office, Lagos · 1st August, 1867.



## POST OFFICE ARRANGEMENTS—LAGOS.

TABLE OF THE RATES OF POSTAGE.

To be accounted for to the General Post Office, London, by the Post Offices of Gambia, Gold Coast, Lagos, and Sierra Leone, on and from 1st February, 1880, upon Correspondence forwarded through the United Kingdom, addressed to the undermentioned Colonies and foreign countries, when the letters, &c., are conveyed to the United Kingdom either by Packet or Private Ship.

A.—COUNTRIES WHICH ARE COMPRISED IN THE POSTAL UNION.

| COUNTRIES. | FOR A LETTER. Not exceeding ½ oz. | Above ½ oz. to 1 oz. | Every additional ½ oz. | For each POST CARD. | For each NEWSPAPER not exceeding 4 oz. | FOR A BOOK PACKET, or PACKET OF PATTERNS. 1 oz. | 2 oz. | 3 oz. to 4 oz. | 4 oz. to 8 oz. | 8 oz. to 9 oz. | 9 oz. to 10 oz. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| †Algeria ..... | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Antigua ..... | | | | | | | | | | | |
| †Argentine Republic ..... | | | | | | | | | | | |
| †Austria ..... | | | | | | | | | | | |
| †Azores ..... | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Assinee ..... | | | | | | | | | | | |
| †Belgium..... | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bermuda ..... | | | | | | | | | | | |
| †Beyrout ..... | | | | | | | | | | | |
| †Brazil..... | | | | | | | | | | | |
| British Guiana ..... | | | | | | | | | | | |
| British Honduras ..... | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bahamas..... | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada (Dominion of) ..... | | | | | | | | | | | |
| †Constantinople ..... | | | | | | | | | | | |
| †Cyprus ..... | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chili..... | | | | | | | | | | | |
| †Denmark and Danish Colonies... | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dominica..... | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ecuador ..... | | | | | | | | | | | |
| †Egypt..... | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Falkland Islands..... | | | | | | | | | | | |
| †France and French Colonies..... | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Grand Bassam ..... | | | | | | | | | | | |
| †Germany ..... | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gibraltar ..... | | | | | | | | | | | |
| †Greece (including Ionian Islands) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| †Honduras (Republic of) ..... | 0 4 | 0 8 | 0 4 | 0 1½ | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 2 | 0 3 | 0 6 | 0 9 | |
| †Italy ..... | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jamaica ..... | | | | | | | | | | | |
| †Liberia ..... | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Malta ..... | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mauritius..... | | | | | | | | | | | |
| †Mexico ..... | | | | | | | | | | | |
| †Montenegro ..... | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Montserrat ..... | | | | | | | | | | | |
| †Netherlands and Netherland Colonies (except Java) ..... | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nevis ..... | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland..... | | | | | | | | | | | |
| †Norway ..... | | | | | | | | | | | |
| †Peru ..... | | | | | | | | | | | |
| †Roumania ..... | | | | | | | | | | | |
| †Russia ..... | | | | | | | | | | | |
| St. Kitts ..... | | | | | | | | | | | |
| †Servia..... | | | | | | | | | | | |
| †Smyrna ..... | | | | | | | | | | | |
| †Spain and Spanish Colonies (except Philippine Islands)..... | | | | | | | | | | | |
| †Sweden ..... | | | | | | | | | | | |
| †Switzerland ..... | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tortola ..... | | | | | | | | | | | |
| †Turkey ..... | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Trinidad ..... | | | | | | | | | | | |
| †United States of America ..... | | | | | | | | | | | |
| †Venezuela ..... | | | | | | | | | | | |

## A.—COUNTRIES WHICH ARE COMPRISED IN THE POSTAL UNION.—*Continued.*

| COUNTRIES. | FOR A LETTER. Not exceeding ½ oz. | FOR A LETTER. Above ½ oz. to 1 oz. | FOR A LETTER. Every additional ½ oz. | For each POST CARD. | For each NEWSPAPER not exceeding 4 oz. | FOR A BOOK PACKET, or PACKET OF PATTERNS. 1 oz. | 2 oz. | 3 oz. to 4 oz. | 4 oz. to 8 oz. | 8 oz. to 12 oz. | 12 oz. to 16 oz. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| Aden<br>Ceylon<br>Hong Kong<br>India<br>†Japan<br>†Java<br>Labuan<br>†Philippine Islands<br>Penang<br>Singapore | 0 5 | 0 10 | 0 5 | 0 2½ | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 2 | 0 4 | 0 8 | 1 0 | 1 4 |

## B.—COUNTRIES WHICH ARE *NOT* COMPRISED IN THE POSTAL UNION.

| COUNTRIES. | FOR A LETTER. Not exceeding ½ oz. | FOR A LETTER. Above ½ oz. not exceeding 1 oz. | FOR A LETTER. Every additional ½ oz. | For each NEWSPAPER not exceeding 4 oz. | FOR A BOOK PACKET, or PACKET OF PATTERNS. Not exceeding 2 oz. | 2 oz. to 4 oz. | 4 oz. to 6 oz. | 6 oz. to 8 oz. | Every additional 2 oz. | Every additional 4 oz. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *a Ascension* | 0 9 | 1 6 | 0 9 | 0 2 | 0 3 | 0 3 | 0 6 | 0 6 | ... | 0 3 |
| *b* Australia, South<br>*b* Australia, West | 0 10 | 1 8 | 0 10 | 0 2 | 0 2 | 0 4 | 0 6 | 0 8 | 0 2 | ... |
| *a Bolivia* | 1 3 | 2 6 | 1 3 | 0 3 | 0 4 | 0 4 | 0 8 | 0 8 | ... | 0 4 |
| *b* Cape of Good Hope | 0 9 | 1 6 | 0 9 | 0 2 | 0 3 | 0 3 | 0 6 | 0 6 | ... | 0 3 |
| *a Chili* | 1 3 | 2 6 | 1 3 | 0 3 | 0 4 | 0 4 | 0 8 | 0 8 | ... | 0 4 |
| *b* China (except Hong Kong) | 0 5 | 0 10 | 0 5 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 2 | 0 3 | 0 3 | 0 1 | ... |
| *a Costa Rica* | 1 3 | 2 6 | 1 3 | 0 2 | 0 3 | 0 3 | 0 6 | 0 6 | ... | 0 3 |
| *a Ecuador* | 1 3 | 2 6 | 1 3 | 0 3 | 0 4 | 0 4 | 0 8 | 0 8 | ... | 0 4 |
| *a Grey Town*<br>*a Guatemala* | 1 3 | 2 6 | 1 3 | 0 2 | 0 3 | 0 3 | 0 6 | 0 6 | ... | 0 3 |
| *a Hawaii* (Sandwich Islands) | 0 5 | 0 10 | 0 5 | 0 3 | 0 3 | 0 3 | 0 6 | 0 6 | ... | 0 3 |
| *a Hayti* | 1 3 | 2 6 | 1 3 | 0 2 | 0 3 | 0 3 | 0 6 | 0 6 | ... | 0 3 |
| *a Madagascar* (except St. Mary) | 1 1 | 2 2 | 1 1 | 0 3 | 0 3 | 0 3 | 0 6 | 0 6 | ... | 0 3 |
| *a Monte Video* | 1 3 | 2 6 | 1 3 | 0 2 | 0 3 | 0 3 | 0 6 | 0 6 | ... | 0 3 |
| *b* Natal | 0 9 | 1 6 | 0 9 | 0 2 | 0 3 | 0 3 | 0 6 | 0 6 | ... | 0 3 |
| *b New S. Wales* } *via* San Francisco | 0 9 | 1 6 | 0 9 | 0 2 | 0 4 | 0 4 | 0 8 | 0 8 | ... | 0 4 |
| *b New Zealand* } *via* Brindisi | 0 10 | 1 8 | 0 10 | 0 2 | 0 2 | 0 4 | 0 6 | 0 8 | 0 2 | ... |
| *b Queensland* | 0 10 | 1 8 | 0 10 | 0 2 | 0 2 | 0 4 | 0 6 | 0 8 | 0 2 | ... |
| *b* St. Helena | 1 3 | 2 6 | 1 6 | 0 2 | 0 3 | 0 3 | 0 6 | 0 6 | ... | 0 3 |
| *b Tasmania* | 0 10 | 1 8 | 0 10 | 0 2 | 0 2 | 0 4 | 0 6 | 0 8 | 0 2 | ... |
| *b* Tunis | 0 4 | 0 8 | 0 4 | 0 2 | 0 2 | 0 3 | 0 4 | 0 6 | 0 2 | ... |
| *a United States of Colombia* (New Granada) | 1 3 | 2 6 | 1 3 | 0 2 | 0 3 | 0 3 | 0 6 | 0 6 | ... | 0 3 |
| *b Victoria* (Australia) | 0 10 | 1 8 | 0 10 | 0 2 | 0 2 | 0 4 | 0 6 | 0 8 | 0 2 | ... |
| *b* West Indies (British): Bahamas, Barbadoes, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Tobago, Turks Island | 1 3 | 2 6 | 1 3 | 0 2 | 0 3 | 0 3 | 0 6 | 0 6 | ... | 0 3 |

MEM.—1. Letters cannot be sent unpaid to the Countries the names of which are printed in italics.

2. No Letter or other Article can be registered to the Countries marked *a*; to all other Countries any Article may be registered, and a Registration Fee of 2*d*. is to be accounted for in the cases marked *b*.

3. No Book Packet, or Packet of Newspapers, addressed to the Countries marked † must exceed 4 lbs. in weight; and the weight of a Packet of Patterns for these countries is limited to 8 ounces. The weight of a Book Packet or Packet of Patterns, addressed to New South Wales or Queensland, is limited to 3 lbs. In all other cases the weight of a Packet is limited to 5 lbs. The size of a Packet of Patterns addressed to any of the Countries marked † is limited to 8 inches in length, 4 inches in width, and 2 inches in depth.

4. In addition to all kinds of Printed, Engraved, or Lithographed Matter, Legal and Commercial Documents, and Music in manuscript, may be sent as a Book Packet. Proofs of Printing or of Music may bear corrections with a pen, and may have manuscript annexed to them. Circulars, &c., may bear the signature of the sender, his Trade or Profession, place of Residence, and a Date. A book may have a dedication or complimentary Inscription in Manuscript, and Printed or Lithographed Stock or Share Lists, Prices Current, and Market Reports may have the Prices added in writing.



## POSTAL NOTICES.

Instructions having been received from the General Post Office, London, to the effect that the rates of Postage on Correspondence addressed to the native states and places mentioned below (being non-Union Countries) should be the same as those charged prior to the admission of this Colony into the Postal Union, it is hereby notified that from the 1st proximo the rates of Postage chargeable on Correspondence for the undermentioned places shall be as hereunder.

| Places. | Letters. Not exceeding ½ oz. | Letters. Above ½ oz. and not exceeding 1 oz. | Letters. Every additional ½ oz. | Post Cards. | Newspapers. | Book Packets. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akassa.<br>Ambrizette.<br>Benin.<br>Black Point.<br>Bonny.<br>Brass.<br>Camaroons.<br>Congo.<br>Half Jack.<br>Kinsembo.<br>Landana.<br>Little Popo.<br>Loango.<br>Old Calabar.<br>Opobo.<br>Whydah. | 4d. | 8d. | 4d. | 1½d. | 1d. | 8d. per lb. Avoirdupois. |

By order, W. E. COLE, Postmaster.

Post Office, Lagos, 29th April, 1892.

### MONEY ORDER.

For £_____ s._____ d._____

Payable at _____

to_____

Sent by_____

residing at_____

THE COMMISSION ON ORDERS ISSUED, IS AS UNDER:—

| For Sums.. / If payable in— | Not exceeding £2. | Above £2 and not exceeding £5. | Above £5 and not exceeding £7. | Above £7 and not exceeding £10. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | |
| The United Kingdom ..... | 1 0 | 2 0 | 3 0 | 4 0 | No Single Order can be granted for more than £10. |

N.B.—*No application can be entertained for compensation for alleged injury from the non-payment of a Money Order at the expected time.* When a Money Order is applied for, it must be on the clear understanding that no such claim will be allowed, and that the Post Office is not liable, under any circumstances, to more than one payment of a Money Order, even when, notwithstanding the precautions that are taken, the Order has been paid to a person not entitled to receive the money.

### POSTAL SERVICE FOR BADAGRY, PALMA, AND LECKIE.

Notice is hereby given, that the Mails for Badagry will be forwarded from this Office every Tuesday at 3 p.m., up to which hour Letters and Parcels will be received.

Mails will be forwarded from Badagry to Lagos every Friday, and will be due here on Saturday.

Mails for Palma and Leckie will be forwarded from this Office every Tuesday and Saturday at 3 p.m., and all Letters and Parcels will be received up to that hour.

Mails will be forwarded from Leckie and Palma to Lagos every Tuesday and Friday, and will be due here on Monday and Thursday at 3 p.m.

The Inland rate of Postage is as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| For a letter not exceeding ½ an ounce in weight | 1d. |
| For every additional ½ ounce ..... | 1d. |
| For every newspaper ..... | 1d. |
| For a parcel not exceeding 8 oz. ..... | 3d. |
| Above 8 and not exceeding 16 oz. ..... | 6d. |

The above dates will be adhered to as closely as possible.

By His Excellency's Command,

W. C. PRATT, Postmaster.

Post Office, Lagos, *March* 5, 1874.

A supply of Stamps for Postage rates of Sixpence, Fourpence, Twopence, and One Penny, having been received for the use of this Settlement,

Notice is hereby given, that no Letters will be received for transmission at the Post Office unless duly Stamped.

By Command,

JOHN SHAW,
Acting Collector and Colonial Secretary.

Secretary's Office, Lagos, *June* 10, 1874.

The time allowed for presenting Money Orders drawn in this Settlement and payable in the United Kingdom, has been extended from six to twelve months, and a similar concession has been granted with respect to Orders drawn in the United Kingdom and payable in the Settlement.

By order,

W. E. COLE, Postmaster.

Post Office, Lagos, *June* 2, 1875.

It is hereby notified that from and after this date the Post Office will be opened for the transaction of public business from 10 o'clock a.m. to 8 o'clock p.m., mail days excepted.

By order, W. E. COLE, Postmaster.

Post Office, Lagos, *June* 22, 1875.

As a considerable reduction has been effected in the rates of Postage on correspondence addressed to foreign countries and the colonies in consequence of the Postal Union Treaty which was concluded at Berne, on the 9th October, 1874, it is hereby notified that from and after this date all correspondence for foreign countries and the colonies forwarded through the United Kingdom will be charged according to the new table of rates, which can be seen at the Post Office daily, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., Sundays excepted.

By order,

(Signed) W. E. COLE, Postmaster.

Post Office, Lagos, *August* 1, 1875.

Much inconvenience having been experienced at the Post Office, by the Sale of Postage Stamps on Mail-days, it is hereby notified that Stamps will not be issued at the time of closing the Mails, and that all letters, &c, should be presented stamped (excepting those intended to be forwarded unpaid).

Letters can be Posted at the Office window (doors open or not) a Letter Box being placed there for the convenience of the Public with the words "Letter Box" in bold characters. By order,

W. E. COLE, Postmaster.

Post Office, Lagos, 10th *May*, 1876.

The following letter from the Secretary to the General Post Office, London, is published for general information.

By command, W. E. Cole, Postmaster.

Post Office, Lagos, 1st *August*, 1876.

"General Post Office, London, 23rd *June*, 1876.

"Sir,—Under the regulations laid down by the General Postal Union Treaty, no letter or other packet containing either gold or silver money, jewels or precious articles, or any other article whatever liable to Customs duties, is allowed to be conveyed by post to any of the Countries comprised within the Postal Union, and this rule is equally applicable whether such letter or packet be registered or unregistered.

"Several cases having lately occurred in which letters or packets originating in the British Colonies and containing enclosures coming within the prohibition above specified, have been refused delivery in some of the States of the Union, the Postmaster-General thinks it necessary to communicate to you the regulation which has been made, and to request that your Office will refuse to receive from the public, in future, any such letters (either for registration or otherwise) addressed to Countries of the Union, a List of which is subjoined.

"The Countries comprised in the General Postal Union are Austro-Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, France, French Colonies, Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal (including the Azores and Madeira), Roumania, Russia-Servia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, and the United States, also British India.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, John Tilley."

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The following will be the uniform rates of Postage chargeable on prepaid correspondence for the United Kingdom and Countries of the "Postal Union" from the 1st day of April next, viz.: Letters, 4d. per ½ oz.; Newspapers, 1d. per 4 oz.; other Printed Papers and Patterns, 1s. per lb., or 3d. per 4 oz.; except when addressed *via* Brindisi. Unpaid letters will be charged double on arrival at destination. The reduced rates on correspondence for Countries not comprised in the "Postal Union" can be seen at the Office daily during business hours.

By order, W. E. Cole, Postmaster.

Post Office, Lagos, 22nd March, 1879.

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The following will be the rates of Postage chargeable on correspondence addressed to the undermentioned Colonies and places from the 1st day of April next:—

| Countries. | For a Letter. | | | | For a Newspaper not exceeding 4 oz. | For a Book Packet of Packet of Patterns. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Not exceeding 2 oz. | Above 2 oz. and not exceeding 1 oz. | Every additional ½ oz. | For each Post Card. | | Not exceeding 4 oz. | Above 4 oz., and not exceeding 8 oz. | 8 oz. to 12 oz. | 12 oz. to 16 oz. | Every additional 4 oz. |
| Accra. Addah. Bathurst. Benin. Bonny. Brass. Cameroons. Cape Coast. Jellah Coffee. Little Popo & places adjacent. Old Calabar. Quittah. Sierra Leone. Winnebah. | 2d. | 4d. | 2d. | ⅔d. | 1d. | 1d. | 2d. | 3d. | 4d. | 1d. |

By order, W. E. Cole, Postmaster.

Post Office, Lagos, 26th March, 1879.

It is hereby notified that Postage Stamps will be issued for the convenience of the public daily in this Office between the hours of 10 A.M. and 3 P.M., except on the day on which Mails are closed, when the hours of issue will be between 7 A.M. and 10 A.M.

By order, W. E. Cole, Postmaster.

Post Office, Lagos, 29th March, 1879.

The following Postal Memorandum is published for general information.

By His Excellency's command,

J. S. Hay, Act. Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretariat, Christiansborg,
Accra, March 31, 1879.

## MEMORANDUM.

Showing the alterations to be made on the 1st April, 1879, in the rate of postage and conditions of transmission of correspondence of various kinds, between the United Kingdom and the British Colonies mentioned in the margin, in consequence of the Postal Convention signed at Paris on 1st June, 1878, for the revision of the Treaty of Berne, constituting the General Postal Union.

Bermuda.
British Guiana.
British Honduras.
Jamaica.
Trinidad.
Mauritius and its dependencies.
The Gold Coast.
Sierra Leone.
Gambia.
Lagos.
Falkland Islands.

### LETTERS.

The rate of Postage will be reduced from 6d. to 4d. per fifteen grammes, when prepaid. Unpaid letters will be charged double—viz., 8d. per fifteen grammes. Insufficiently prepaid letters will be charged on delivery with double the amount of the deficiency of the prepaid rate, instead of, as at present, with the unpaid rate less the value of the stamps affixed.

### POST CARDS.

The issue of Post Cards will no longer be optional, as heretofore.

The Postage for each card will be 1½d., instead of 3d. Prepayment is compulsory.

Post Cards must not exceed the following dimensions:—

Length, 14 centimetres—5½ inches.
Width, 9 " 3½ "

They must bear the superscription "*Universal Postal Union*," followed by the name of the colony (to be repeated in the French language).

### OTHER ARTICLES.

Commercial papers, of which a definition will be found in Article XVI. of the Detailed Regulations appended to the Postal Convention, must be prepaid 2½d. for a packet or any weight not exceeding 4 oz., and for a packet exceeding the weight of 4 oz., a further postage of 1d. must be paid for every additional 2 oz.

The Postage for books and all other printed papers (except newspapers) and patterns will be reduced from 2d. to 1d. per 2 oz. Any of the above articles may be sent together in one packet, but if Commercial Documents are included, the postage applicable to such documents must be paid for the whole packet.

### REGISTRATION.

The Union Registration Fee may not exceed 50 centimes in countries beyond the limits of Europe.

The Registration Fee levied in the United Kingdom will be maintained at the uniform rate of 2d. for each letter or other postal packet.

The sender of a registered article may obtain an acknowledgment of its delivery by paying in advance a fixed fee of 2½d. at the maximum, in addition to the ordinary registration fee and postage.

The obligation to pay an indemnity of 50 francs to the sender, or, at his request, to the addressee, in case of the loss of a registered article (Article 6 of the Convention), will not be binding upon any Colony, until such period as the measure may have been authorized by the Legislature of the Colony.



### LIMIT OF WEIGHT AND SIZE.

The maximum weight allowed for a packet of Commercial Documents or Printed Papers is to be two kilogrammes, or about 4lbs. avoirdupois, instead of one kilogramme.

A limit has been fixed to the dimensions of a Packet of Patterns. No packet must exceed 20 centimetres in length, 10 in breadth, and 5 in depth.

| Centimetres. | Inches. |
|---|---|
| 20 | 8 |
| 10 | 4 |
| 5 | 2 |

### RE-DIRECTION.

As a rule no supplementary postage is chargeable on a letter or other postal packet re-directed to any place within the Union; but if a letter or packet, so re-directed, has previously been sent by the post from one part to another of the country or colony in which it is posted, it is liable, on re-direction, to the rate of postage to which it would have been liable had it been in the first place addressed to the place of finaldestination.

A prepaid letter of this description must be charged according to the prepaid rate, deducting, however, any postage prepaid upon it; and an unpaid letter according to the unpaid rate.

### PROHIBITED ARTICLES.

It is forbidden (as before) to send by post—

1. Letters or packets containing gold or silver bullion, pieces of money, jewellery, or precious articles

2. Any packets whatever containing articles liable to Customs Duty.

General Post Office, London, January, 1879.

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### SCALE OF DUTIES.

Upon all Goods, Wares, or Merchandize not enumerated in Tariff following, 4 per cent.

SPECIFIC TARIFF.

Brandy, Wines, and Cordials, Rum and other Spirits, Beer and Malt Liquors in Bottles and Casks, Tobacco, Cigars, Cowries, Gunpowder, Guns, Pistols, Salt.

[For further information, *vide* Ordinances, published *in extenso*, relative to Customs, etc.]

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## NAMES OF PLACES IN THE GOLD COAST PROTECTORATE.

No. 240. Assistant Colonial Secretary's Office,
Lagos, 13*th October*, 1877.

Sir,—With reference to the despatch, No. 147, of 25th July last, from His Excellency Governor Freeling, enclosing copy of a Circular from the Secretary of State calling attention to the correct spelling of proper names, I have the honour, by direction of the Administrator, to forward you, for the use of the Courts, the accompanying book which gives the correct spelling of names of places in the and adjacent to the Gold Coast Protectorate.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

H. T. Richmond, Capt.
Acting Assistant Colonial Secretary

To the Registrar of Courts, &c., Lagos.

Abracrampa
Abroby
Abaries Croom
Abrah
Abru
Abudi (Aburi)
Abokobi
Abadum
Abiassie
Abadoom
Abradle
Abatea
Aburadium
Abboaddi
Abinassoo
Aboomani
Abra (Abora)
Abuadigi
Abbey Dome
Abrah
Acquri
Acooner
Acquapim (Akuapem)
Acasie
Acoomfodie (Akomfode)
Acrofoom
Acquyah
Accra
Accoonah (Agoonah)
Adamgme
Adjumacoon (Adwumake)
Adinton
Adukrum (Adukurom)
Adoba
Adamansee
Aduwe
Adifey
Adicron
Adjuah
Adjumchosi
Adjemeru
Adoble
Adubiasee
Adjumaco
Adasso
Adinu
Adaffia (Adaffi)
Adiapo
Adampe (Adamfi)
Adangme
Adjumacoom
Afram
Afrotoom
Agah
Agoin
Agbokikohi
Ahantah (Ahanta)
Ahwoolah (Aulo or Aunla)
Ahhineberum
Ahtoh Insu (Atonsu)
Aimtheybah
Ajunam
Ahabanti
Akanteng
Akoko
Ajuma
Akroful (Akrofuom)
Akim (Akyem)
Akropong (Akuropong or Koman)
Akaofunantah
Akoom Kantassim
Akoontonem
Akisso (Akyeso)
Akusenu
Alcusenis
Alcuterum
Albanu (Abonu)
Alcoada (Aquada, Ankoanda)
Alancabo
Ampanee (Ampeni)
Amquana
Amissa
Amano (Amanokrom)
Ambasa
Ampensasoo
Amodai
Amasoo
Amadone
Amamue
Amanquan (Amankwan)
Aman
Anashun
Annah
Ancobra
Anotjin
Anama
Ang Berrim
Akeassi
Annyah
Anamaboe
Anduan
Anduan
Aonin
Appam
Appolonia
Apiradi (Apirede)
Apach
Apachambu
Appo
Apia Agury
Apoan
Appoassi
Arosso (Akroso)
Assinee
Asachari (Asutware)
Ashongruay
Ashara
Assenta
Assaman (Asâmang)
Assaybo
Assahman
Assoguah
Assachari (Essachari)
Assamko
Ateniso
Atako
Awey (Wye or Wei)
Axim
Ayahpah
Ayerudu
Asafo
Asiakwa
Asuom
Apinamang
Assin
Ayensoo
Babbi
Babra poro
Badukrum
Bahoon
Bannassoo
Bansu
Baracoo
Baronassie
Batty Yan
Behien
Bekaro (Begoro)
Beni Kroom
Berim Croom
Berimoo
Beulah
Bibokoko
Blookons
Bobowassie
Bomeso
Boosum
Bopoquah
Boposu
Bantrie
Bayensa
Brang
Braquah
Buppa
Bussiassie
Bushan
Bymiangku
Chama

Cocubim
Commenie
Comah (Gomoah)
Cooniwa
Cormantine
Cotobray
Dabbadee
Dadrassia
Damfa
Dansamsu
Danoe
Dasun
Datiman
Davio
Dauromadum
Denkera
Dixcove
Dodoowah
Doodi
Doojuaby Croom
Doomassie
Dumana
Dormee
Dwenase
Dassawasse
Dosoo
Eastern Akim
Eastern Wassaw
Ecoomfi
Edu
Edumafru
Edumfi
Eggumpanoo
Eketteku
Eku Enu
Ekwi
Elmina
Endadusso
Enyabo
Eooman
Eoosooway
Essaful
Essewoonah
Etsisi
Eturie
Eucassam
uggua
Eaisoo
Fantee (Fanti)
Fettah
Floukowke
Fankyeno
Gablin
Gademamon Berim
Gagassy
Gammah
Gane
Gawasu
Gomah
Gura
Gwan
Hinnu
Hatopo
Jhinin
Incassie
Induasu
Infram
Infrasaffie
Insootah
Insu
Jeribe
Jella Coffee (Jella Kofi)
Kaheku
Kahhoo
Kakoom (Sweet River, Elmina)
Kairokoo
Kanrasoom
Kebbi (Kebbie, Kyebi)
Kenkromobarasso
Kinoassoo
Kitchoroo
Koko Effura
Kormantin
Konkonbo
Kookroo
Kookrantoom
Koontanquerry
Kott
Korajo
Kotrapei
Koyenshin
Koang
Kroboe
Kuchabir
Kyniongko
Kukurantumi
Lai
Laidaka
Laletjie
Leggoo
Manfe
Mampenny
Mampong
Mankessim
Manquady
Mansu
Masiasoo
Medica
Mefi
Molamfi
Mmoso
Nacqua
Nado
Namone
Nani
Nassou
Noasson
Nyanyanu
Oboom
Occo (Lolonya)
Odumassie (Odoomassie, Odumassie)
Odoomtoo
Ofoo
Ojuquah
Olokopatu
Oumtye
Osuvi
Otchita
Osanease
Pampo
Papaboe
Pasansu
Pepre
Pepese
Pampendie
Ponee
Prahsu
Prampram
Prindsenstein
Pritsia
Providence
Pantung (Pantang)
Pong
Quabin
Quabunya
Quabinyah
Quittah (Quitta)
River Abmousso
Saiabi
Sakunya
Sanqu
Sasabi
Scaban
Secondee
Secootuassie
Segwie
Senkai
Seunekrum
Sensura
Sepum
Sodoku (Sodokro)
Sootah
Sapie
Swaidro
Swaidroo
Tacorady (Ebamiye)
Tantamquerry
Tassy (Teschy)
Tchufel (Denkera)
Tebwey
Tekiman
Tementoo
Temma
Tercura
Tooam
Topori
Tufel
Tumenfa (Dedime)
Tute
Tutoo
Tete
Tumfah
Vlwo (Volo)
Wekamayhe
Western Akim
Western Wassaw
Whume
Winnebah
Wobacy
Wonkarsu
Yamoranza
Yancomassie
Yanfossoo
Yana
Yohmoh
Yuhyo
Yyadam

## NAMES OF PLACES ADJACENT TO GOLD COAST TERRITORY.

Abetifi
Abimbimgua
Ablomi
Abom
Abomey
Achumpony
Adafi
Adansi
Adodewasie
Adoomaoa
Adope
Adum pore
Agudede
Ahgwey
Akrofrum
Akuami
Akura Kiroo
Amaum
Ammunum
Amoaful
Amin
Anjagbe
Ananasee
Ansah
Antaranei
Anton
Any. ko
Aohonte
Aoovernu
Apamputo
Aphwagassi
Apeebanasoo
Apogoa
Apomei
Aponei
Apoti
Appagu
Aponago
Asiedu
Atieve
Atobiase
Aoeno
Aveno
Ayomonu
Aguamoo
Banea
Baromy
Begwa
Biposo
Boaman
Bontaku
Boosoman
Bopossa
Coomassie (Kumasi)
Crackee
Dakoon
Danoku
Diabbe
Didome
Dokone
Dompassie
Edunka
Edunka
Edwabin
Epirlman
Fiah
Fiasee
Fiassi
Gaman
Ganasu
Gbetokwe
Giveku
Grand Popo
Ho
Homie
Humassie
Jamakasi (Dwabin)
Juabin
Karaki
Kenu
Kickevery
Kikiwhiru
Klichawe
Kodshie
Koumdi
Krepe (Crepe)
Lichawe
Little Popo
Manisey
Minidasoo
Numeasa
Obogu
Ogooassie
Ofessoo
Omasue
Oseamadoo
Oyoko
Passaro
Porto Seguro
Quashoo
Quisah
Quahoo (Okwoo)
Salagha (Selaga or Selga)
Santibo
Sootah (Sewhee or Sefui)
Shawi
Veleke
Vodooku
Wantomo
Waya
Wute



## THE BRITISH COLONIES.

| Colony. | Capital. | Mode of Acquisition. | Date. | Population. | Date of Return. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Anguilla | — | Settlement | 1650 | 3,000 | 1864 |
| Antigua | *St. John's* | " | 1632 | 36,593 | 1861 |
| Ascension | *Georgetown* | " | 1827 | — | — |
| aBahamas | *Nassau* | " | 1629 | 35,287 | 1861 |
| Barbadoes | *Bridgetown* | " | 1625 | 152,262 | 1861 |
| Barbuda | — | " | 1628 | Included in Antigua. | |
| Berbice (British Guiana) | *New Amsterdam* | Capture | 1803 | Included in Demerara, & | |
| aBermuda | *Hamilton* | Settlement | 1609 | 11,451 | 1861 |
| British Columbia | *New Westminster* | " | 1858 | — | — |
| British Kaffraria | — | Separated from C. of G.H. | 1860 | | |
| Canada (Quebec) | *Montreal* | Re-annexed to ditto | 1866 | 86,201 | 1864 |
| Canada (Ontario) | *Ottawa* | Capture | 1759 | 1,100,730 | 1861 |
| Cape Breton | *Sydney* | " | 1760 | 1,393,710 | 1861 |
| aCape of Good Hope | *Cape Town* | Settlement and Capture | — | 63,000 | 1861 |
| aCeylon | *Colombo* | Capture | 1806 | 480,995 | 1865 |
| Cyprus | *Nicosia* | " | 1795 | 1,876,407 | 1860 |
| aDemerara and Essequibo (B. Guiana) | *George Town* | Cession | 1878 | — | — |
| Dominica | *Roseau* | Capture | 1803 | 148,026 | 1865 |
| aFalkland Islands | *Stanley* | " | 1763 | 22,200 | 1844 |
| aGambia (W. Africa S.) | *Bathurst, St. Mary's* | Settlement | 1842 | 500 | 1855 |
| aGibraltar | *Residence in Forivess* | " | 1631 | 5,693 | 1854 |
| aGold Coast Colony | *Cape Coast Castle* | Capture | 1704 | 17,042 | 1860 |
| Ditto (late Danish) | *Christiansberg Castle* | Settlement | 1661 | 400,000 | 1851 |
| aElmina (late Dutch) | *St. Geo. d'Elmina* | Cession | 1850 | — | — |
| Fiji | — | " | 1872 | — | — |
| aGrenada | *St. George* | " | 1875 | — | — |
| aHeligoland | — | " | 1763 | 31,900 | 1861 |
| Honduras | *Belize* | " | 1814 | 2,000 | — |
| | | " | 1670 | | |
| aHong Kong | *Victoria* | Settlement | 1742 | 25,635 | 1861 |
| aJamaica | *St. Jago de la Vega* | Session | 1842 | 121,498 | 1864 |
| aLabuan | — | Capture | 1655 | 441,253 | 1861 |
| Lagos (Gold Coast Colony) | — | Cession | 1840 | 2,785 | 1864 |
| aMalta, Gozo, and Coming | *Valletta* | Constituted a Colony | 1862 | 60,321 | 1871 |
| aMauritius | *Port Louis* | Capture | 1800 | 139,146 | 1865 |
| Montserrat | *Plymouth* | " | 1810 | 307,212 | 1861 |
| aNatal | *D'Urban* | Settlement | 1612 | 7,654 | 1861 |
| Nevis | *Charlestown* | " | 1824 | 157,583 | — |
| | | " | 1628 | 10,200 | 1851 |
| New Brunswick (Canada) | *Fredericton* | Separ. from N. Scotia | 1784 | 200,000 | 1851 |
| | | Became part of the Dominion of Canada | 1867 | | |
| aNewfoundland | *St. John* | Settlement | 1608 | 122,638 | 1857 |
| New South Wales | *Sydney* | " | 1788 | 392,592 | 1864 |
| aNew Zealand | *Wellington* | " | 1839 | 218,637 | 1867 |
| Norfolk Island | — | " | 1778 | | |
| | | Re-Settlement | 1825 | 195 | 1856 |
| | | Transferred to Pitcairn Islanders | 1856 | | |
| Nova Scotia (Canada) | *Halifax* | Settlement & Capture | — | 267,000 | 1861 |
| | | Became part of the Dominion of Canada | 1867 | | |
| Prince Edward Island | *Charlotte Town* | Settlement | — | 90,000 | 1851 |
| Queensland | *Brisbane* | Separated from N.S.W. | 1859 | 100,000 | 1865 |
| aSt. Christopher | *Basseterre* | Settlement | 1623 | | |
| aSt. Helena | *James Town* | Cession | 1673 | 24,455 | 1861 |
| aSt. Lucia | *Castries* | Trans. to Government | 1836 | 6,860 | 1861 |
| St. Vincent | *Kingstown* | Capture | 1803 | 28,389 | 1864 |
| Sierra Leone (W. Africa S.) | *Freetown* | Cession | 1763 | 31,755 | 1861 |
| aSouth Australia | *Adelaide* | Settlement | 1787 | | |
| Straits Settlements | — | Trans. to Government | 1807 | 38,936 | 1871 |
| aTasmania | *Hobart Town* | Settlement | 1836 | 150,000 | 1865 |
| Tobago | *Scarborough* | Separ. from Indian E. | 1866 | — | — |
| Transvaal | — | Settlement | 1804 | 97,368 | 1866 |
| aTrinidad | *Port d'Espagne* | Cession | 1763 | 15,410 | 1861 |
| Tristan d'Acunha | — | Annexed | 1877 | — | — |
| aTurks and Caicos | *Grand Turk* | Capture | 1797 | 84,438 | 1861 |
| | | Settlement | 1818 | 90 | 1845 |
| Vancouver Island | — | " | — | 4,372 | 1861 |
| | | " | — | — | — |
| | | United to British Columbia | 1866 | | |
| aVictoria | *Melbourne* | Settlement | 1836 | 610,250 | 1865 |
| Virgin Islands | *Road Town, Tortola* | Separated from N.S.W. | 1850 | | |
| West Africa Settlements | *Sierra Leon, Gambia* | Settlement | 1666 | 6,050 | 1861 |
| aWest Australia | *Perth* | " | 1829 | 19,471 | 1864 |

The Auckland Island Settlement, formed in 1842, was abandoned in 1853; the Bay Islands have been resigned, to Honduras (which guarantees their neutrality); Fernando Po has been given up to Spain, to which it properly belongs; and the Ionian Islands have been ceded to Greece.

*Note.*—The Crown Agents for the Colonies marked *a* are Messrs. P. G. Julyan, and W. C. Sargeaunt, 5A, Spring gardens.

# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## NUMBER, TONNAGE, & CREWS OF SAILING VESSELS

of each nation entered and cleared at ports in the Settlement of Lagos in the year 1881.

ENTERED.

| Flag. | Vessels. | Tons. | Crews. |
|---|---|---|---|
| British | 3 | 799 | 26 |
| French | 23 | 7,331 | 250 |
| German | 30 | 8,511 | 281 |
| Portuguese | 6 | 1,221 | 50 |
| American | 3 | 815 | 25 |
| Norwegian | 3 | 577 | 22 |
| Brazilian | 1 | 141 | 8 |
| Total | 69 | 19,395 | 662 |

CLEARED.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| British | 2 | 538 | 16 |
| French | 17 | 5,488 | 184 |
| German | 29 | 8,158 | 268 |
| Portuguese | 7 | 1,663 | 67 |
| American | 3 | 815 | 25 |
| Norwegian | 2 | 379 | 15 |
| Brazilian | 2 | 347 | 18 |
| Austrian | 2 | 494 | 18 |
| Total | 64 | 17,882 | 611 |

## NUMBER, TONNAGE, & CREWS OF STEAM VESSELS

of each nation entered and cleared at ports in the Settlement of Lagos in the year 1881 :—

STEAM VESSELS ENTERED.

| | Vessels. | Tons. | Crews. |
|---|---|---|---|
| British | 141 | 137,329 | 6,328 |
| German | 110 | 10,487 | 2,457 |
| Total | 251 | 147,816 | 8,812 |

CLEARED.

| | Vessels. | Tons. | Crews. |
|---|---|---|---|
| British | 138 | 136,455 | 6,268 |
| German | 110 | 10,546 | 2,488 |
| Total | 248 | 147,001 | 8,756 |

SUMMARY OF SAILING VESSELS ENTERED.

| | Vessels. | Tons. | Crews. |
|---|---|---|---|
| British | 3 | 799 | 26 |
| Foreign | 66 | 18,596 | 639 |
| Total | 69 | 19,395 | 662 |

CLEARED.

| | Vessels. | Tons. | Crews. |
|---|---|---|---|
| British | 2 | 538 | 16 |
| Foreign | 62 | 17,344 | 595 |
| Total | 64 | 17,882 | 611 |

## GENERAL EXPORTS, IMPORTS, AND SHIPPING

*Of the Settlement of Lagos, for the Year 1881 ; also Amount of Customs Revenue collected.*

EXPORTS.—Total Exports from 1st January to 31st December ... ... ... ... ... ... £460,007 3 7
IMPORTS.—Total Imports from 1st January to 31st December ... ... ... ... ... ... 333,659 9 9
REVENUE.—Total Amount of Customs Revenue ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 42,421 12 8
EXPENDITURE.—Total Amount of Customs Expenditure ... ... ... ... ... ... 45,461 13 10

EXPORTS.

| Articles. | Countries. | Quantity. | Value. £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Tons. cwt. qrs. lb. | | | |
| Benniseed | Great Britain | 3 5 3 6 | 31 | 16 | 3 |
| " | America | 2 10 0 0 | 22 | 10 | 0 |
| " | Germany | 3 15 2 21 | 34 | 1 | 2 |
| | | Total | 88 | 7 | 5 |
| Cotton (Raw) | Great Britain | 1,093 packages | 3,646 | 3 | 3 |
| Ivory | Great Britain | 1,253½ lb. | 420 | 13 | 9 |
| " | Germany | 631 " | 223 | 12 | 6 |
| " | America | 289½ " | 58 | 13 | 4 |
| " | Windward | 304 " | 65 | 18 | 1 |
| | | Total | 768 | 17 | 8 |
| | | Tons. cwt. qrs. lb. | | | |
| Palm Kernels | Great Britain | 7,457 7 3 3 | 83,130 | 10 | 5 |
| " | France | 4,286 17 3 4 | 45,931 | 10 | 6 |
| " | Germany | 8,477 0 0 0 | 87,884 | 7 | 0 |
| " | America | 300 0 0 0 | 2,700 | 0 | 0 |
| " | Brazil | 280 2 1 14 | 1,988 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Total 20,801 7 3 21 | 221,634 | 7 | 11 |
| | | Gallons. | | | |
| Palm Oil | Great Britain | 785,820½ | 66,588 | 16 | 11 |
| " | France | 441,958 | 21,623 | 3 | 2 |
| " | Germany | 295,441 | 26,570 | 8 | 9 |
| " | Brazil | 110,131 | 8,353 | 5 | 7 |
| " | Windward | 5,476 | 456 | 5 | 10 |
| " | America | 165,934 | 13,577 | 4 | 0 |
| " | Sierra Leone | 2,536 | 253 | 12 | 0 |
| | | Total ... 1,807,296½ | 147,422 | 16 | 3 |
| Black Oil | Great Britain | 330 | 33 | 8 | 0 |



## GENERAL EXPORTS, IMPORTS, AND SHIPPING

*of the Settlement of Lagos, for the Year 1880; also Amount of Customs Revenue collected.*

EXPORTS.

Total Exports from 1st January to 31st December ... ... ... ... £576,510 0 10

IMPORTS.

Total Imports from 1st January to 31st December ... ... ... ... £376,215 8 5

REVENUE.

Total Amount of Customs Revenue ... £47,987 1 1
Ditto Expenditure ... ... ... 55,475 14 2

EXPORTS.

| Year. | Imports. | Exports. | Year. | Revenue. | Expenditure. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862 | 77,933 | 61,932 | 1862 | 7,130 | 6,510 |
| 1863 | 171,138 | 158,341 | 1863 | 16,708 | 15,837 |
| 1864 | 120,896 | 166,093 | 1864 | 21,335 | 22,806 |
| 1865 | 114,284 | 175,636 | 1865 | 24,081 | 24,095 |
| 1866 | 220,766 | 262,699 | 1866 | 23,823 | 23,602 |
| 1867 | 321,977 | 513,157 | 1867 | 30,195 | 23,602 |
| 1868 | 340,815 | 517,253 | 1868 | 33,896 | 33,711 |
| 1869 | 416,895 | 669,589 | 1869 | 40,622 | 39,421 |
| 1870 | 400,558 | 515,364 | 1870 | 42,875 | 42,379 |
| 1871 | 391,653 | 589,802 | 1871 | 45,612 | 45,611 |
| 1872 | 366,256 | 444,848 | 1872 | 41,346 | 41,346 |
| 1873 | 258,883 | 406,986 | 1873 | 52,240 | 52,225 |
| 1874 | 346,068 | 486,327 | 1874 | 39,350 | 37,296 |
| 1875 | 459,736 | 517,535 | 1875 | 43,366 | 44,379 |
| 1876 | 476,812 | 619,260 | 1876 | 46,448 | 45,170 |
| 1877 | 614,359 | 734,707 | 1877 | 59,389 | 42,305 |
| 1878 | 483,623 | 577,336 | 1878 | 50,889 | 49,735 |
| 1879 | 527,871 | 654,379 | 1879 | 54,939 | 45,934 |
| 1880 | 376,215 | 576,570 | 1880 | 47,987 | 55,475 |

RECAPITULATION OF EXPORTS.

| Articles. | Quantity. | Value. |
|---|---|---|
| | Tons. cwt. qr. lb. | |
| Beniseed | 4 1 3 12 | £56 6 3 |
| Palm Kernels | 27,779 9 0 23 | 319,444 14 0 |
| | Gallons. | |
| Palm Oil | 2,469,418 | 208,794 1 6 |
| | Packages. | |
| Cotton (Raw) | 162 | 526 8 7½ |
| | Lbs. | |
| Ivory | 1,410½ | 368 12 1 |
| British, Foreign, and Native Manufactures | | 125,189 9 4½ |
| | | £654,379 11 10 |

Total Amount remitted to England for Investment, or kept in the hands of the Crown Agents, to the Credit of Lagos ..... £40,000

TOTAL VALUE in Sterling of the Imports and Exports of the Settlement of Lagos from and to each Country in the year 1881.

| Countries. | Imports. | Exports. |
|---|---|---|
| United Kingdom | £160,487 2 0 | £160,216 0 8 |
| British Colonies : | | |
| Sierra Leone | 1,454 8 6 | 3,235 2 3 |
| Windward | 3,978 1 9 | 548 11 6 |
| | | 588 16 11 |
| Foreign Countries: | | 71,913 1 4 |
| France | 18,817 10 7 | 77,554 13 8 |
| Germany | 104,340 11 11 | 114,940 15 2 |
| Brazils | 27,177 0 0 | 14,589 14 9 |
| Porto Novo | 672 7 1 | 1 0 0 |
| Teneriffe | 540 16 8 | — |
| Madeira | 1,110 1 8 | — |
| Leeward | 1,308 4 3 | — |
| River Niger | 883 7 6 | 58 10 0 |
| Zanzibar | 2,719 16 8 | — |
| Mozambique | 1,972 18 0 | — |
| America (U.S.) | 8,140 7 2 | 16,360 17 4 |
| Grand Canary | 56 16 0 | — |
| | £333,659 9 9 | £460,007 3 |

TOTAL VALUE in Sterling of the Imports and Exports of the Settlement of Lagos from and to Each Country in the year 1879.

| Countries. | Imports. | Exports. |
|---|---|---|
| United Kingdom | £271,780 9 0 | £221,622 11 11½ |
| British Colonies : | | |
| Sierra Leone | 2,222 12 1 | — |
| Windward | 3,696 16 6 | 1,671 13 4 |
| Foreign Countries : | | |
| France | 49,642 2 6 | 175,132 2 4 |
| Germany | 114,619 8 11 | 115,941 6 0 |
| Belgium | 9,832 13 9 | — |
| Brazils | 28,745 11 8 | 18,076 0 9 |
| America | 2,779 2 0 | — |
| Teneriffe | 314 16 10 | — |
| Madeira | 413 16 7 | — |
| Leeward | 4,493 16 9 | 2,208 7 8 |
| River Niger | 3,736 8 7 | — |
| Mozambique | 6,173 18 0 | — |
| Zanzibar | 26,486 9 8 | — |
| Porto Novo | 2,904 14 3 | 119,727 9 9½ |
| Wheme | 29 0 0 | — |
| | £527,871 17 1 | £654,379 11 10 |

## SHIPPING:

VESSELS ENTERED.

| | Vessels. | Tons. | Crews |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1863.—British | 58 | 21,464 | 1,408 |
| " —Foreign | 41 | 8,127 | 381 |
| 1864.—British | 57 | 21,663 | 1,452 |
| " —Foreign | 75 | 13,693 | 714 |
| 1865.—British | 59 | 21,956 | 1,458 |
| " —Foreign | 52 | 11,391 | 564 |
| 1866.—British | 91 | 30,174 | 1,860 |
| " —Foreign | 60 | 14,879 | 615 |
| 1867.—British | 119 | 44,391 | 2,692 |
| " —Foreign | 79 | 20,053 | 856 |
| 1868.—British | 118 | 46,575 | 2,987 |
| " —Foreign | 65 | 16,080 | 672 |
| 1869.—British | 170 | 64,125 | 4,347 |
| " —Foreign | 117 | 36,273 | 1,320 |
| 1870.—British | 159 | 77,218 | 4,495 |
| " —Foreign | 99 | 22,577 | 1,016 |
| 1871.—British | 191 | 106,003 | 5,986 |
| " —Foreign | 87 | 19,773 | 793 |
| 1872.—British | 177 | 97,423 | 5,465 |
| " —Foreign | 91 | 21,265 | 854 |
| 1873.—British | 173 | 97,514 | 5,290 |
| " —Foreign | 101 | 21,318 | 1,146 |
| 1874.—British | 186 | 106,699 | 5,457 |
| " —Foreign | 103 | 21,652 | 1,072 |
| 1875.—British | 179 | 112,003 | 5,572 |
| " —Foreign | 127 | 26,920 | 1,340 |
| 1876.—British | 178 | 112,804 | 5,560 |
| " —Foreign | 141 | 29,300 | 1,625 |
| 1877.—British | 179 | 126,410 | 6,133 |
| " —Foreign | 164 | 35,040 | 1,917 |
| 1878.—British | 184 | 152,040 | 6,344 |
| " —Foreign | 182 | 31,432 | 2,116 |
| 1879.—British | 212 | 141,590 | 6,925 |
| " —Foreign | 218 | 38,819 | 3,256 |
| 1880.—British | 5 | 938 | 42 |
| " —Foreign | 91 | 27,152 | 933 |
| 1881.—British | | | |
| " —Foreign | | | |

CLEARED.

| | Vessels. | Tons. | Crews. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1863.—British..... | 60 | 21,755 | 1,443 |
| " —Foreign ... | 43 | 8,602 | 403 |
| 1864.—British..... | 56 | 21,275 | 1,420 |
| " —Foreign ... | 72 | 13,190 | 709 |
| 1865.—British..... | 58 | 21,874 | 1,454 |
| " —Foreign ... | 56 | 12,359 | 600 |
| 1866.—British..... | 78 | 28,177 | 1,730 |
| " —Foreign ... | 57 | 13,956 | 584 |
| 1867.—British..... | 124 | 43,837 | 2,728 |
| " —Foreign ... | 80 | 20,411 | 838 |
| 1868.—British..... | 116 | 46,039 | 2,963 |
| " —Foreign ... | 62 | 15,235 | 653 |
| 1869.—British..... | 172 | 75,383 | 4,641 |
| " —Foreign ... | 117 | 28,198 | 1,292 |
| 1870.—British..... | 156 | 76,874 | 4,465 |
| " —Foreign ... | 99 | 22,068 | 1,064 |
| 1871.—British..... | 192 | 106,431 | 6,009 |
| " —Foreign ... | 83 | 18,737 | 774 |
| 1872.—British..... | 171 | 96,542 | 5,405 |
| " —Foreign ... | 97 | 22,873 | 887 |
| 1873.—British..... | 171 | 96,905 | 5,256 |
| " —Foreign ... | 95 | 20,252 | 1,080 |
| 1874.—British ... | 195 | 110.443 | 5,559 |
| " —Foreign ... | 112 | 22,838 | 1,203 |
| 1875.—British ..... | 176 | 112,058 | 5,792 |
| " —Foreign .. | 124 | 25,984 | 1,331 |
| 1876.—British ... | 178 | 114,044 | 5,659 |
| " —Foreign ... | 134 | 25,829 | 1,630 |
| 1877.—British ... | 180 | 124,899 | 6,084 |
| " —Foreign ... | 164 | 33,313 | 2,118 |
| 1878.—British ... | 197 | 154,189 | 6,373 |
| " —Foreign ... | 158 | 25,061 | 1,977 |
| 1879.—British ... | 215 | 139,876 | 6,872 |
| " —Foreign ... | 220 | 37,823 | 3,350 |
| 1880.—British ... | 5 | 966 | 47 |
| " —Foreign ... | 91 | 26,294 | 898 |
| 1881.—British..... | | | |
| " —Foreign ... | | | |

## ARTICLES FOR EXPORTATION.

| Articles. | Countries Exported to. | Articles. | Countries Exported to. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Baskets ..... | Brazils. | Hides..... | France. |
| Beniseed..... | Gt. Britain. | Ivory ..... | Gt. Britain. |
| " ... | France. | " ..... | France. |
| " ... | Germany. | " ..... | Germany. |
| Black Oil ... | Gt. Britain. | Kolah Nuts . | Porto Novo. |
| Calabashes . | Sierra Leone. | " | River Niger |
| " ... | Brazils. | " | Brazils. |
| Camwood ... | Gt. Britain. | Palm Kernels | Gt. Britain. |
| Cocoa Nuts . | Gt. Britain. | " | France. |
| Corn ..... | Sierra Leone. | " | Germany. |
| " ..... | Gt. Britain. | " | Windward. |
| Cotton ..... | Gt. Britain. | " | Leeward. |
| " ..... | France. | Palm Oil ... | Gt. Britain. |
| " ..... | Germany. | " ... | France. |
| Country Cloth | Gt. Britain. | " ... | Germany. |
| " | Gambia. | " ... | Gambia. |
| " | Sierra Leone. | " ... | Leeward. |
| " | Windward. | " ... | Brazils. |
| " | Leeward. | Pepper .. ... | Gt. Britain. |
| " | Brazils. | Shea Butter . | Gt. Britain. |
| Egusi Seed... | Gt. Britain. | " | Windward. |
| " | Brazils. | " | Brazils. |
| Ground Nuts | Gt. Britain. | Soap ..... | Windward |
| " | Germany. | " ..... | Brazils. |
| Gum ..... | Gt. Britain. | Spice ..... | Brazils. |
| Hides..... | Gt. Britain. | Yams..... | Gt. Britain. |

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE GROSS REVENUE, IMPORTS, AND EXPORTS

Of the Settlement of Lagos for the half-year ended 31st December, 1879, and that ended 31st December, 1880.

REVENUE.

| | 1879. | 1880. |
|---|---|---|
| July ..... | £5,854 0 5 | £4,623 9 9 |
| August ..... | 3,742 8 10 | 3,416 13 11 |
| September ..... | 5,170 4 3 | 3.990 0 10 |
| October ..... | 5,441 13 2 | 2,794 18 4 |
| November ..... | 3,595 2 8 | 2,268 5 7 |
| December ..... | 4,103 6 5 | 3,427 4 3 |
| | £27,906 15 9 | £20,518 12 8 |

IMPORTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| July ..... | 52,837 7 7 | 34,326 14 11 |
| August ..... | 41,196 14 10 | 28,362 1 8 |
| September .. ..... | 42.968 18 7 | 33,435 5 7 |
| October ..... | 46,457 1 6 | 26,696 15 7 |
| November ..... | 40,126 5 4 | 27,071 8 4 |
| December ..... | 32,082 8 2 | 26,002 7 9 |
| | £255,668 16 0 | £175,894 13 10 |

EXPORTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| July ..... | 69,916 8 7 | 50,317 10 8 |
| August ..... | 72,942 19 10 | 69,937 8 6 |
| September ..... | 59,940 15 8 | 47,242 10 10 |
| October ..... | 50,402 17 4 | 44,074 3 0 |
| November ..... | 50,343 1 9 | 35,277 16 1 |
| December ..... | 51,852 18 5 | 24,782 2 10 |
| | £355,399 1 7 | £289,631 11 11 |

C. PIKE,
Assistant Collector and Treasurer.

Custom House, Lagos, *January* 31, 1881.

For the half-year ended 30th June 1881, and that ended 30th June, 1882.

REVENUE.

| | 1881. | 1882. |
|---|---|---|
| January ..... | £5,234 1 2 | £3,868 19 8 |
| February..... | 3,577 4 10 | 3,393 19 1 |
| March..... | 4,755 16 6 | 2,950 2 3 |
| April ..... | 2,265 15 9 | 2,160 13 10 |
| May ..... | 2,867 6 10 | 4,190 1 7 |
| June ..... | 2,800 12 3 | 3,528 16 2 |
| | £21,490 17 4 | £20,092 12 7 |

IMPORTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| January ..... | 22,384 3 0 | 25,628 0 6 |
| February..... | 27,382 19 11 | 26,780 8 8 |
| March ..... | 38,224 11 6 | 23,676 17 1 |
| April ..... | 22,613 6 2 | 19,465 18 9 |
| May..... | 21,364 7 4 | 31,508 1 5 |
| June..... | 24,080 15 6 | 34,027 7 6 |
| | £156,050 3 5 | £161,086 13 11 |

EXPORTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| January ..... | 24,155 12 0 | 34,919 11 0 |
| February..... | 41,275 14 0 | 32,880 15 2 |
| March..... | 47,137 3 6 | 36,004 6 11 |
| April ..... | 28,833 16 11 | 64,729 1 3 |
| May ..... | 36,337 7 9 | 65,965 12 7 |
| June ..... | 57,566 3 9 | 54,973 5 1 |
| | £235,305 17 11 | £289,472 12 0 |

C. PIKE,
Assistant Collector and Treasurer.

Custom House, Lagos, *July* 31, 1882.



## ORDINANCE NOTICE.

In accordance with Ordinance No. 3, dated February 4th, 1878, intituled: "An Ordinance relating to Pilotage in the Harbour of Lagos, and for regulating the said Harbour and promoting the Health of Seamen therein." According to Section V., the following composed the Board of Pilotage:—

THE HARBOUR MASTER, *ex officio* Chairman.
FRANK HOOD,
C. PIKE,
A. H. PORTER,
C. J. GEORGE,
} Members.

## GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

Notice is hereby given, that all Bar boats, canoes, boats, etc., are to be moored inside the line of wharves; and no buoys, anchors, or other obstructions to navigation, are to be placed in the river without the knowledge and sanction of the Harbour-Master.

Harbour-Master's Office, Lagos,
*January* 28, 1873.

No. 348.—1878.

Office of the Commissioner of Crown Lands and Public Works, *29th April*, 1878.

With reference to the above Notice, it is now hereby further notified that the tower is in all respects completed and ready for the reception of the apparatus, that a fracture having occurred to certain portions of the latter during transport, the expected exhibition of the light was unavoidably delayed.

Mariners and others are now informed that the light will almost certainly be exhibited about, on, and after the 15th June next, 1878; and that the tower already is a conspicuous available day mark.

JOHN LAING,
Commissioner of Crown Lands and Public Works.

## NOTICE TO MARINERS.

AFRICA.—WEST COAST.—LAGOS.

A Dioptric bright white light will be hoisted on the Signal lower mast-head, on the East point of the entrance of Lagos River, in place of the red light at present exhibited there.

To be lit from sunset to sunrise, on and after the 1st August, 1882, and should be seen in clear weather from a distance of at least eight miles.

Latitude of signal mast, 6° 12″ North. Longitude, 3° 25″ East.—By Order,

T. J. WHITTINGTON, Harbour Master.

Harbour Master's Office, Lagos, 11th May, 1882.

Assistant Colonial Secretary's Office,
Lagos, *12th October*, 1877.

The following notification having been received from the Lords of the Admiralty, is published for general information.

By His Excellency's Command,
H. F. RICHMOND, Capt.,
Acting Assistant Colonial Secretary.

[The substance of this notice, as soon as it is received on board, is to be inserted in red ink on the charts affected by it; and introduced into the margin, or otherwise, in the page of the sailing directions to which it relates. See Instructions, Navigation and Pilotage.]

No. 111.

AFRICA—WEST COAST.—GABOON RIVER ENTRANCE.
*Bank in the approach to Penelope Pass.*

The French Government has given notice of the existence of a bank, on which the French frigate Themis recently struck, in the approach to Penelope Pass, Gaboon River entrance, about $4\frac{3}{10}$ miles W. ½ S. from Capel Joinville:—

This shoal (Themis bank), of 19 feet at low water spring tides, is about 100 yards in extent, with gradually increasing depths of from 3½ to 5 fathoms, except to the westward, where the water deepens suddenly; within the depth of 4¼ fathoms the greatest extent of the bank is about 330 yards in a N.E. and S.W. direction.

Position, as given, lat. 0° 27′ N., long. 9° 14′ 20″ E.

About 8 cables eastward of the position of Themis bank, an apparently isolated patch of 4¼ fathoms was also found.

By command of their Lordships,
FREDK. J. EVANS, Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London,
*23rd August*, 1877.

This notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Gambia river to Cape Lopez, No. 594; Fernando Po island to Cape Lopez, No. 1361; and Gaboon river, No. 1877: also, Africa Pilot Part II., 1875, page 26.

Assistant Colonial Secretariat, Lagos,
*July* 31, 1878.

The Acting Administrator of the Government has directed the publication for general information of the following copy of a notice relative to the erection of a lighthouse at Cape St. Francis.—By order,

H. F. RICHMOND, Captain,
Acting Assistant Colonial Secretary.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—SOUTH COAST.

It is hereby notified that a light tower is being built about two hundred to three hundred yards within the pitch of a low point (seal point), situated one-and-three-quarter miles westward of Cape St. Francis, to be hereafter called, "Cape St. Francis Lighthouse."

The tower is a cylindrical stone structure, ninety-one feet high, with keeper's quarters attached at base, and is situated in latitude 34° 22′ 30″ south, and longitude 24° 50′ 20″ east of Greenwich. It is intended to display a second order Holophotal Revolving White Light, flashing at intervals of twenty seconds, with focal plane one hundred and one and a-half feet above the base of the tower, and one hundred and eighteen feet above the level of high water.

The light will be visible in clear weather about sixteen and three-quarters seamiles from the deck of a vessel fifteen feet above the sea. It will command the coast uninterruptedly to the westward, but will be cut off to the eastward by Cape St. Francis, on the line N. 53° E. true, or would not be visible from the eastward on a bearing more southerly than S. 53° W. true.

The nearest existing lights are Cape Recif, about forty-five miles to the eastward; and Mossel Bay (Cape St. Blaize), about one hundred and thirty-three miles to the westward.

The tower will probably be ready for the reception of the Lenticular about January, 1878, and the light may probably be exhibited some time between 1st March and 30th April, 1878, of which due and precise notice will be given.

JAMES F. FORDE,
Chief Inspector of Public Works.

Public Works Office, Cape Town,
17th July, 1877.

The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information.

By order,
CHAS. D. TURNER,
Acting Assistant Colonial Secretary.

Assistant Colonial Secretariat,
Lagos, 30th June, 1879.

[The substance of this notice, as soon as it is received on board, is to be inserted in red ink on the charts affected by it, and introduced into the margin, or otherwise in the page, of the sailing directions to which it relates. See Instruction, Navigation and Pilotage, p. 172.]

AFRICA, WEST COAST SENEGAL—GOREE BAY.

(1) Red Light near Rufisque.

The French Government has given notice that on 11th January, 1879, a light was exhibited near Rufisque, eastern shore of Goree Bay.

The light is a fixed *red* light, and should be visible in clear weather from a distance of three miles.

CASAMANZE RIVER.

(2) Red Light at Carabane.

Also, that a light is now exhibited at Carabane, left bank of Casamanze river.

The light is a fixed *red* light, elevated fifty-two feet above the quay, and should be visible in clear weather from a distance of six miles.

By command of their Lordships,
FREDK. J. EVANS, Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London,
16th April, 1876.

This notice affects the following Admiralty charts: Gambia River to Cape Lopez, No. 594; Gibraltar Strait to Gambia River, No. 1226; Cape Blanco to Cape Verde, No. 1231; Cape Verde to Cape Roxo, No. 599; also Admiralty List of Lights on the West Coast of Africa, &c., 1879, page 4; and African Pilot, part I., 1873, pages 113 and 138.

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Assistant Colonial Secretariat, Lagos,
31st March, 1880.

The following Notice to Mariners dated 14th January 1880, is hereby published for general information

By His Excellency's Command,
CHAS. C. TURTON,
Acting Assistant Colonial Secretary.

The substance of this Notice, as soon as it is received on board, is to be inserted in red ink on the Charts affected by it; and introduced into the margin, or otherwise in the page of the Sailing directions to which it relates, See Admiralty Instructions, Navigation and Pilotage, pp. 312 and 313.

No. x.

AFRICA—WEST COAST. COAST OF LIBERIA.

*Non-existence of reported dangers near Cape Palmas.*

With reference to Notice to Mariners, No. 93, of 19th June, 1879, on the reported existence of a sunken rock in the neighbourhood of Cape Palmas, on which the British and African Steam Navigation Company's ship Volta was stated to have struck—also, of shoal ground ($4\frac{3}{4}$ fathoms) reported by the steam ship Congo in 1875.

The following account has been received from Lieutenant Hughes-Hallett, commanding H.M.S. Firefly—the result of an exhaustive survey of the locality made with the boats of that vessel, which extended over a fortnight:—

The Firefly was at first anchored near the reported position of Congo rock, afterwards near that of Volta rock—from those positions close lines of soundings were taken by boats in all directions, but without finding the reported rocks, or any material difference from the depths shown on the Admiralty charts.

Having failed in finding the reported rocks or any trace of sunken dangers, by sounding—recourse was had to sweeping for them by a weighted line between two boats, but with a similar result.

From this examination and information obtained on the spot, it is considered that the dangers above-mentioned do not exist in or near the positions assigned them, and that the shoal ground reported was probably in the neighbourhood of Yoruba rock.

NOTE.—Yoruba rock on which the steam vessel Yoruba struck in 1873, is by the Firefly's examination, situated W.N.W. from Cape Palmas lighthouse, distant $4\frac{1}{2}$ cables, or close to the position originally given for it on the chart.

The wreck of the steam vessel Yoruba (on the beach) bears N. $1\frac{1}{4}$° E. from Cape Palmas lighthouse, distant 7 cables.

(The bearings are Magnetic. Variation 20° Westerly in 1880).

By command of their Lordships,
FREDK. J. EVANS, Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London,
14th January, 1880.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Gambia River to Cape Lopez, 594; Cape Palmas to Grand Lahore, No. 1,362; Cape Mesurado to Cape Palmas, No. 1365; Cape Palmas and Tabu River, with plan of Cape Palmas, No. 1,697; also, Africa Pilot, part I., 1873, page 201; and Hydrographic Notice, No. 6, of 1876.

## NOTICES TO SHIPMASTERS.

SHIPS ENTERING SPANISH PORTS IN DISTRESS.

It has come to the knowledge of Her Majesty's Government that cases have occurred where British vessels, having been compelled through accident or stress of weather to put into Spanish ports, have, although not trading with any of those ports, been subject to heavy fines and confiscation of cargo on the part of the Spanish Customs Authorities, on account of inaccuracies, however trifling or accidental, in the ship's manifest, the production of which has been demanded by the Custom House Officers immediately upon the vessels reaching port.

As it appears that proceedings of this nature are sanctioned by the letter of the Spanish Law, shipmasters are hereby warned of the difficulties to which they may be exposed when putting into Spanish ports under circumstances of the nature above mentioned, should any inaccuracy whatever be discovered in connection with the ship's cargo or papers contrary to the laws of Spain.

THOMAS GRAY.

Marine Department, Board of Trade, September, 1874.

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ENGAGEMENT OF FOREIGN SEAMEN ON BOARD BRITISH SHIPS.

The attention of British shipmasters, and of foreign seamen wishing to ship on board British vessels, is hereby called to the provisions of the laws of certain countries with regard to military and naval service, which forbid the engagement of the subjects of those countries on foreign service, unless they are provided with certificates from the competent authorities to the effect that there is no objection to their accepting such service.

Masters of British ships, and seamen, being the subjects of foreign countries, are therefore warned that, unless the latter are provided with the certificates from the authorities above referred to, any engagements they may make to serve on board British vessels may be considered illegal according to the laws of those countries, and that the whole responsibility and consequences of concluding such engagements will have to be borne by the parties to the contract, who must not expect any interference on their behalf on the part of Her Majesty's Government or of any British Consular Officer.

THOMAS GRAY.

## BOARD OF PILOTAGE.

*Chairman*—The Harbour Master, *ex officio*.

*Members*—Frank Hood, A. H. Porter, Chas. Pike, C. J. George.



## LIST OF PILOTS FOR 1883.

| | |
|---|---|
| T. J. Whittington, | J. Griffiths, |
| P. J. R. Weise, | H. Cook, |
| K. A. A. Plagens, | P. Schacht, |
| F. J. Christen, | C. T. Mullins, |
| J. F. Brown, | W. Hammond. |

## NOTICES TO PILOTS.

A large Nun Buoy was placed on the 16th instant, in $\frac{1}{4}$ less Seven fathoms water outside Lagos Bar, to mark the entrance of the deep water channel in and out the Harbour.

Buoy bearing by compass N.W. by N. from marks on the West point of Lagos River.

*Inwards.* Pass the Buoy about one Cable's length to the Eastward, then steer, keeping Triangle a little open to the Westward of Barrel mark, when near and abreast of the said marks, steer across to Whitewashed mark on the East side in the Bay.

*Outwards.* From Whitewashed mark in the Bay steer across until abreast of marks Triangle and Barrel, then steer for the large Nun Buoy, keeping Triangle a little open to the Westward of Barrel mark. Pass the Buoy about one Cable's length to the Eastward.

Bearing of Buoy from Triangle and Barrel mark S.W. by S. by Compass.

Pilots will be particularly careful when towing to keep clear of the Buoy, so as not to foul their tow ropes.

By Order,
T. J. WHITTINGTON, Harbour Master.

Harbour Master's Office, Lagos, 20th January, 1882.

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The draught for Sailing Vessels crossing the Bar from this date until further notice will be 12 feet In and 11 feet Out.

The draught for Steamers from this date until further notice will be 14 feet 6 inches In, and 13 feet 6 inches Out.—By Order,

T. J. WHITTINGTON, Harbour Master.

Harbour Master's Office, Lagos, 25th May, 1882.

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From this date until further notice all pilots, after anchoring vessels in this harbour, will see second anchor, a cockbill, with five fathoms' range of chain, and all clear for letting go if required.

Should a vessel have to lay over thirty-six hours at anchor in the stream, the pilot must moor with both anchors, with not less than fifteen fathoms of cable on each before leaving the ship.

By order,
T. J. WHITTINGTON, Harbour Master.

Harbour Master's Office, Lagos, 9th May, 1879.

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(8) Colonial Secretariat, Lagos,
July 31, 1882.

The following Notices to Mariners, Nos. 50 and 81, dated respectively March 28 and May 5, 1882, are hereby published for general information.

By command,
ROUSE DOUGLAS DOUGLAS, Acting Assistant Colonial Secretary.

The substance of this Notice, as soon as it is received on board, is to be inserted in red ink on the Charts affected by it; and introduced into the margin, or otherwise in the page, of the Sailing Directions to which it relates. See Admiralty Instructions, Navigation and Pilotage, pp. 312 and 313.

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No. 50.

AFRICA—EAST COAST.

(1) DELAGOA BAY—BOUY MARKING WRECK NOT IN POSITION.

With reference to Notice to Mariners, No. 40, of March 6, 1880, on Cockburn shoal light-vessel, Delagoa Bay, having foundered; and on placing a buoy to mark the position of the wreck:—

Information has been received from Her Majesty's Consul at Mozambique, dated January 8, 1882, that the buoy placed to mark the position of the wreck had disappeared.

(2) QUILIMANE RIVER ENTRANCE—BUOYAGE.

Also, dated 8th January, 1882, that the buoy marking the extremity of Tangalane Banks, eastern side of Quilimane (Quilimane) River entrance, has been replaced:—

The buoy, cylindrical in shape, and painted black, is moored in three fathoms, on the south extreme of the bank.

Also, that southward of Militão Bank, Quilimane River entrance, two buoys, cylindrical in shape and painted red, have been placed to indicate the channel.

Note.—Entering Quilimane River, the buoys painted black should be left on the starboard hand; those painted red, on the port hand.

By Command of their Lordships,
FREDK. J. EVANS, Hydrographer,
Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London,
28th March, 1882.

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This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—

(1) Temporarily, Tugela river to Delagoa Bay, No. 2,089; Delagoa Bay to Massangzani Bay, No. 648; Delagoa Bay, No. 644; also, Admiralty List of Lights in South Africa, 1882, No. 21; and Africa Pilot, part III., 1878, page 154.

(2) Massangzani Bay to Premeira Islands, No. 1,810; Quilimane river, No. 650: Also, Africa Pilot, part III., 1878, pages 190, 191.

The substance of this notice, as soon as it is received on board, is to be inserted in red ink on the charts affected by it; and introduced into the margin, or otherwise in the page, of the Sailing Directions to which it relates. See Admiralty Instructions, Navigation and Pilotage, pp. 312 and 313.

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No. 81.

AFRICA—WEST COAST, GABOON RIVER.

(1) HARBOUR LIGHTS AT LIBREVILLE.

The French Government has given notice that, on 15th December, 1881, two harbour lights were exhibited at Libreville (the Plateau), right bank of Gaboon River:—

The northern light, shown 5 feet within the extremity of the northern pier, is a fixed *red* light; the southern light, shown 16 feet within the extremity of the southern pier, is a fixed *green* light.

Position approximate, lat. 0 deg. 23 min. N., long. 9 deg. 26 min. 30 sec. E.

Note.—By keeping the three lights (forming a part of the lighting of the Plateau) in line bearing N. $76\frac{1}{2}$ deg. E., the extremities of the piers and the rock in the entrance of the harbour will be avoided.

COAST OF ANGOLA.—ST. PAUL DE LOANDO.

(2) FIXED LIGHT ON LOANDO REEF, WITHDRAWAL OF LIGHT-VESSEL.

Information has been received from Her Majesty's Consul at St. Paul de Loando that the erection of a small lighthouse on the north-east extremity of Loando Reef at the entrance of that harbour would be completed in April, 1882, and a light exhibited therefrom:—

The light is a *fixed* white light, visible in clear weather from a distance of ten miles.

Further notice concerning this light will be published in due course.

Also, that on the exhibition of this light, the light-vessel previously marking the extremity of Loando Reef would be withdrawn.

(3) SEMAPHORE ON FORT SAN MIGUEL.

Also, that a Semaphore station has been established on Fort San Miguel, San Paul de Loando:—

Vessels passing or entering the harbour can communicate by the International Code of Signals.

(4) SEMAPHORE AT AMBRIZ.

Also, that a Semaphore station has been established at Ambriz—vessels can communicate by the International Code of Signals.

(The bearing is magnetic. Variation 17½ deg. westerly in 1882.)

By Command of their Lordships,
FREDK. J. EVANS, Hydrographer.
Hydrographic Office, Admiralty,
London, 5th May, 1882.

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This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—

(1) Fernando Po Island to Cape Lopez, No. 1361; Gaboon River, No. 1877; also, Admiralty List of Lights on the West, South, and South-east Coasts of Africa, 1882, page 6; and Africa Pilot, part II., 1875, page 19.

(2), (3), and (4) Anno Bom to Hollam's Island, No. 595; Banda Point to St. Paul de Loando, No. 604; St. Paul de Loando Harbour, No. 626 (2 only); also, Admiralty List of Lights on the West, South, and South-east Coasts of of Africa, 1882, No. 29; and Africa Pilot, part II., 1851, pages 114, 117-120.

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(10) Colonial Secretariat,
Lagos, 31st July, 1882.

The following Notice having been received, the Acting Administrator of the Government has directed due publicity to be given thereto.

By command,
ROUSE DOUGLAS DOUGLAS,
Acting-Assistant Colonial Secretary.

The information contained in this Notice is to be carefully considered, to be noted in the Sailing Directions, and compared with the chart when the ship is navigating the parts to which it refers.

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*Hydrographic Notice (No. 8).*

AFRICA PILOT.

Notice No. 2.

The following information regarding Cape Juby and Oura River, and on Lanzarote Island, Canary group, is from a report by Captain C. A. P. Bridge, R.N., who visited these localities in H.M.S. Espiegle, 1881.*

[The bearings are Magnetic.] Variations 19 deg. W. in 1881.

AFRICA—WEST COAST.

CAPE JUBY.—In making Cape Juby it may be well to sight the coast 9 or 10 miles distant, and then run along shore till the bush-covered knoll is seen; the cape does not show out well except from the N.E. and S.W. Making the coast a little to the S.W., and standing north would, perhaps, be preferable, especially in the early morning when the sun is low.

The Espiegle anchored in 11 fathoms, bottom dark sand, with Cape Juby tuft bearing 8·76 deg., E., the point Southward of bay, S. 47 deg. W.; this position being about 1½ miles from the reef behind which a trading hulk is at present moored.

Between the reef which extends south-westward from the cape and the shore, a shallow basin, barred at the entrance (on the south side), is formed. At low water there is only 2 feet on the bar, and with some winds only 1 foot. The reef dries at low water.

Proceeding in a boat from the ship, with the tuft and the building on the reef in line, depths of 7, 6. 5¾, and 4 fathoms were found. The sea broke heavily on the inner side of the reef, and on the mainland; and for about 100 yards between the lines of breakers the sea was very confused. Along the inner side, close to the breakers, the depths were 11, 8, 10, and 6½ feet about 80 yards to the eastward of the hulk, and beyond that it appeared continuous breakers. On the north side the depths were from 3 to 4 feet; alongside the hulk 8 feet.

It is reported that this small basin is silting up; the bank on the south side is growing out, and had approached the hulk 35 feet during an interval of two months. Also that the current frequently runs to the south-west at the rate of 6 knots round Cape Juby. During the stay of the Espiegle it was running between two and three knots.

A building has been commenced on the west point of the reef, and during high tides the surf breaks heavily all round it, rendering landing impossible, even during fine weather. And it was stated that this (the day on which the Espiegle arrived) was the first day during the previous two months that it had been possible to communicate with the reef, and that a small schooner of 25 tons had not been able to get out of the basin. The bulk was taken in while quite light. She grounds at low water.*

Though it is quite smooth water inside at low tide this reef could not be considered to afford permanent shelter even for small boats, as the sea must be dangerous during a gale at high tide. Before attempting to enter the basin behind the reef, the state of the surf should be carefully noted.

There are no supplies to be obtained here. Water and fresh meat are obtained from Lanzarote.

The dwellers in the immediate neighbourhood are reported to be well disposed; but formidable tribes from a distance occasionally visit Juby on marauding expeditions. Cape Juby is 150 miles from the nearest caravan track.

RIVER OURO.—The general uniformity of the coast makes it exceedingly difficult when approaching the estuary of this river to ascertain the ship's position by the appearance of the land. The soundings laid down on the Admiralty coast chart, as also the plan of the inlet or estuary inside the bar, are good guides; and there does not appear to be any alteration of importance since the survey of 1820.

It may be well for a ship proceeding to the Ouro to keep on the line of soundings marked on the chart. Deception Cliff is a noteworthy object and a good mark for ships when at no great distance from the land. The estuary of the Ouro can be easily seen over the peninsula from aloft; at one or two places it can be seen from the deck.

In anchoring near Durnford Point it will be advisable not to approach the south-west corner of the peninsula within 6 cables, as a shoal with soundings of 9 to 15 feet extends south-westward of the point. All along the southern end of the peninsula the water is shoal for 3 or 4 cables, the deepening being very gradual. Breakers are visible 2 miles S. by E. of the point.

Good anchoring ground in 6 or 7 fathoms, somewhat less than a mile from the extremity of the peninsula, can be reached by coming in on an easterly course, which will lead clear of doubtful spots. This anchorage in the prevailing N.E. wind has smooth water, and is frequented by fishing schooners from the Canary Islands, which vessels also anchor in soundings out of sight of land south of the Ouro.

The estuary of the Ouro is a splendid sheet of tranquil water in the prevailing N.E. wind, and from the bar presents the appearance of a sea with high bluffs on the eastern side, and what seems a low sand island (the peninsula) with occasional bluffs of moderate height on the western. The channel of access to it has only 12 feet on it at low water springs; vessels should not attempt to enter without first buoying the channel, as it is impossible to get any leading marks.

* See Admiralty charts: Africa, West Coast, sheets 3 and 4, Nos. 4,222 and 1,230 River Ouro, No. 605; scale, m—0·4 inches; Canary Islands, No. 1,894; Lanzaroto, No. 1,852; Ports Naos and Arecife, No. 886; scale, m—7 inches (cancelling plan on chart No. 1852); also Africa Pilot, Part I., 3rd Edition, 1880, pages 68, 69, 108, 189, 113, and 114.

* The hulk is the property of the North-West African Company.



The water on the western side (that of the peninsula) shoals very gradually, and at many points landing from a boat would be difficult.

At the bar the young tide occasionally makes strong eddies. The full influence of the tide is felt as far out as Durnford Point; this should be remembered in making for the outer anchorage near the point.

The river at the head of the estuary apparently disappears altogether at certain seasons.

The estuary abounds in fish, which can be easily taken in the seine. Winged and other game are to be seen in large numbers on the peninsula. It need hardly be said that there is no fresh water supply. The country is one almost unbroken series of undulating sands, over which a few shrubs are dotted.

The Canary fishermen state that the wandering Moors rarely come to the extremity of the peninsula, but are found near its junction with the mainland. According to some authorities these Moors are of a barbarous disposition; the fishermen, however, describe them as "tame."

CANARY ISLANDS.—LANZAROTE.

PORT NAOS.—Fort San Josef, a massive circular fort on the mainland opposite the northern end of Cruces Island, is a prominent object, and useful as a sea-mark.

The northern entrance to the port appears to have not less than 18 feet at low water. There is plenty of water in Port Naos, close in shore by the mainland, after passing the entrance; but the port is so small that not even a gunvessel would have room to swing. The two leading lights are shown on iron poles placed by the side of two white beacon-houses, which are also very conspicuous.

The Espiegle anchored half-a-mile outside the entrance in 16½ fathoms, with Fort San Gabriel bearing West, Port Naos south-easterly light N. 63 deg. W., right extreme Cruces Island N. 37 deg. W.; the bottom is apparently coral, as a lead fouled and was lost. This berth was found convenient for receiving coal in lighters from the coal stores which are situated on the northern end of Cruces Island.

A French steamship company whose vessels call at Lanzarote have a coal store on Cruces Island, containing at the time of the visit of the Espiegle about 350 tons. The North-west African Company also has a store, in which about 200 tons had recently been deposited.

Supplies are not plentiful at Lanzarote, that of water depends entirely on the rains. In the year 1881 there was a severe and disastrous drought. Some years ago the drought was so bad that 8,000 of the inhabitants left, chiefly for the River Plate.

ERRATUM:—Page 113, line 13, from top, for lat. 23 deg. 26 min. N., read lat. 23 deg. 36 min. N.

Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London,
March 28th, 1882.

## SIGNAL STATIONS, LAGOS.

Ball, Union Jack and ball.—English man-of-war from windward.

Ball, Flag J. and ball.—Foreign man-of-war from windward.

One ball and Union Jack.—English man-of-war from leeward.

One Ball and Flag J.—Foreign man-of-war from leeward.

Union Jack.—Government Yacht.

Two balls and Code Pendant.—Mail from windward.

One ball and Code Pendant.—Mail from leeward.

Two balls.—Steamer from windward.

One ball.—Steamer from leeward.

One ball, half-mast high (and flag of owner of boat or vessel, if supplied by owner to signalman).—Accident on the Bar. A gun will accompany these signals.

Flag H.—English three-mast vessel.
Flag R.—Foreign three-mast vessel.
Flag M.—English two-mast vessel.
Flag K.—Foreign two-mast vessel.

Flag V. will be hoisted over these signals when the vessel is from windward, and Flag W. when from leeward.

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Flag S.—Good Bar.
Flag B half-mast high.—Bad Bar.
Flag C.—One hour before high water.
Flag D.—Two hours before high water.

(By Command) H. H. GRAVES,
Acting Assistant Colonial Secretary.

Assistant Colonial Secretary's Office,
*July* 5, 1876.

## BAR SIGNALS.

Fine Bar S, Bad Bar B.

Draught for vessels crossing the bar—12 ft. in, and 11 ft. out. Draught for steamers crossing the bar, 14 ft. 6 in. in, and 13 ft. 6 in. out.

August, 1882.

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## THE LAGOS PILOTAGE AND HARBOUR ORDINANCE.

*No. 3 of 1878.*

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS.

*Preliminary.*

1 Short title.
2 Signification of certain terms.
3 Extent of the Harbour of Lagos.
4 Ordinance repealed.

I.—PILOTAGE.

*Pilotage Board.*

5 Pilotage Board how constituted;
Case of personal interest;
Quorum.
6 Power of summoning witnesses, &c.; Proviso.
7 False evidence perjury.
8 Experts to assist Board.
9 How inquiry to be held: Powers for keeping order.
10 Inquiry by Board in certain cases;
Powers as to Pilots.
11 Governor may affirm or vary decision of Board, or may revoke License.

*Licensing of Pilots.*

12 Application for examination.
13 Procedure of Board thereupon.
14 Pilots to be licensed by Governor:
Duration of Licenses;
Proviso;
Suspension or revocation of License;
Renewal of License: Board to report unfitness.
15 Security to be given by Pilots:
Security becoming insufficient;
Renewal of security.
16 Register of Pilots.
17 Licenses under Ordinance of 1868.
18 Effect of License.
19 Penalty for illegal Piloting.
20 Pilot to produce License.

*Compulsory Pilotage.*

21 Pilotage compulsory;
How enforced.
22 Selection of Pilots;
Proviso.
23 Pilot not to quit ship prematurely.

*Remuneration of Pilots.*

24 Pilotage dues;
Dues on changing berth;
Exception.
25 Recovery of pilotage dues;
outward Bound;
Clearance may be delayed in certain cases.
26 Unauthorized rates prohibited:
Exemption.
27 Consignee, &c., may retain pilotage dues.

*Offences of Pilots (General).*
28 Penalties on offences :
(1) Revenue offences ;
(2) Corrupt practices ;
(3) Lending License ;
(4) Acting while suspended ;
(5) Or drunk ;
(6) Causing improper expense ;
(7) Refusing to take charge ;
(8) Refusing to conduct ship.
(9) Conducting ship contrary to prohibition ;
(10) Quitting ship prematurely.
29 Penalty on Pilot endangering ship, life, or limb.
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30 Limit of draught of ships :
Notice of limit ;
Penalty on contravention.
31 False declaration as to draught ; falsifying marks ;
32 Ships may be delayed when necessary for safety ;
Penalty on contravention.
33 Notice before leaving Harbour.
34 Regulation as to towage, sails, &c. ;
Penalty on contravention.
35 Powers of Harbour Master in the mooring, &c., ships ;
Penalty on contravening his directions.
36 Liability of Harbour Master.
37 Disputes with Harbour Master how decided.
*Gunpowder.*
38 Gunpowder to be discharged at Magazine ;
and not taken on board except at Magazine ;
to be exported forthwith ;
Penalty on contravention.
*Prevention of Obstructions.*
39 Removal of wrecks and obstructions.
40 Wilfully sinking ships.
41 Throwing mud, &c., into Harbour.
42 Fishing stakes not to impede navigation ;
Penalty on non-compliance with directions.
*Vessels adrift.*
43 Penalty for unlawfully loosing moorings, &c.
44 Salvage of boats :
Proviso ;
Disputes how settled.
*Health of Seamen.*
45 Regulations :
(1) Restrictions as to Sailors going on shore ;
(2) Stragglers on shore may be apprehended ;
(3) Boat service ;
(4) Exposure to sun ;
(5) Provisions ;
(6) Awnings ;
(7) Orders of Health Officer ;
(8) Immediate report of disease ;
(9) Nursing Sick ;
(10) Report of complaints ;
(11) Visits of Health Officer ; Proviso ;
(12) Penalty on non-compliance with Regulations ;
46 Medical fees ;
Exceptions.
47 Health Officer may cause Sick to be removed to Hospital ;
Penalty on non-compliance with Order.
48 Rates payable for Hospital Patients :—
Masters ;
Mates ;
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Kroomen.
49 By whom Medical rates, &c., to be paid.
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*Legal Procedure.*
50 Limitation of time for prosecutions.
51 Recovery of penalties :
Limitation of imprisonment.
Application of penalties.
*Supplemental Rules.*
52 Power of making Rules.
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53 Exemption.
Schedule.

No. 3.

## GOLD COAST COLONY.

IN THE FORTY-FIRST YEAR OF THE REIGN OF HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA.

*Sanford Freeling, Esquire, C.M.G., Governor.*

[February 4, 1878.]

An Ordinance relating to Pilotage in the Harbour of Lagos, and for regulating the said Harbour, and promoting the health of seamen therein.

Whereas it is expedient to make improved provisions relating to Pilots and Pilotage in the Harbour of Lagos, and for regulating the said Harbour, and promoting the health of the crews of ships therein ;

Be it enacted by the Governor of the Gold Coast Colony, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows :—

PRELIMINARY.

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the "Lagos Pilotage and Harbour Ordinance, 1878."

2. In this Ordinance—

"Pilot" means any person authorized under this Ordinance to act as a Pilot.

"Harbour" means the Harbour of Lagos, and includes the foreshore thereof.

"Harbour Master" includes every Officer appointed by the Governor by the designation of Harbour Master of Lagos, or lawfully acting as such.

"Ship" includes every description of decked Vessel used in navigation.

"Boat" includes Canoe and every description of undecked or not fully decked Vessel used in navigation.

"Master" includes every person having or taking charge or command of a Ship.

"Health Officer" includes every Officer appointed by the Governor by the designation of Health Officer of Lagos, or lawfully acting as such.

"The Rules" mean such Rules as shall be made under the fifty-second section of this Ordinance.

3. The Governor in Council may from time to time define and declare or vary the extent and boundaries of the Harbour of Lagos. The extent and boundaries existing at the commencement of this Ordinance shall continue until otherwise so declared or varied.

4. The Ordinance No. 3 of 1868, passed by the Administrator and Legislative Council of the Settlement of Lagos on the twenty-ninth day of August, 1868, is hereby repealed. Provided that such repeal shall not affect the consequences of any act or omission that has already taken place, nor any right, liability, or right of procedure civil or criminal, nor any proceedings civil or criminal commenced or to be commenced in respect of any such act or omission.

I.—PILOTAGE.

*Pilotage Board.*

5. The Governor shall establish a Board to be called the Pilotage Board of Lagos, which shall consist of the Harbour Master of Lagos, who shall be Chairman *ex officio*, and such other persons not more than four in number as the Governor shall from time to time appoint. The Governor may remove any person so appointed and fill vacancies occurring in the Board. In the absence of the Harbour Master, or for other necessary or reasonable cause, the Governor may by writing under his hand, appoint any member of the Board to preside at any meeting thereof.

No member of the Board shall have any vote in any matter in which he is personally concerned or in which his conduct may be in any way questioned, and in any such matter or inquiry he may be required by the other members of the Board to be present or absent as may be deemed most desirable.

The Chairman and any two members of the Board shall be a quorum with full power to do all which the Board is empowered to do. The Chairman shall call a meeting of the Board whenever necessary. The Chairman at any meeting, if upon any question there shall be an equality of votes for and against the question, shall have a second or casting vote.

6. The Board shall have the powers of a District Commissioner under the Supreme Court Ordinance, 1876, of summoning and examining witnesses on oath or affirmation, and calling for documents in any matter before them under this Ordinance, and of adjourning any hearing or inquiry from time to time: Provided that nothing in this section shall authorize the Board to commit any person to prison or to enforce any order by attachment or otherwise, but a Judge of the Supreme Court upon the application of the Chairman of the Board, and after hearing the party charged with disobedience to any lawful order of the Board or other misconduct, may in respect of such disobedience or misconduct, make any order of attachment or commitment he may consider necessary.

7. Any witness who shall wilfully give false evidence in any inquiry before the Board concerning the subject matter of such inquiry shall be guilty of perjury, and be liable to be prosecuted and punished accordingly.

8. The Board shall have power, subject to the Rules, to call in one or more nautical persons to act as Assessor or Assessors to assist the Board in dealing with any matter which may require the advice of nautical persons, or the advice of pilots or other persons specially acquainted with the port of Lagos. Such Assessors may be required by the Board to give their opinion on any question involving seamanship or pilotage, but the Board shall exercise its own judgment as to the effect to be given to such opinion in its decision.

9. The Governor may direct whether any inquiry before the Board shall or shall not be held in public : In the absence of a direction to the contrary every inquiry shall be held in public, but the Board shall be entitled to exclude any particular person or persons for the preservation of order or for the due conduct of the inquiry.

10. The Board is hereby empowered at its discretion, and required whenever so directed by the Governor, to make formal inquiry in every case in which, within the harbour or waters of Lagos, any ship under pilotage charge touches the ground, or runs foul of any other ship, or of any buoy or beacon, and also to make formal inquiries respecting the conduct of Pilots as such ;

Whenever an inquiry is made under this section it shall be the duty of the Board to pronounce upon the conduct of the pilot in the matter forming the subject of the enquiry, and if the Board thinks that the conduct of such pilot requires such punishment they shall suspend his license for such time as they shall think fit, and report the case to the Governor.

11. The Governor may affirm, vary, or reverse the decision of the Board suspending the license of any Pilot, or, if he considers that the negligence or misconduct of the pilot so requires, he may revoke such license.

*Licensing of Pilots.*

12. Every person desirous of being appointed a Lagos Pilot shall make application in writing to the Board to be examined, stating his name, age, birth-place, present residence, previous occupation, and the ground on which he claims to be qualified for an examination.

13. Upon such application the Board shall have authority (subject to the Rules), after a careful personal investigation of the applicant at a sitting of the Board, to grant a Certificate that such applicant is in their belief a person of good character and of sober habits, and possessed of such nautical skill and such complete local knowledge as qualify him to take pilotage charge of ships of the largest size and greatest draught of water that enter or leave the Harbour ; The certificate may be in the form A in the Schedule to this Ordinance : When the Board grants such certificate they shall transmit it with a report of the case to the Governor.

14. The Governor may, on the application of any person producing a certificate of fitness from the Board, grant a License appointing the applicant a Lagos Pilot, or may withhold such License in case he see cause to be dissatisfied with the qualifications of the applicant whether in respect of age, skill, previous service, character, or otherwise, or may direct further examination and inquiry, if he thinks fit :

A Pilot License shall have effect from the date of granting the same till the close of the thirty-first day of December in the year in which it is granted, and unless superseded by a new License for one month thereafter :

Provided that if a Pilot is absent from the town or harbour of Lagos for more than one month at any one time the Board shall report his absence to the Governor, who shall thereupon suspend his License : The License shall not have effect after the Pilot returns until renewed by the Governor ;

Whenever an order suspending a Pilot's License is made, the License shall cease to be of any effect during the term of suspension ; and whenever a Pilot's License is revoked, the License shall cease to have any effect whatsoever.

In usual course, Licenses may be renewed by the Governor annually on application made through the Board ; but the Governor may refuse to renew any License. If at the close of any year the Board shall consider that any Pilot is unfit to be entrusted with the pilotage charge of ships, it shall be the duty of the Board to report the case to the Governor.

15. Upon the certificate being transmitted and approved by the Governor, and before the License is granted, the applicant for License shall enter into security by Bond to the Queen in such amount as shall be fixed by the Rules, or if not so fixed, as the Governor shall fix, with one or more sureties to be approved of by the Board, to answer for the due observance by the Pilot of the duties imposed on him by this Ordinance : Such Bond may be in the form C in the Schedule to this Ordinance, or to the like effect.

If it shall appear to the Board at any time that the security bond of any Pilot is, or has become, insufficient, they shall call upon the Pilot to obtain sufficient security, and if he fail to do so within one month, the Board shall report the case to the Goveror, who, if he thinks fit, may suspend the License of such Pilot until sufficient security has been given ;

If the License of any Pilot be renewed, he shall enter into a new Bond in substitution for that under his expired License.

16. It shall be the duty of the Harbour Master to keep a Register of Pilots in such form as the Governor directs.

17. All valid Pilots' Licenses which have been granted under the Ordinance passed by the Administrator and Legislative Council of Lagos on the twenty-ninth day of August, 1868, shall have effect, subject as in this Ordinance, until the close of the periods for which such licenses may have been granted, and may be renewed in like manner as licenses granted under this Ordinance.

18. All Licensed Lagos Pilots shall be authorized, whilst their Licenses continue in effect, to pilot any ship in, or entering, or leaving the harbour of Lagos.

19. If any person not licensed as aforesaid, whether he

has once held a valid Pilot's License or not, shall act as Pilot for any ship in, or entering, or leaving the Harbour of Lagos, he shall be liable for each offence to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds :

Provided that no part of this Ordinance which renders pilotage compulsory shall apply to any ship or vessel removing from a wharf to which she has been moored for the purpose of getting into the stream to await a Pilot, or to allow a steamer or other craft to come alongside to discharge or load.

20. Every Pilot shall produce his License for inspection when required by the Harbour Master, or by any person by whom he is employed, or to whom he tenders his services as a Pilot, and for every breach of this section he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds.

*Compulsory Pilotage.*

21. The employment of a Lagos Pilot shall be compulsory in every case of a ship of more than twenty tons burden entering, or leaving, or changing or altering her berth in the Harbour ;

If any ship shall enter, or leave, or change her berth in the Harbour not being in charge of a Lagos Pilot the Pilotage dues in respect of such ship shall nevertheless be incurred together with a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds : The said dues and penalty shall be payable by the persons declared in this Ordinance liable to pay pilotage dues, and be paid to the Assistant Collector and Treasurer for the use of the Government of the Settlement of Lagos.

22. The master or owner of any ship about to leave, or enter the Harbour, or take up a new berth, or change her berth therein, shall have the option of employing any Lagos Pilot whom he may select for piloting such ship not being at the time in pilotage charge of any other ship, and every such Pilot shall without delay go on board and take charge of any ship upon being so required, unless prevented by illness or other reasonable cause, the burden of proof whereof in all such cases shall be upon the Pilot :

Provided that if the Pilot to whom the pilotage employment is offered is in the service of any person or firm as a pilot or otherwise, under a contract of not less than three months' duration, he shall not be bound to accept such employment without the consent of such person or firm, and if such consent is not given he shall not be liable to any penalty for refusal.

23. A Pilot who has taken charge of a ship shall not except in cases of necessity quit such ship before it shall have been safely moored or anchored if inward bound, or until it has reached the usual anchorage roadstead outside the Harbour if outward bound.

*Remuneration of Pilots.*

24. There shall be paid by the master or owner, or if not paid by the master or owner, then by the charterer or his agent in the case of an outward bound, or the consignee or his agent in the case of an inward bound ship, to the Pilot for pilotage thereof pilotage dues at the rate of ten shillings for every foot, and for any part of a foot being more than six inches, of water which such ship may draw immediately before she leaves her moorings to proceed outwards or immediately after she is brought to an anchor upon entering the Harbour as the case may be :

And in case of any ship taking up a new berth or changing her berth in the Harbour there shall be paid to the Pilot for pilotage thereof the sum of ten shillings, and two shillings and sixpence for each quarter of an hour or part thereof after the first hour during which the Pilot is engaged in piloting the ship to and mooring her at her new berth, or changing her berth, such time to be reckoned from tripping the anchor at the berth at which the ship is lying until she is again moored ;

Pilotage dues shall not be payable in respect of any steam ship exclusively employed in the Harbour and roadstead.

25. Pilotage dues may be recovered by action against any of the parties by this Ordinance declared liable : Provided that as against consignees the action must be brought within three months from the time the pilotage services were rendered :

In the case of an outward bound ship the Pilot engaged or required to take charge of her may require his pilotage dues to be lodged with the Harbour Master or with the Assistant Collector and Treasurer before the ship leaves her moorings :

It shall be lawful for the Assistant Collector and Treasurer to withhold the clearance of any ship in respect of which any dues or penalties payable to the Crown are remaining unpaid, until the same shall be paid.

26. Any Pilot demanding or receiving, and any person liable to pay pilotage dues, offering, or paying to any Pilot any other rate in respect of pilotage services whether greater or less than the rates payable under this Ordinance shall for each offence incur a penalty not exceeding ten pounds :

This enactment does not apply to the case of any Pilot employed in the service of any person or firm, under a contract of not less than three months duration, piloting the ships belonging to such employer or of which he has the management and control.

27. Every consignee or agent of any ship hereby made liable for the payment of pilotage dues, or by whom any such money shall have been paid may out of any moneys in his hands received on account of such ship or belonging to the owner thereof, retain the amount of all pilotage dues paid, or which shall have become payable by him, together with any reasonable expenses he may have incurred by reason of such payment or liability.

*Offences of Pilots (General).*

18. If any Lagos Pilot commits any of the following offences, that is to say,

(1.) Commits any offence against the Customs or Revenue laws ;

(2.) Is in any way directly or indirectly concerned in any corrupt practices relating to ships, their tackle, furniture, cargoes, crews or passengers, or their moneys or goods ;

(3.) Lends his License ;

(4.) Acts as Pilot while suspended ;

(5.) Acts as Pilot when in a state of intoxication ;

(6.) Employs or causes to be employed on board any ship of which he has the charge any boat, anchor, cable, or other store, matter, or thing beyond what is necessary for the service of such ship, for his own gain or for the gain of any other person ;

(7.) Refuses or wilfully delays, when not prevented by illness or other reasonable cause, and not being within the proviso of section twenty-second of this Ordinance, to take pilotage charge of any ship about to enter, or leave the Harbour, or change her berth therein, upon being required to do so by the charterer, consignee, master, owner, or agent, or by the Harbour Master, or any principal Officer of Customs ;

(8.) Refuses, on the request of the master, to conduct the ship of which he has the charge into, or out of, or to a new berth in, the Harbour, except on reasonable ground of danger to the ship ;



(9.) Conducts a ship in act of leaving or entering the Harbour, knowing that such ship is prohibited from leaving or entering ;

(10.) Quits the ship of which he has the charge, without the consent of the master, before the service for which he was hired has been performed ;

he shall for each such offence, in addition to any liability for damages at the suit of the person aggrieved, incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred pounds, and be liable to have his License suspended or revoked by the Governor ; and every person who abets, or is accessory to the commission of any such offence shall likewise, in addition to any such liability for damages as aforesaid, incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred pounds, and if a Pilot shall be liable to have his License suspended or revoked by the Governor.

29. If any Pilot, when in charge of any ship, by wilful breach of duty, or by neglect of duty, or by reason of drunkenness, does any act tending to the immediate loss, destruction, or serious damage of such ship, or tending immediately to endanger the life or limb of any person on board such ship ; or if any Pilot by wilful breach of duty, or by neglect of duty, or by reason of drunkenness, refuses or omits to do any lawful act proper and requisite to be done by him for preserving such ship from loss, destruction, or serious damage, or for preserving any person belonging to or on board such ship from danger to life or limb ; the Pilot so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall also be liable to have his License suspended or revoked by the Governor.

II.—HARBOUR REGULATIONS.

*Ships Entering or Leaving Harbour.*

30. The Harbour Master shall from time to time, according to the changes of the Bar, fix a limit of draught of water for ships entering or leaving the Harbour, and any ship drawing more than the limit so fixed shall not enter or leave the Harbour until, by the removal of cargo or otherwise her draught of water be reduced within such limit.

The Harbour Master shall make known every alteration in such limit by posting a notice in a conspicuous part of the Custom House, which shall be deemed to be a sufficient notice to all Lagos Pilots and other persons being in the Settlement or Harbour of Lagos.

The Pilot in charge of any ship which shall enter or leave the Harbour in contravention of this section shall incur a fine which may extend to twenty pounds, and be liable to have his License suspended or revoked by the Governor, and the master of such ship, or any charterer, consignee, owner, or other person having control of such ship who shall knowingly cause to be accessory to such contravention shall each incur a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds.

31. If any ship master, on being requested by any Pilot having the charge of his ship, or by the Harbour Master, to declare her draught of water, refuses to do so, or himself makes, or is privy to any other person making, a false declaration as to such draught, he shall incur a fine which may extend to one hundred pounds ; and if the master, or other person interested in or having the control of a ship, makes, or is privy to any other person making, any fraudulent alteration on the marks on such ship denoting her draught of water, the offender shall incur a fine which may extend to five hundred pounds.

32. If the state of the tide, wind, or sea be at any time such as in the opinion of the Harbour Master would cause serious danger upon crossing the Bar to any ship, he may by an order in writing signed by him and delivered to the master, charterer, or consignee, or other person having control of the ship, prohibit such ship from leaving, or endeavouring to leave, or entering, or endeavouring to enter the Harbour, for a period not exceeding thirteen hours from the hour marked upon such order, and may renew such prohibition from time to time as often as may in his opinion be necessary for the safety of the ship.

If any ship is taken, or endeavoured to be taken, out of or into the Harbour in contravention of this section, the master of such ship, or any charterer, consignee, owner, or other person having control of such ship who shall knowingly cause or be accessory to such contravention shall each incur a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds, and, if a Pilot, shall be liable to have his License suspended or revoked by the Governor.

33. Not less than three hours' notice shall be given to the Harbour Master before any ship leaves the Harbour. The notice shall be in writing, and left at the Harbour Master's office during office hours. The master of any ship leaving without such notice shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds.

34. Every ship towed into or out of the Harbour shall have two hawsers fast to the steam tug. The Pilot in charge of the ship shall satisfy himself that these hawsers are sufficient, and in good condition, and properly made fast before he shall take the ship into or out of the Harbour, and no Pilot shall take a ship into or out of the Harbour without first seeing that the anchors and cables are ready for use, and that all sails are bent.

If these directions are not complied with, the pilot and master of the ship shall each be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds, and any charterer, consignee, or owner knowingly permitting, or being accessory to any such non-compliance shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds.

35. The Harbour Master shall (subject to the Rules) have full power to direct and regulate the locality, position, and method of anchoring, and the moving of ships within the Harbour, and to vary or add to any directions given by him.

Any master of a ship or other person shall incur a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds who

Refuses or neglects to moor, unmoor, remove, or place any ship at the time and in the place and manner directed by the Harbour Master ; or

Obstructs or hinders the mooring, unmooring, or removal of any ship ordered by the Harbour Master to be moored, unmoored, or placed in any situation ; or

Obstructs the Harbour Master in the discharge of any of his duties, or neglects or refuses to obey his lawful directions ; or

Allows pitch or any combustible matter to be heated in any ship or boat unless moored thirty fathoms at least from the nearest ship or wharf.

36. If the Harbour Master from ignorance or want of care moors or places any ship in such a position as to occasion damage to it, or to any other ship, or to any wharf, he shall be liable to make good such damage, and may be proceeded against by action.

37. In case of any dispute arising between the Harbour Master and any master, charterer, consignee, or owner of any ship touching the method in which the Harbour Master shall perform his duties, or touching any direction he shall give as Harbour Master in any particular case, the matter may be referred to the Governor, who may decide the matter as he sees fit.

*Gunpowder.*

38. Any ship or boat laden, or partly laden, with gunpowder shall, immediately on entering the Harbour, be moored off the Powder Magazine and conveniently near

has once held a valid Pilot's License or not, shall act as Pilot for any ship in, or entering, or leaving the Harbour of Lagos, he shall be liable for each offence to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds :

Provided that no part of this Ordinance which renders pilotage compulsory shall apply to any ship or vessel removing from a wharf to which she has been moored for the purpose of getting into the stream to await a Pilot, or to allow a steamer or other craft to come alongside to discharge or load.

20. Every Pilot shall produce his License for inspection when required by the Harbour Master, or by any person by whom he is employed, or to whom he tenders his services as a Pilot, and for every breach of this section he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds.

*Compulsory Pilotage.*

21. The employment of a Lagos Pilot shall be compulsory in every case of a ship of more than twenty tons burden entering, or leaving, or changing or altering her berth in the Harbour ;

If any ship shall enter, or leave, or change her berth in the Harbour not being in charge of a Lagos Pilot the Pilotage dues in respect of such ship shall nevertheless be incurred together with a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds : The said dues and penalty shall be payable by the persons declared in this Ordinance liable to pay pilotage dues, and be paid to the Assistant Collector and Treasurer for the use of the Government of the Settlement of Lagos.

22. The master or owner of any ship about to leave, or enter the Harbour, or take up a new berth, or change her berth therein, shall have the option of employing any Lagos Pilot whom he may select for piloting such ship not being at the time in pilotage charge of any other ship, and every such Pilot shall without delay go on board and take charge of any ship upon being so required, unless prevented by illness or other reasonable cause, the burden of proof whereof in all such cases shall be upon the Pilot :

Provided that if the Pilot to whom the pilotage employment is offered is in the service of any person or firm as a pilot or otherwise, under a contract of not less than three months' duration, he shall not be bound to accept such employment without the consent of such person or firm, and if such consent is not given he shall not be liable to any penalty for refusal.

23. A Pilot who has taken charge of a ship shall not except in cases of necessity quit such ship before it shall have been safely moored or anchored if inward bound, or until it has reached the usual anchorage roadstead outside the Harbour if outward bound.

*Remuneration of Pilots.*

24. There shall be paid by the master or owner, or if not paid by the master or owner, then by the charterer or his agent in the case of an outward bound, or the consignee or his agent in the case of an inward bound ship, to the Pilot for pilotage thereof pilotage dues at the rate of ten shillings for every foot, and for any part of a foot being more than six inches, of water which such ship may draw immediately before she leaves her moorings to proceed outwards or immediately after she is brought to an anchor upon entering the Harbour as the case may be :

And in case of any ship taking up a new berth or changing her berth in the Harbour there shall be paid to the Pilot for pilotage thereof the sum of ten shillings, and two shillings and sixpence for each quarter of an hour or part thereof after the first hour during which the Pilot is engaged in piloting the ship to and mooring her at her new berth, or changing her berth, such time to be reckoned from tripping the anchor at the berth at which the ship is lying until she is again moored ;

Pilotage dues shall not be payable in respect of any steam ship exclusively employed in the Harbour and roadstead.

25. Pilotage dues may be recovered by action against any of the parties by this Ordinance declared liable : Provided that as against consignees the action must be brought within three months from the time the pilotage services were rendered :

In the case of an outward bound ship the Pilot engaged or required to take charge of her may require his pilotage dues to be lodged with the Harbour Master or with the Assistant Collector and Treasurer before the ship leaves her moorings :

It shall be lawful for the Assistant Collector and Treasurer to withhold the clearance of any ship in respect of which any dues or penalties payable to the Crown are remaining unpaid, until the same shall be paid.

26. Any Pilot demanding or receiving, and any person liable to pay pilotage dues, offering, or paying to any Pilot any other rate in respect of pilotage services whether greater or less than the rates payable under this Ordinance shall for each offence incur a penalty not exceeding ten pounds :

This enactment does not apply to the case of any Pilot employed in the service of any person or firm, under a contract of not less than three months duration, piloting the ships belonging to such employer or of which he has the management and control.

27. Every consignee or agent of any ship hereby made liable for the payment of pilotage dues, or by whom any such money shall have been paid may out of any moneys in his hands received on account of such ship or belonging to the owner thereof, retain the amount of all pilotage dues paid, or which shall have become payable by him, together with any reasonable expenses he may have incurred by reason of such payment or liability.

*Offences of Pilots (General).*

18. If any Lagos Pilot commits any of the following offences, that is to say,

(1.) Commits any offence against the Customs or Revenue laws ;

(2.) Is in any way directly or indirectly concerned in any corrupt practices relating to ships, their tackle, furniture, cargoes, crews or passengers, or their moneys or goods ;

(3.) Lends his License ;

(4.) Acts as Pilot while suspended ;

(5.) Acts as Pilot when in a state of intoxication ;

(6.) Employs or causes to be employed on board any ship of which he has the charge any boat, anchor, cable, or other store, matter, or thing beyond what is necessary for the service of such ship, for his own gain or for the gain of any other person ;

(7.) Refuses or wilfully delays, when not prevented by illness or other reasonable cause, and not being within the proviso of section twenty-second of this Ordinance, to take pilotage charge of any ship about to enter, or leave the Harbour, or change her berth therein, upon being required to do so by the charterer, consignee, master, owner, or agent, or by the Harbour Master, or any principal Officer of Customs ;

(8.) Refuses, on the request of the master, to conduct the ship of which he has the charge into, or out of, or to a new berth in, the Harbour, except on reasonable ground of danger to the ship ;



(9.) Conducts a ship in act of leaving or entering the Harbour, knowing that such ship is prohibited from leaving or entering ;

(10.) Quits the ship of which he has the charge, without the consent of the master, before the service for which he was hired has been performed ;

he shall for each such offence, in addition to any liability for damages at the suit of the person aggrieved, incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred pounds, and be liable to have his License suspended or revoked by the Governor ; and every person who abets, or is accessory to the commission of any such offence shall likewise, in addition to any such liability for damages as aforesaid, incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred pounds, and if a Pilot shall be liable to have his License suspended or revoked by the Governor.

29. If any Pilot, when in charge of any ship, by wilful breach of duty, or by neglect of duty, or by reason of drunkenness, does any act tending to the immediate loss, destruction, or serious damage of such ship, or tending immediately to endanger the life or limb of any person on board such ship ; or if any Pilot by wilful breach of duty, or by neglect of duty, or by reason of drunkenness, refuses or omits to do any lawful act proper and requisite to be done by him for preserving such ship from loss, destruction, or serious damage, or for preserving any person belonging to or on board such ship from danger to life or limb ; the Pilot so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall also be liable to have his License suspended or revoked by the Governor.

II.—HARBOUR REGULATIONS.

*Ships Entering or Leaving Harbour.*

30. The Harbour Master shall from time to time, according to the changes of the Bar, fix a limit of draught of water for ships entering or leaving the Harbour, and any ship drawing more than the limit so fixed shall not enter or leave the Harbour until, by the removal of cargo or otherwise her draught of water be reduced within such limit.

The Harbour Master shall make known every alteration in such limit by posting a notice in a conspicuous part of the Custom House, which shall be deemed to be a sufficient notice to all Lagos Pilots and other persons being in the Settlement or Harbour of Lagos.

The Pilot in charge of any ship which shall enter or leave the Harbour in contravention of this section shall incur a fine which may extend to twenty pounds, and be liable to have his License suspended or revoked by the Governor, and the master of such ship, or any charterer, consignee, owner, or other person having control of such ship who shall knowingly cause to be accessory to such contravention shall each incur a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds.

31. If any ship master, on being requested by any Pilot having the charge of his ship, or by the Harbour Master, to declare her draught of water, refuses to do so, or himself makes, or is privy to any other person making, a false declaration as to such draught, he shall incur a fine which may extend to one hundred pounds ; and if the master, or other person interested in or having the control of a ship, makes, or is privy to any other person making, any fraudulent alteration on the marks on such ship denoting her draught of water, the offender shall incur a fine which may extend to five hundred pounds.

32. If the state of the tide, wind, or sea be at any time such as in the opinion of the Harbour Master would cause serious danger upon crossing the Bar to any ship, he may by an order in writing signed by him and delivered to the master, charterer, or consignee, or other person having control of the ship, prohibit such ship from leaving, or endeavouring to leave, or entering, or endeavouring to enter the Harbour, for a period not exceeding thirteen hours from the hour marked upon such order, and may renew such prohibition from time to time as often as may in his opinion be necessary for the safety of the ship.

If any ship is taken, or endeavoured to be taken, out of or into the Harbour in contravention of this section, the master of such ship, or any charterer, consignee, owner, or other person having control of such ship who shall knowingly cause or be accessory to such contravention shall each incur a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds, and, if a Pilot, shall be liable to have his License suspended or revoked by the Governor.

33. Not less than three hours' notice shall be given to the Harbour Master before any ship leaves the Harbour. The notice shall be in writing, and left at the Harbour Master's office during office hours. The master of any ship leaving without such notice shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds.

34. Every ship towed into or out of the Harbour shall have two hawsers fast to the steam tug. The Pilot in charge of the ship shall satisfy himself that these hawsers are sufficient, and in good condition, and properly made fast before he shall take the ship into or out of the Harbour, and no Pilot shall take a ship into or out of the Harbour without first seeing that the anchors and cables are ready for use, and that all sails are bent.

If these directions are not complied with, the pilot and master of the ship shall each be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds, and any charterer, consignee, or owner knowingly permitting, or being accessory to any such non-compliance shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds.

35. The Harbour Master shall (subject to the Rules) have full power to direct and regulate the locality, position, and method of anchoring, and the moving of ships within the Harbour, and to vary or add to any directions given by him.

Any master of a ship or other person shall incur a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds who

Refuses or neglects to moor, unmoor, remove, or place any ship at the time and in the place and manner directed by the Harbour Master ; or

Obstructs or hinders the mooring, unmooring, or removal of any ship ordered by the Harbour Master to be moored, unmoored, or placed in any situation ; or

Obstructs the Harbour Master in the discharge of any of his duties, or neglects or refuses to obey his lawful directions ; or

Allows pitch or any combustible matter to be heated in any ship or boat unless moored thirty fathoms at least from the nearest ship or wharf.

36. If the Harbour Master from ignorance or want of care moors or places any ship in such a position as to occasion damage to it, or to any other ship, or to any wharf, he shall be liable to make good such damage, and may be proceeded against by action.

37. In case of any dispute arising between the Harbour Master and any master, charterer, consignee, or owner of any ship touching the method in which the Harbour Master shall perform his duties, or touching any direction he shall give as Harbour Master in any particular case, the matter may be referred to the Governor, who may decide the matter as he sees fit.

*Gunpowder.*

38. Any ship or boat laden, or partly laden, with gunpowder shall, immediately on entering the Harbour, be moored off the Powder Magazine and conveniently near

thereto, and the powder shall, with all necessary caution be forthwith discharged and stored in the magazine:

No gunpowder shall be put on board any ship or boat within the Harbour unless such ship or boat be moored off the Magazine, and no ship or boat which has received gunpowder on board shall be afterwards moored at any other part of the Harbour, but shall leave the limits thereof with the least possible delay:

If any gunpowder is brought into the Harbour, or put or kept on board any ship or boat in contravention of this section, such gunpowder shall be forfeited, and the master of the ship, and every person knowingly concerned in such contravention shall each be punished with fine which in each case may extend to one hundred pounds, or with imprisonment, with or without hard labour, which may extend to one month.

*Prevention of Obstructions.*

39. If any wreck, or sunken ship or boat, or ship or boat neglected as unfit for service, or other obstructions shall be in the Harbour, or in the approaches to the same, or if any boat unfit for service, or wreck, or other obstructions shall be on the foreshore, or on the sides or roadway of the Marina, the Harbour Master shall give notice in writing to the owner thereof or his agent requiring him within ten days to remove the same out of the limits of the Harbour or Marina, or to such part thereof respectively as the Harbour Master may direct, and, if such direction is not complied with, the Harbour Master may, with the sanction of the Governor, remove any such wreck, ship, or boat, or other obstruction, and sell the same, or any part thereof, paying the proceeds into the Treasury towards defraying the expenses of such removal: If the owner or his agent shall claim within four months after the date of sale he shall be entitled to receive the balance of such proceeds after paying the expenses, and if any part of the expenses remain unpaid the same may be recovered from the owner of his agent:

If the owner or some agent of the owner of such wreck, boat, or obstruction is not found in the Settlement of Lagos, the Harbour Master may remove and dispose of the same as aforesaid without notice.

40. If any person shall wilfully sink any ship or boat in the Harbour without having first obtained the permission of the Harbour Master, approved by the Governor in writing, he shall, in addition to paying the expenses incurred by the Harbour Master in removing such ship or boat, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred pounds.

41. If any master of a ship, or any other person shall throw, or deposit, or permit to be thrown or deposited any rubbish, mud, earth, stone, sand, ashes, ballast, or other similar matter in the Harbour, or in any approach thereto, other than such place as may be set apart for that purpose by the Harbour Master with the sanction of the Governor, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred pounds.

42. No stakes, baskets, or other fixed instruments for catching fish shall be placed or remain in any such position as to obstruct or impede the navigation, and it shall be the duty of the Harbour Master, with the sanction of the Governor and subject to any instruction which he may receive from him, to remove or cause the removal, or to appoint and vary, from time to time the position of such stakes, baskets, or instruments:

If any owner of, or person interested in, or employed about such stakes, baskets, or other instruments wilfully neglects or refuses to comply with any such order of the Harbour Master directing him to remove the same, or any part thereof, or to alter the place, position, or arrangement of such stakes, baskets or instruments, or any part thereof, he shall be liable for each offence to a penalty not exceeding twenty shillings.

*Vessels Adrift.*

43. If any person shall for the purpose of obtaining salvage, or for any other purpose, wilfully set adrift, or cut, break, or unfasten the moorings of any ship or boat in the Harbour with intent to set such ship or boat adrift, he shall, for every offence, be liable to be punished with fine which may extend to fifty pounds, or with imprisonment, with or without hard labour, which may extend to six months, or with both: but nothing in this enactment shall prevent the prosecution of any person by Information for any offence for which he might otherwise be so prosecuted, but so as he shall not be punished more than once for the same offence.

44. If any boat is found adrift, no person being on board and in charge thereof, any person who shall secure and deliver such boat to the owner, or deliver the same properly made fast at the Custom House wharf into the charge of some Officer of Customs or Constable there on duty if practicable, shall be entitled to receive from the owner a reasonable amount of Salvage, in proportion to the value of the boat, and the risk, trouble, and necessary expense incurred by the Salvor in securing the boat; provided that the person finding such boat shall with all convenient speed give notice to an Inspector or Sub-Intendant of Constabulary and to the owner, should he be known, of such finding, and in such notice he shall state fully the place, and time of such finding, and his name and place of abode, and his readiness to deliver up such boat upon his being paid a reasonable amount for his trouble in saving the same, and in default he shall forfeit any claim he might have had for such Salvage, and shall deliver up the boat on demand from the owner or any Officer or non-commissioned Officer of the Constabulary;

Any dispute as to the amount or distribution of such Salvage shall be decided by the District Commissioner of Lagos, upon the application either of the Salvor or the owner of the boat.

*Health of Seamen.*

45. The following regulations shall apply and be carried into effect in the case of all ships in the Harbour: A copy thereof shall be delivered by the proper Officer of Customs to every master on entering his ship; and the master shall keep such copy posted in some part of his ship accessible to all persons on board during the whole time such ship is in the Harbour, and for every day's failure in doing so, the master shall be liable to a fine not exceeding forty shillings:—

(1.) None of the white crew shall be on shore except on duty or from urgent necessity between the hours of 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.;

(2.) Any white seaman found straggling on shore except between the hours of 5 a.m. till 10 a.m., and 3 p.m. till 9 p.m., may be apprehended by the Police, and on conviction be fined in any amount not exceeding ten shillings;

(3.) None of the white crew shall be sent or go in a boat unless under an awning between the hours of 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.;

(4.) No white seamon shall be employed aloft, over the side, or in any other position exposed to the sun between the hours of 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., except when coming into or going out of the Harbour, or mooring, or unmooring;

(5.) Fresh provisions, meat and vegetables shall be issued to the crew at least every other day;

(6.) Awning shall be spread both in rainy and dry weather, over the forecastle as well as the quarter deck, of all Vessels lying in the Harbour.



(7.) All orders affecting the sanitary condition of the crew issued by the Health Officer shall be promptly complied with;

(8.) The master of the ship shall immediately on the appearance of disease communicate with the Health Officer, who will furnish the necessary attendance;

(9.) In the event of there being much sickness on board, and in all cases where the Health Officer so directs, the master shall appoint one of the crew to cook for the sick and attend upon them, or shall hire a nurse from the shore for that purpose;

(10.) All complaints respecting the condition, or the quantity of provisions served out to the crew shall be reported without delay by the master to the Health Officer, who will regulate the diet for the sick, giving the master a certificate authorising any extra expenditure when necessary;

(11.) The Health Officer shall visit every ship in the Harbour at least twice a week sending in a report of the sanitary condition of each ship to the Governor;

Provided that this inspection shall not be compulsory in the case of steam ships navigating within the Harbour only, or visiting the Harbour casually, or for repairs; but the Health Officer may visit such ships as often as he considers advisable.

(12.) Any master failing to conform to any of the above regulations or conniving at the non-conformance thereto shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one pound for the first offence, and not exceeding five pounds for each subsequent offence.

46. The fee for supervision of medicines and medical attendance on board ship shall be thirty shillings for each person on board for the period of the ship's stay in Harbour if less than four months, but if that time is exceeded the like sum shall again become payable; if the ship remains in the Harbour for less than twenty-one days, one half of the said sum only shall be paid:

These fees shall not be chargeable in the case of—

Ships carrying a Certificated Surgeon;

Steamships navigating within the Harbour only or visiting the Harbour casually, or for repairs;

Coasting ships trading within the Settlement of Lagos only, and not remaining in the Harbour for more than seven consecutive days.

47. The Health Officer is hereby authorized and empowered to direct and cause the removal of any sick master, mate, seaman, or other person serving on board any ship to the Colonial Hospital, whenever he shall consider his sickness to be either from its nature, intensity, or any other circumstance such as to render removal advisable, either for the more effectual treatment of the patient, or otherwise, or that removal is advisable for any other sufficient reason;

If the master fails to comply with any such order, or to give any requisite assistance for carrying out the same which the Health Officer may require, he shall for every offence be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds.

48. The following shall be the rates of payment for the lodging, board, attendance, and medical and surgical treatment in the Colonial Hospital of each person removed there from on board ship:—

The Master ten shillings a day;

Any Mate seven shillings and sixpence a day;

Any ordinary Seaman four shillings and twopence a day;

Any Krooman four shillings and twopence a day for the first five days of his residence in Hospital, and one shilling and threepence for every subsequent day.

49. All moneys payable under sections forty-six and forty-eight of this Ordinance shall be paid to the Assistant Collector and Treasurer, or any person whom he may authorize in writing to receive the same, by the persons declared by section twenty-four liable to pay pilotage dues, and may be recovered and enforced in the same manner as pilotage dues; and every consignee and agent shall have the like powers of retention in respect of such moneys paid or which shall have become payable by him as are provided by the twenty-seventh section in cash where pilotage dues are paid or have become payable by a consignee or agent.

III.—SUPPLEMENTAL.

*Legal Procedure.*

50. No conviction for any offence shall be made in any proceeding under this Ordinance unless the same is commenced within three months after the commission of the offence, or, if both or either of the parties to the proceeding are during such time not within the Settlement of Lagos, unless the same is commenced within one month after they are both at one time within that Settlement.

51. All penalties shall be recovered upon summary trial and conviction, for which purpose the District Commissioner of Lagos shall have jurisdiction in all prosecutions under this Ordinance, and upon non-payment the penalty shall be enforced under the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Ordinance 1876, or any enactment amending or extending the same.

The term for which any person may be imprisoned in default of payment of any penalty under this Ordinance shall not, except when otherwise herein expressed, exceed twenty-one days.

The Court imposing any penalty may, if it thinks fit, direct the whole or any part thereof to be applied in compensating any person for any wrong or damage which he may have sustained by the act or default in respect of which such penalty is imposed, and, subject to such direction, all penalties recovered shall be paid over into the Public Treasury of the Settlement of Lagos and form part of the Public Revenue thereof.

*Supplemental Rules.*

52. The Governor may, by any Order made with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council, make Rules consistent with this Ordinance and subject to the provisions thereof for further or better carrying into effect the purpose of this Ordinance, and may annex and appoint a penalty which may extend to forty pounds in respect of the breach of any such Rule, and may alter, amend, or revoke all or any of such Rules;

Every such Order shall come into operation upon the publication thereof in the Lagos Government Gazette, or at such time thereafter as shall be in such Order provided, and shall have the like force and effect for all purposes as if the same had been made by Ordinance, subject to disallowance by Her Majesty.

*Public Ships.*

53. This Ordinance shall not extend to any ship belonging to Her Majesty or to any Foreign Government.

SCHEDULE.

No. A.—*Pilot's Certificate.*

This is to certify that in pursuance of the Lagos Pilotage and Harbour Ordinance 1878, we whose names are hereunto subscribed, members of the Pilotage

Board of Lagos, have made all necessary enquiries respecting a resident of and have carefully and personally examined the said touching his skill and ability in the navigation of sailing ships and steamers, and his knowledge of the Harbour of Lagos, and of the channels leading thereto, and of the shoals and dangers therein, and that in our belief he is a person of good character and of sober habits, and is possessed of sufficient nautical skill to be put in Pilotage charge of ships and steamers of the largest size and greatest draught of water entering the said Harbour, and has such complete local knowledge as is requisite for a thoroughly good Lagos Pilot.

Given at Lagos this day of 18 .

Here follow the Signatures of the members of the Board granting the certificate.

B.—*Pilot's License.*

On the Certificate of the Pilotage Board of Lagos, and my approval thereof, these are to license to act as a Lagos Pilot from the day of 18 , to the thirty-first day of January, 18 , subject to the Lagos Pilotage and Harbour Ordinance 1878

Given at Lagos this day of 18 .

Signature of Governor or Administrator of Lagos.

C.—*Pilot's Bond.*

Know all men by these presents that we are held and firmly bound unto our sovereign Lady Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the faith, in the sum of pounds of good and lawful money of the Gold Coast Colony, to be paid to our said Lady the Queen, Her Heirs and Successors, to which payment well and truly to be made we bind ourselves and each and every of us jointly and severally for and in the whole, our heirs, executors, and administrators, and every of them, firmly by these presents: Sealed with our Seals: dated this day of 18

Whereas the above bounden has been certified and approved as a Pilot under the Lagos Pilotage and Harbour Ordinance, 1878, from the day of , 18 , until the thirty-first day of January, 18 , and the above bounden has [or have] been also approved as the surety [or sureties] of the said

Now the condition of this obligation is such, that if the above-named do and shall in all things conform to all and every the provisions, clauses, articles, matters, and things mentioned and contained in the said Lagos Pilotage and Harbour Ordinance, 1878 (and in the Rules which have been made under the authority thereof*) then this obligation to be void, otherwise to be and remain in full force and virtue.

Signed, sealed, and delivered in the presence of

* NOTE.—The words in brackets not to be inserted unless Rules under the Ordinance shall have been made.

This printed impression has been carefully compared by me with the Bill which has passed the Legislative Council, and found to be a true and correct printed copy of the said Bill.

MALCOLM J. BROWN, Clerk of Legislative Council.

I assent to this Ordinance,

S. FREELING, Governor.

## THE ROYAL BRITISH NAVAL SQUADRON IN COMMISSION ON THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE AND WEST AFRICAN STATION.

Commander-in-Chief—Commodore SIR FREDK. W. RICHARDS, K.C.B.

| No. | Ships. | No. of Guns. | Description. | Commander. | No. of Men. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Boadicea ... | 16 | Iron Screw Corvette ..... | Commander Herbert W. Dowding ..... | 360 |
| 2 | Briton .. ... | 14 | Screw Corvette ..... | Captain Andrew J. Kennedy..... | 350 |
| 3 | Flirt ..... | 4 | Screw Composite Gun Vessel... | Commander Robert F. Hammick ..... | 120 |
| 4 | Flora ..... | 12 | Screw Corvette ..... | Commander Henry T. Wright ..... | 200 |
| 5 | Foam..... | 4 | Screw Composite Gun-Boat ... | Lieut.-Commander Julian A. Baker... .. | 60 |
| 6 | Mallard ... .. | 4 | Ditto Ditto ... | Lieut.-Commander A. J. Hamilton ..... | 120 |
| 7 | Pioneer ..... | 6 | Composite Paddle Vessel ..... | Lieut.-Commander J. L. Blunt..... | 80 |
| 8 | Rambler ... | 3 | Composite Gun Vessel ..... | Commander Hon. A. C. Littleton ... .. | 80 |

## FRENCH NAVAL SQUADRON IN COMMISSION ON THE WEST AND SOUTH COAST OF AFRICA STATION.

| No. | Ships. | No. of Guns. | Description. | Commander. | No. of Men. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Vénus ..... | 16 | Frigate ..... ..... | Contre-Ameral Mottez ..... | 380 |
| 2 | Vaudreuil ... | 6 | Croiseur, 2de classe ..... ..... | Capitaine de Frigate Poudrat ..... ..... | 120 |
| 3 | Boursaint ... | 4 | Croiseur, 3me classe ..... ... | Lieutenant de Vaisjean Poudrat ..... | 80 |
| 4 | Loiret ..... | 4 | Transport..... ..... | ,, ,, Poudrat ..... | 80 |



## OFFICERS IN HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS IN COMMISSION ON THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE AND WEST COAST OF AFRICA STATION.

*Commander-in-Chief*—Commodore Richards.

*H.M.S. Boadicea*—Flagship.

*Secretary*—John Carlisle.
*Captain*—Guy O. Twiss.
*Commander*—Francis Romiley; Edward H. M. Davis.
*Lieutenants*—Frederic R. Carr; John Masterman; Ernest C. Hobkirk; John B. Bennett; Henry Preedy; Crawford Caffin; Frederic S. Pelly.
*Nav. Lieutenant.*—Henry G. Hatch.
*Lieut. Mar.*—John W. Robyns.
*Chaplain and Naval Instructor.*—Rev. Alex. Nicolls, B.A.
*Fleet Surgeon.*—James N. J. Omalley.
*Paymaster*—Charles T. Dawson.
*Chief Engineer*—William Dark.
*Sub-Lieutenant*—Augustus L. Scott; Herbert Lyon; Francis A. Valentine.
*Surgeon*—Evelyn R. Pollard.
*Assistant Paymaster*—Francis H. Hale.
*Engineer*—Ive A.H. Couper; William J.C. Brown; Samuel J. Williams; John T. Coombs.
*Gunner*—Alfred J. Roberts.
*Boatswain*—John W. Kilbery.
*Carpenter*—John D. Cockburn.
*Midshipmen* — George J. S. Warrender, William W. Hewett, Alexander F. Crookshank, Charles A. Howell, Charles H. A. Gleig, Arthur G. Causton, Francis G. Eyre, Harry S. Boldero, Hugh Cotesworth, Hon. Stanley C. J. Colville.
*Naval Cadets*—Gilbert R. Wes, William H. Boys.
*Assistant Engineer*—Charles H. Biddick.
*Assistant Clerk*—Howard Cleveland.
*Staff Sergeant*—James H. Martin.
*Paymaster*—Wm. B. Ramsay.

*H.M.S. Decoy.*

*Lieut. and Commander*—Victor C. J. B. Von Donop.
*Sub Lieuts.*—Frederic St. L. Luscombe, Henry Baker.
*Surgeon*—Nicholas C. Ross.
*Assistant Paymaster*—Rice H. Harris.
*Engineer*—William C. Hilder.
*Boatswain*—Alex. McGregor.
*Assistant Engineer*—Wm. Fedarb.

*H.M.S. Firebrand.*

*Lieut. and Commander*—James J. L. Sisson.
*Sub Lieut.*—Wm. H. F. Taylor.
*Naval Sub Lieut.*—Fredc. W. E. H. Smith.
*Surgeon*—Arthur W. Russell.
*Assistant Paymaster*—Cecil Reid.
*Engineer*—Henry W. Ross.
*Gunner*—William Reeve.
*Assistant Engineer*—Thomas Green.

*H.M.S. Firefly.*

*Lieut. and Commander*—
*Engineer*—Thomas W. H. Ramsay.
*Gunner*—Henry A. Beaver.

(Return incomplete.)

*H.M.S. Forward.*

*Lieut. and Commander*—Ernest F. Brickdale.
*Sub Lieuts.*—John F. Mills, Richard W. J. Meade.
*Surgeon*—James W. H. Hawton.
*Assistant Paymaster*—John Hyde.
*Engineer*—William H. Gulliver.
*Gunner*—Richard Skuse.
*Assistant Engineer*—John W. Agnew.

*H.M.S. Forester.*

*Lieut. and Commander*—Sidney G. Smith.
*Sub Lieuts.*—Robert B. S. Wrey, John H. W. Theed.
*Surgeon*—Wm. P. M. Boyle.
*Assistant Paymaster*—Russell Osborn
*Engineer*—James Bowman, Edward W. Marsh.
*Gunner*—George Manly.

*H.M.S. Flora.*

*Commander*—Henry T. Wright.
*Lieutenant*—Palmer K. Smythies.
*Surgeon*—Robert Grant, M.A., M.B.
*Assistant Paymaster*—Henry A. T. Cummins.
*Gunner*—William Callar.
*Staff-Com.*—William F. Rowe.
*Chaplain*—Rev. Ed. Pemberton, M.A.
*Chief-Engineer*—Henry W. White.
*Boatswains*—John Sedgman; Edward Davis.
*Carpenter*—Alfred Gilham.
*Chief Gunner*—William J. Cleverly.

*H.M.S. Ascension.*

*Captain*—Arthur G. R. Rowe.
*Lieutenant*—John G. Haygard.
*Lieut. Mar*—William H. Poe, Edw. B. Stephens
*Chaplain*—Rev. John Mc.G. Ward, M.A.
*Staff Surgeon*—George Maclean, M.A., M.B.
*Paymaster*—Bernard A. Colley.
*Surgeons*—John A. Robinson, M.B.; Robert Bedford.
*Assistant Paymaster*—Edwin R. Brown.
*Engineer*—Archibald T. V. Forster.
*Gunner*—George Large.
*Boatswain*—George D. Ewen; William Davis.
*Carpenter*—James W. Kelly.

*H.M.S. Industry.*

*Staff Commander*—Richard C. Dyer.
*Naval Lieutenant*—George F. Whitmore.
*Surgeon*—William Brown.
*Assistant Paymaster*—Edwin R. S. Sandys.
*Engineers*—Joseph Bamford, Richard Harris.
*Boatswains*—William H. Tront, Henry White.

*H.M.S. Pioneer.*

*Lieut. and Commander*—John L. Bury.
*Sub Lieuts.*—George G. Haswell, John A. Tuke.
*Surgeon*—Henry G. Daniel.
*Engineer*— William W. Watts.
*Gunner*—Benjn. A. Blower.

*H.M.S. Swallow.*

*Commander*—John B. Warren.
*Lieutenants*—William H. M. Daniel, Henry P. Routh.
*Naval Lieut.*—Henry Baynham.
*Surgeon*—Henry G. T. Strickland.
*Assistant Paymaster*—Edward N. Richmond.
*Engineer*—Richard T. Bundle.
*Boatswain*—Jacob Freathy.
*Assistant Engineer*—

*H.M.S. Shah.*

*Captain*—Richard Bradshaw.
*Commander*—John W. Brackenbury.

*Lieutenants*—George H. Rainier; Charles Lindsay; Malcolm H. Drummond; George P. Henderson; Thomas F. Abbott; Alex. M. Gardiner.
*Staff-Commander*—Benjamin S. Jackson.
*Capt. Mar. Art.*—Alex. L. S. Burrows.
*Cap. Mar.*—Joseph Phillips.
*Chaplain and Naval Ins.*—Rev. Nisbett B. Lodge, B.A.
*Fleet Surgeon*—Simon A. Willis, M.D.
*Staff Surgeon*—John Shields.
*Paymaster*—William Horniman.
*Chief Engineer*—Thomas Sagar.
*Sub-Lieutenants.*—Arthur H. Smith Dorrien; Fred. T. Hamilton; George H. Hervett; George E. Patey; George W. E. H Martin.
*Surgeon*—Thomas M. Sibbald; Jephson J. Connell, M.D.
*Assist.-Paymaster*—Henry G. W. Terry.
*Engineers*—Joseph O. Wilson; William G. M. McQuire; John S. Saunders; James Redgrave.
*Gunners*—Richard Hutson; John Percy.
*Boatswains*—Jacob Crooker; John Bumpus; Thomas Hammott.
*Carpenter*—James Whitford.
*Assist. Engineers*—William H. Pibwarth; William J. Andrew.
*Clerk*—John H. G. Chapple.

## ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

*Running between Liverpool and the West Coast of Africa, carrying Her Majesty's Mails, every Saturday.*

The length of voyage from Liverpool to Madeira is 7 days, and from Madeira to Accra is about 14 days, and Lagos 23 days in all.

| | Miles |
|---|---|
| The distance from Lagos to Cape Coast is | 288 |
| Cape Coast to Sierra Leone | 869 |
| Sierra Leone to Madeira | 1,580 |
| Madeira to England (Liverpool) | 1,420 |
| Total | 4,157 |

STEAMERS.

| | Tons. | | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ethiopia | 1,761 | Bonny | 761 |
| Cameroons | 1,185 | Senegal | 1,047 |
| Loanda | 964 | Elmina | 1,018 |
| Roquelle | 761 | Benguela | 1,176 |
| Congo | 761 | Benin | 1,530 |
| Ambriz | 2,121 | Volta | 967 |
| Biafra | 1,486 | Corisco | — |
| Africa | 1,717 | Saluba | — |

## STEAMERS IN LAGOS.

| Name. | Flag. | Tonnage. | Owners. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nelly | British | 127 | Colonial Government. |
| Gertrude | " | 169 | " |
| *Tender | " | 50 | G. L. Gaiser. |
| *Gaiser | " | 268 | " |
| *Lagos | " | 73 | Witt and Busch. |
| *Ekuro | " | 115 | Colonial Government. |
| *Renner | " | 64 | " |
| †Whydah | " | 240 | The African Steam Ship Company and the British and African Steam Nava tion Company. |
| †Apobo | " | 146 | |
| †Ramos | " | 136 | |
| †Formoso | " | 328 | |
| †Dodo | " | — | |
| §Henry Venn | " | 69 | Church Mission. Society |

* These steamers are employed in towing sailing vessels laden with general cargo from Europe and elsewhere, from Lagos roads to the Harbour, and in towing vessels laden with produce from the Harbour to the roads of Lagos. Charges from £20 to £35 in or out.

† Running between Lagos and the Bights of Benin and Biafra with goods, produce, and passengers for the Mail Steamers.

‡ Running between Liverpool, Hamburg, and Lagos.

§ Expressly for the Niger Mission.

All are generally used in discharging cargo from the mail steamers and vessels in the roads of Lagos, and in going up and down Porto Novo, Badagry, Palma, and Leckie. Some of them, between the months of June and November, go up and down the River Niger for the purposes of trade.

## RATES FOR PASSAGES AND FREIGHTS.

### PASSAGES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| To or from Porto Novo, First Class | £1 | 0 | 0 |
| To or from Porto Novo, Second Class | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Krooboys and Natives | 0 | 4 | 2 |
| To or from Badagry | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| To and from Badagry | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| To or from Lagos Roads | 0 | 10 | 6 |

### FREIGHTS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tobacco, per roll | £0 | 0 | 3 |
| Cotton Goods, per 25 ps. bale | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Do. " 50 do. | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Do. " 100 do. | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Do. " 40 ps. cases | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Do. " 10 do. | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Gin, per Case | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Rum, Puncheon, 5s.; Do. per Pipe | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Shooks, per Shook | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Empty Casks, per Puncheon, 3s.; Do. per Drum | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Hoop Iron, per bundle | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Salt, per ton | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| Couries, per Bag | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Palm Kernels, per Ton | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| Palm Oil, per 120 Gallons Cask | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Do. per Hamburg Puncheon, 5s.; Do. per Drum | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Parcels, each | 0 | 0 | 6 |

Any other Cargo in proportion to the above prices.

W. HELDBEK,

Agent for G. L. GAISER, owner of s.s. Tender.

H. A. NISSEN,

Agent of WITT & BUSCH, owners of s.s. Lagos.

Lagos, 30th Nov., 1878.

## STEAMERS FROM LIVERPOOL FOR THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

By arrangement with the Postmaster-General, the African Steamship Company and the British and African Steam Navigation Company have undertaken jointly to maintain Weekly Sailings to the West Coast of Africa, calling at Madeira and Teneriffe.

The Steamers will be despatched from Liverpool every Saturday by each Company alternately (unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances).

For RATES OF FREIGHT to and from the West Coast of Africa; also the South-West Coast of Africa; and for Intercolonial Rates, and the Approximate Sailings for 1875, by the AFRICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Vessels, apply in England at the Company's Offices, 14, Leadenhall street, London; or Alex. Sinclair, 20, Water street, Liverpool; and for the above information by the BRITISH and AFRICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Vessels, application must be made to Messrs. Malcolm, Hudson, and Co., 5, Crosby square, London; Taylor, Laughlan, and Co., 24, Oswald street, Glasgow; or Elder, Dempster, and Co., 48, Castle street, Liverpool. Information may be obtained in Africa from the Agents of both Companies at the different Ports. We append the RATES OF PASSAGE:—



| TO OR FROM LIVERPOOL. | Chief Cabin. | | | Fore Cabin. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Madeira | £15 | 0 | 0 | £13 | 0 | 0 |
| Teneriffe | 19 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 |
| Grand Canary | 20 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Bathurst | 27 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 0 | 0 |
| Sierra Leone | 28 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Monrovia | 31 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 0 | 0 |
| Cape Palmas | 32 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 0 | 0 |
| Half Jack | 33 | 0 | 0 | 23 | 0 | 0 |
| Cape Coast Castle | 34 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 0 | 0 |
| Accra | 35 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Jellah Coffee | 36 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 0 | 0 |
| Lagos | 37 | 0 | 0 | 27 | 0 | 0 |
| Benin | 38 | 0 | 6 | 28 | 0 | 0 |
| Bonny and South to Loanda | 40 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 0 | 0 |

## RATES OF FREIGHT.

*Of the African Steamship Company and the British and African Navigation Company.*

OUTWARDS FROM LIVERPOOL.

| GOODS. | To Bathurst and S. Leone. | To Ports beyond S. Leone up to and includg. Cameroons |
|---|---|---|
| Coals (in casks), Geneva (in cases), Iron Pots, Salt (in casks), Salt (in bags), Shooks | 20s. | 20s. |
| Aerated Waters, Beer, Biscuits, Earthenware, Ginger Brandy, Gunny Bags, Iron, Liqueurs, Pipes (Clay), Rum, Soap, Tar, Timber | 30 | 30 |
| Castings, Cement, Couries, Cordage, Felt, Flour, Furniture, Glassware, Guns, Hardware, Machinery, Matchets, Paints, Provisions, Rice, Spirits, Tobacco, Wines | 40 | 40 |
| Beads, Brass Rods, Cottons, Drugs, Perfumery, Woollens | 50 | 60 |
| Gunpowder (per barrel of 100 lbs.) | 5 | 5 |
| Specie (on Value per cent) | 20 | 20 |
| Amber, Coral, Jewellery, and Plate (on Value per cent.) | 30 | 30 |

To Goree—Fine Goods, 40s.; Rough Goods, 30s.; Gunpowder (per barrel of 100 lbs.), 4s.

To Madeira, Teneriffe, and Grand Canary—Fine goods 30s.; Rough Goods, 20s.; Specie (on value per cent.) 12ɢ.

(All with 10 per cent. Primage, except Amber, Coral, Jewellery, Plate, and Specie.)

The above rates (except otherwise specified) are per ton gross weight or measurement, at Ship's option.

*Freight payable in Liverpool on delivery of Bills of Lading.*

HOMEWARDS TO LIVERPOOL.

| GOODS. | From Grand Canary, Teneriffe & Madeira. | From S. Leone & AF. Ports North thereof. | From Ports between S. Leone up to and includg. Cameroons. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Arrowroot - per ton gross weight | | 45s. | 50 |
| Beeswax - " " | | 45 | 50 |
| Bar Wood - " " | | 30 | 30 |
| Camwood - " " | | 40 | 4 |
| Coffee - - " " | | 50 | 60 |
| Cotton, Raw, press packet, per lb., nett weight | | ¾d. | ¾d. |
| Cotton, Unpressed, per ton measurement | | 30s. | 30s. |
| Cochineal Dust (through to London), per ton gross weight | 60s. | | |
| Cochineal (through to London), per lb. gross weight | ⅝d. | | |
| Cochineal (to Liverpool), per lb. gross weight | ⅝d. | | |
| Cocoa - - per ton gross weight | | 45 | 50 |
| Copra Nuts, in bags or bulk, per ton gross weight | | 45 | 50 |
| Ebony - - per ton gross weight | | 30 | 30 |
| Embroidery - " measurement | 80s. | | |
| Fibre, Pressed " gross weight | | 50 | 55 |
| " Unpressed " measurement | | 30 | 30 |
| Fruit - - " " | 20 | 30 | 40 |
| Ginger & Pepper " gross weight | | 50 | 60 |
| Ground Nuts, Shelled, per ton gross weight | | 30 | 45 |
| Gum - - per ton gross weight | | 45 | 50 |
| Hides - - " " | | 40 | 50 |
| India-rubber " " | | 60 | 70 |
| Ivory - - per lb. nett weight | | 1d. | 1½d. |
| Palm and Liquid Oil, per ton gross weight | | 45s. | 50s. |
| Palm Nut Kernels, in bags or bulk, per ton gross weight | | 30 | 35 |
| Seed - - per ton gross weight | | 45 | 50 |
| Skins - - " measurement | | 50 | 60 |
| Specie and Gold Dust (delivered in London), on value per cent. | 12s. 6d. | 20 | 25 |
| Specimens, Natural History, per ton measurement | 30s. | 40 | 50 |
| Wines - - - per cased pipe | 30 | | |
| " - - - per uncased pipe | 25 | | |
| " in bottles - per dozen quarts | 2 | | |
| " " - " pints | 1s. 3d. | | |
| Goods not enumerated, per ton weight or measurement at Ship's option | 40s. | 50 | 60 |

All with 10 per cent. Primage except Specie and Cochineal.

No Bills of Lading signed under 10s. freight, nor on any other than the Company's form. N.B.—Two unstamped copies are required with each set of Bills of Lading; also a third, or Consul's copy, for Madeira stating weight in lbs., value, origin, and contents.

PARCELS.—Parcels not exceeding £5 in value, and one cubic foot in measurement, 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and 5s., according to destination; and for every additional 6 inches, or fractional part of 6 inches, 1s. extra.

Cargo will be received at the Loading Berth in Liverpool (north side of Coburg Dock), up to 8 p.m. on the day, but one, before sailing, unless Steamer is previously full.

All Goods sent down for shipment must be accompanied by a Shipping Note on the Company's Form, specifying the contents, marks, numbers, and destination.

All Packages must be distinctly marked and numbered, and the destination painted thereon in letters not less than two inches in length.

Goods of a dangerous nature can only be taken under a special agreement, and parties shipping any such Goods without such an agreement will be held liable for all consequences arising therefrom. Special attention is directed to Section 329 of the New Merchant Shipping Act, which is as follows:—

"No person shall be entitled to carry in any Ship, or to require the Master or Owner of any Ship, to carry therein Aquafortis, Oil of Vitriol, Gunpowder, or any other Goods which, in the judgment of such Master or Owner, are of a dangerous nature; and if any person carries or sends by any Ship any Goods of a dangerous nature, without distinctly marking their nature on the outside of the package containing the same, or otherwise giving notice in writing to the Master or Owner, at or before the time of carrying or sending the same to be shipped, he shall for every such offence incur a penalty not exceeding £100; and the Master or Owner of any Ship may refuse to take on board any Parcel that he suspects to contain Goods of a dangerous nature, and may require them to be opened to ascertain the fact."

Goods for Sierra Leone will be landed there at Ship's expense, but at Shipper's risk.

Goods discharged into Company's craft or hulks, being received for the convenience of Shippers or Consignees, are while in the craft or hulk at the Shipper's or Consignee's risk, and the Company shall not be answerable for loss arising from theft by any party whomsoever, defective stowage, fire, injury from other cargo, or want of prompt delivery; and further, in the event of such Goods remaining in the hulk or craft beyond seven days, the Shippers or Consignees shall pay for the privilege according to the Company's tariff.

Ship's liability shall cease when Goods are delivered from Ship's deck, and that whether Bill of Lading is exchanged or not.

Notice is hereby given—That no goods or Property will be conveyed as cargo in these Vessels except under Bills of Lading, in the form adopted by the Company for the time being. And if from any cause whatever Goods or Property shall be shipped as Cargo without a Bill of Lading, the Company only agrees that the same shall be conveyed and delivered on the terms of the Bill of Lading which constitute the contract between the Shippers and the Company.

For further information apply, in London, to Temple Willcox & Co., 5, Crosby square; in Glasgow, to Taylor, Laughland, & Co., 24, Oswald street; and in Liverpool, to

ELDER, DEMPSTER, & CO.,
Castle street, Liverpool.
ALEXANDER SINCLAIR,
James Street, Liverpool.

December, 1878.

## BRITISH AND AFRICAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

### LAGOS AGENCY—CH. L. FABEL.

Lagos Bar Steamer, Forcados, 455 tons, Captain G. Stott.

Weekly sailings to and from Liverpool. Monthly sailings to and from Hamburg and Havre. Goods and produce conveyed over the bar at through rates.

### LIVERPOOL LINE OF STEAMERS.

Shippers are respectfully informed that Mr. C. Fabel has now been appointed Agent, at Lagos, for this Company's Liverpool Line of Steamers, and further, that the Company intend to have their own Branch Steamer stationed at Lagos to convey goods to and from inside the Bar. The freight charged as per tariff will cover all cost of transhipment, but shippers and consignees are requested to note that such transhipment will be at their risk, and that therefore, insurance policies should be made to cover same.

ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO., Managers,
48, Castle Street, Liverpool.

October 3, 1879.

Receivers of palm oil and kernels by this Company's steamers are respectfully informed that on and after the 1st February next, they can have the option of delivery in London, Hamburg, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Antwerp, or Havre, on payment of the following additional rates, provided the destination be declared within three days after the ship's arrival at Liverpool: Palm oil, 10s. per ton; palm kernels (when in bulk must not be less than 50 tons) 5s. over the Liverpool tariff rates dated September, 1879. The produce will be transhipped at Liverpool and forwarded to destination by steamer, at the Company's expense, but it will be at owner's risk from time of discharge from import steamer.

ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO., Managers,
48, Castle Street, Liverpool

December 1, 1879.

## RATES OF FREIGHT FROM HAMBURG TO WEST AND SOUTH-WEST COASTS.

### OUTWARDS FROM HAMBURG.

| GOODS[1] | To Goree, Bathurst, Sierra Leone, and Sherbro. | To Ports between Monrovia and Old Calabar inclusive. | To Ports between Gaboon and Congo inclusive. | To Ports beyond Congo. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Class A.—Coal (in casks), Iron Pots, Salt (in casks), Salt (in bags), Shooks..... | 20s. | 25s. | 30s. | 35s. |
| Class B.—Geneva, Ginger Brandy, Liqueurs, Rum ... | 25s. | 30s. | 35s. | 40s. |
| Class C.—Aerated Waters, Beer, Biscuits, Castings, Cement, Cordage, Cowries, Earthenware, Felt, Flour, Furniture, Glassware, Gunny Bags, Guns, Hardware, Iron, Lime, Machinery, Matchets, Paints, Pipes (clay), Provisions, Rice, Soap, Spirits, Tar, Timber, Wines..... | 30s. | 35s. | 40s. | 45s. |
| Class D.—Beads, Brass Rods, Cottons, Tobacco, Drugs, Gunpowder, Perfumery, Woollens, and all other Goods not enumerated above | 35s. | 40s. | 45s. | 50s. |

Goods of D class which require to be transhipped and taken at Company's expense inside the bars of Rivers Lagos, Benin, Brass, Akassa, New Calabar, and Opobo will be charged 5s. per ton additional. All with 10 per cent. primage.

Goods for Ambriz and Loanda will be charged an additional 5 per cent. on amount of freight and primage to cover lighterage.

Silks, and Packages exceeding the value of £100, by special agreement. Amber, Coral, Jewellery, Plate, and



Specie, on value per cent. to all ports, 25s. Boats, Matches, and other cargo usually carried on deck will be taken by special agreement.

The above Rates (except otherwise specified) are per ton gross weight or measurement (English), at ship's option. Freight payable on delivery of bills of lading.

### HOMEWARDS TO LIVERPOOL.

| GOODS. | From Ports between Goree and Old Calabar inclusive. | From Ports between Gaboon and Loanda inclusive. |
|---|---|---|
| Ebony ... ... per ton gross weight | 20s. | 20s. |
| Barwood, Fruit ... ,, ,, | 30s. | 30s. |
| Ground Nuts (shelled), Palm Kernels ,, ,, | 35s. | 40s. |
| Arrowroot, Bees' Wax, Camwood, Copra Nuts, Gum, Palm Oil ,, ,, | 45s. | 50s. |
| Seeds, Cocoa, Coffee, Ginger, India Rubber ,, ,, | 50s. | 60s. |
| Cotton, Raw, press packed, per lb. net wgt. | ½d. | ¾d. |
| Ivory ... ... ... ,, ,, | 1d. | 1¼d. |
| Specie and Gold Dust (through to London) on value per cent. ... | 25s. | 30s. |

The above Rates include cost of conveyance by branch steamer or boats from inside the Bars of the Rivers Lagos, Benin, Brass, Akassa, New Calabar, and Opobo.

### FROM GRAND CANARY, TENERIFFE AND MADEIRA.

Cochineal ... ... ... ... 3s. 8d. per lb.
Do. (through to London) 5s. 8d. ,,
Fruit ... 20s. per ton gross measurement.
Specie ... ... ... ... 12s. 6d. per cent.
Wines ... ... ... 30s. per cased pipe.
Do. ... ... ... 25s. per uncased pipe.
Do. (in bottles) ... 2s. per dozen quarts.
Do. ,, ... 1s. 3d. per dozen pints.

Goods not enumerated, 30s., weight or measurement, at ship's option. All with 10 per cent. except Specie and Cochineal.

ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO., Managers,
48, Castle Street, Liverpool.

September. 1879.

No. 8. **GOVERNMENT ORDINANCE.** 1877

### GOLD COAST COLONY.

IN THE FORTIETH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA.

*Sandford Freeling, Esq., C.M.G., Governor.*

An Ordinance consolidating Customs Tariff Ordinances.

[4th April, 1877.]

Be it enacted by the Governor of the Gold Coast Colony, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

I. This Ordinance may be cited as the Customs Tariff Ordinance, Lagos, 1877, and shall extend to the Settlement and Protectorate of Lagos.

II. In lieu and instead of all other duties as drawbacks of Customs there shall be raised, levied, collected, and paid unto Her Majesty for the use of the Government of the Gold Coast Colony, and allowed upon goods imported into or expected from any part of the settlement or protectorate of Lagos, the several duties of Customs and Drawbacks, as the same are respectively inserted, described, and set forth in the first part of the Schedule to this Ordinance annexed.

II. The goods specified or included in the second part of the said Schedule shall be exempted from duty.

THE SCHEDULE.

The first part: Table of duties and drawbacks.

On Wine, Liqueurs, Brandy, and Cordials of any sort, the imperial gallon ..... £0 1 0
On Spirits, not being Liqueurs, Brandy, or Cordials, the imperial gallon ..... 0 0 6

Such Spirit not exceeding, if imported in wood, the strength of proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength.

On Tobacco, the pound ..... £0 0 2

The following duties shall be drawn back upon exportation by inland navigation or carriage to Porto Novo, on such conditions as the Governor in Council may direct, or to parts beyond the seas, of Spirits or Tobacco on which the full duties of importation shall have been paid, viz.: Upon Spirits, all sums paid thereon for duties of importation exceeding 1¼d. the gallon. Upon Tobacco, all sums paid thereon for duties of importation exceeding ¼d. the pound.

And Spirits and Tobacco duly warehoused for security of duties, or transhipped for exportation, shall be exported to Porto Novo as aforesaid, or to parts beyond the seas, upon payment of the following duties, viz.:—

Upon Spirits, the gallon ..... £0 0 1¼
Upon Tobacco, the pound ..... 0 0 0¼

Provided that all Spirits and Tobacco exported as aforesaid shall be deemed to be goods exported for drawback.

On Beer and Malt Liquor of any sort in bottles, the dozen ..... £0 0 9
On Beer and Malt Liquor of any sort in wood, the imperial gallon ..... 0 0 4½
On Cigars, the thousand ..... 0 5 0
On Couries, the hundredweight ..... 0 1 0
On Salt, the ton ..... 0 5 0
On Gunpowder, the barrel ..... 0 2 0
On Guns, each ..... 0 1 0
On Pistols, each ..... 0 0 6

On all other goods of every description not enumerated an *ad valorem* duty of 4 per cent. on the value of the goods at the port from which the same shall have been imported. Upon exportation by inland navigation or carriage to Porto Novo, on such conditions as the Governor in Council shall direct, of goods not being Spirits or Tobacco, on which the full duties of importation shall have been paid, there shall be drawn back one-half the duties of importation; or upon exportation thereof to parts beyond the seas two-thirds of such duties shall be drawn back.

And goods, not being Spirits or Tobacco, duly warehoused for security of duties or transhipped for exportation, shall be exported to Porto Novo as aforesaid, upon payment of one-half the duties payable upon importation thereof, or to parts beyond the seas upon payment of one-third of the duties upon the importation thereof. Provided that all goods exported as aforesaid shall be deemed to be goods exported for drawback.

The second part: Table of exemptions.

All goods imported by the Administrator of Lagos or the Governor for his private use;

All goods imported with the sanction of the Governor or the Administrator of Lagos, for the service of any public department of the colony;

Books, newspapers, and printed matter;

Copy-books, drawing-books and materials and apparatus, and other educational materials and apparatus imported with the sanction of the Governor or the Administrator of Lagos for the use of any school or mission;

Mathematical, scientific, and surgical instruments;

Photographic apparatus and materials;

British coins and other coins current of the Colony;

British timber, slates, or other building or roofing materials, imported with the sanction of the Administrator of Lagos or the Government, for any purpose of general or public improvement;

Passengers' luggage;

Packages in which goods are usually imported;

Puncheon shooks, including the iron hoops and rivets, or hooks required for making them up.

This printed impression has been carefully compared by me with the Bill which has passed the Legislative Council, and found to be a true and correct copy of the said Bill.

(Signed) ALFRED MOLONEY, Captain,
Clerk of Legislative Council.

I assent to this Ordinance.

(Signed) SANDFORD FREELING, Governor.

## SUMMARY OF ORDINANCES OF THE SETTLEMENT OF LAGOS

*Passed in the years* 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, *and part of* 1874.

No. 1.—Dated June 24, 1862.—An Ordinance to provide for the collection of Import and Export Duties at the Ports of Lagos, Badagry, Palma, Arthur, and Leckie.

2.—August 5, 1862.—An Ordinance for the regulation of the Port and Harbour of Lagos, and the safety of Vessels entering and leaving the same.

3.—August 5, 1862.—An Ordinance to provide sanitary regulations for Vessels coming into the Harbour of Lagos.

4.—August 5, 1862.—An Ordinance to regulate the Currency in Lagos.

5.—August 5, 1862.—An Ordinance to legalize the adoption of the private seal of His Excellency Henry Stanhope Freeman, Governor, Commander-in-Chief, and Vice-Admiral of the Settlement of Lagos, as the official seal of the said Settlement, until further notice.

1.—January 6, 1863.—An Ordinance to provide for the collection of Import Duties at the Ports of Lagos, Badagry, Palma, Arthur, and Leckie.

2.—March 4, 1863.—An Ordinance to amend an Ordinance, intituled, "An Ordinance to provide for the Collection of Import Duties at the Ports of Lagos, Badagry, Palma, Arthur, and Leckie."

3.—March 4, 1863.—An Ordinance enacting that the laws of England shall be in force in this Settlement.

4.—March 4, 1863.—An Ordinance to legalize the adoption, hitherto, of the private seal of His Excellency Henry Stanhope Freeman, Governor, Commander-in-Chief, and Vice-Admiral of the Settlement of Lagos, as the official seal of the said Settlement, and until a seal be furnished by Her Majesty's Government.

5.—March 4, 1863.—An Ordinance enacting that compensation be made to Major Henry Astbury Leveson, Colonial Secretary of Lagos, he having been severely wounded at Epe, on the seventeenth of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, whilst in the performance of his public duties.

6.—April 9, 1863.—An Ordinance to regulate the Port and Harbour of Lagos; and the safety of Vessels entering, remaining in, and leaving the same.

7.—April 9, 1863.—An Ordinance to regulate the office of Auctioneer.

8.—April 9, 1863.—An Ordinance for the better preservation of the Town of Lagos from Fire.

9.—April 9, 1863.—An Ordinance for appointing certain Commissioners for the purpose of ascertaining the true and rightful Owners of Land within the Settlement of Lagos.

10.—April 9, 1863.—An Ordinance to provide for the Granting of Licenses for Marriage in the Settlement of Lagos and its Dependencies.

11.—April 9, 1863.—An Ordinance to provide for the better Administration of Justice within the Settlement of Lagos.

12.—July 9, 1863.—An Ordinance to amend an Ordinance, intituled, "An Ordinance to provide for the Collection of Import Duties at the Ports of Lagos, Badagry, Palma, Arthur, and Leckie."

12a.—September 9, 1863.—An Ordinance describing the Constitution and Petty Debt Court.

13.—September 8, 1863.—An Ordinance to amend an Ordinance, No. XL., of the ninth April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, intituled, "An Ordinance to provide for the better Administration of Justice within the Settlement of Lagos."

14.—September 8, 1863.—An Ordinance for licensing Hawkers and Pedlars within the Settlement of Lagos.

15.—September 8, 1863.—An Ordinance to make provision relating to the sale of Spirituous Liquors in this Settlement.

16.—September 8, 1863.—An Ordinance to amend an Ordinance, intituled, "An Ordinance to regulate the Port and Harbour of Lagos; and the safety of vessels entering, remaining in, and leaving the same."

17.—September 8, 1863.—An Ordinance to provide for the laying-out of the Town of Lagos in broad Streets, Roads, and Highways, in the Settlement of Lagos.

18.—October 8, 1863.—An Ordinance to raise six hundred additional Houssas, Armed Police, for the Settlement of Lagos.

19.—October 28, 1863.—An Ordinance to compel Owners of swamp lands to fill up same.

20.—October 28, 1863.—An Ordinance enacting that all Slaves within the Settlement of Lagos be registered.

21.—October 28, 1863.—Registration Ordinance.

22.—November 9, 1863.—An Ordinance to amend an Ordinance, intituled, "An Ordinance to Regulate the Office of Auctioneer."

23.—December 9, 1863.—An Ordinance to provide for the Service of the Settlement of Lagos.

24.—December 9, 1863.—An Ordinance to amend an Ordinance, intituled, "An Ordinance to provide for the Collection of Import Duties at the Ports of Lagos, Badagry, Palma, Arthur, and Leckie."

1.—February 9, 1864.—An Ordinance to provide for the better Administration of Justice within Her Majesty's Settlement of Lagos.

2.—February 9, 1864.—An Ordinance for repairing and maintaining the Road and Bank by the river-side at Lagos.

3.—February 26, 1864.—An Ordinance to repeal an Ordinance relating to the Sale of Spirituous Liquors in the Settlement of Lagos.

4.—February 26, 1864.—An Ordinance to repeal an Ordinance for Licensing Hawkers and Pedlars within the Settlement of Lagos.

5.—February 26, 1864.—An Ordinance to repeal the Ordinances now in force relative to the Import Duties payable in the Ports of the Settlement of Lagos, to establish a Tariff of Duties, and to provide for the collection of the same.

6.—April 6, 1864.—An Ordinance to repeal the Ordinance of the eighth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and to establish a Petty Debt Court.

7.—April 6, 1864.—An Ordinance to make provision for the prevention of Smuggling within the Settlement of Lagos.

8.—April 6, 1864.—An Ordinance to facilitate the Export of Goods and Merchandize imported into the Settlement of Lagos, to allow the Bonding of the same, and in certain cases to allow a drawback on the duties paid on Imported Goods and Merchandize.

9.—July 6, 1864.—An Ordinance to provide for the better Administration of Justice within Her Majesty's Settlement of Lagos.



10.—July 6, 1864.—An Ordinance for appointing certain Commissioners for the purpose of ascertaining the true and rightful Owners of Land within the Settlement of Lagos.

11.—July 8, 1864.—An Ordinance to enable Henry Stanhope Freeman, the Governor, the Crown Agents for the Colonies, or such other person or persons as Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies shall appoint, to raise money in the United Kingdom for the service of the Government of Lagos.

12.—August 8, 1864.—An Ordinance to provide for the Laying of the Town of Lagos in broad Streets, Roads, and Highways.

13.—October 28, 1864.—An Ordinance to confirm the establishment of the Slave Commission Court.

1. January 7, 1865.—An Ordinance to amend an Ordinance dated sixth April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, intituled, "An Ordinance to make provision for the Prevention of Smuggling within the Settlement of Lagos."

2—January 7, 1865.—An Ordinance to repeal an Ordinance of the ninth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, intituled, "An Ordinance for the better Preservation of the Town of Lagos from Fire; and to make regulations with respect to the Roofing of Buildings in the Town of Lagos."

3—March 9, 1865.—An Ordinance to regulate the employment of, and to protect Kroomen.

4.—April 7, 1865.—An Ordinance to amend an Ordinance of the sixth April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, intituled, "An Ordinance to facilitate the Export of Goods and Merchandize imported into the Settlement of Lagos, and to allow the Bonding of the same, and in certain cases to allow a drawback on duties paid on Imported Goods and Merchandize."

5.—June 5, 1865.—An Ordinance to amend an Ordinance No. IX., of sixth July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, intituled, "An Ordinance to provide for the better Administration of Justice within Her Majesty's Settlement of Lagos."

6.—July 5, 1865.—An Ordinance to amend an Ordinance of the ninth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, intituled, "An Ordinance to regulate the employment of, and to protect Kroomen."

7.—July 7, 1865.—An Ordinance to legalize the Loan of Three Thousand Pounds, to meet the current expenses of the Settlement of Lagos.

8.—August 1, 1865.—An Ordinance to amend the Ordinance of the twenty-sixth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, intituled, "An Ordinance to repeal the Ordinances now in force, relative to the Import Duties, payable in the ports of the Settlement of Lagos, to establish a Tariff of Duties, and to provide for the collection of the same."

9.—August 2, 1865.—An Ordinance for appointing certain Commissioners for the purpose of ascertaining the true and rightful Owners of lands within the Settlement of Lagos.

10.—September 13, 1865.—An Ordinance to authorize the Levy of an Export Duty of two and a-half per cent. on all goods and merchandize exported from the Settlement of Lagos to the Egba Territory.

11.—September 13, 1865.—An Ordinance to declare unlawful and to prevent the Export of Arms and Munitions of War from Lagos.

12.—September 14, 1865.—An Ordinance to empower the Officer administering the affairs of Lagos to administer to all persons claiming to be British subjects certain Oaths, and, if necessary, to compel them to take such Oaths.

13.—December 5, 1865.—An Ordinance to make provision relating to the Sale by Retail of Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.

1.—January 10, 1866.—An Ordinance to repeal an Ordinance No. XI., dated thirteenth September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, intituled, "An Ordinance to declare unlawful, and to prevent the Export of Arms and other Munitions of War from Lagos."

2.—January 10, 1866.—An Ordinance to repeal the Ordinance No. X., dated thirteenth September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, intituled, "An Ordinance to authorize the Levy of an Export Duty of two and a-half per cent. on all Goods and Merchandize exported from the Settlement of Lagos to the Egba Territory;" to authorize the Levy of certain Export Duties on Goods and Merchandize exported from the Settlement of Lagos to the Egba Territory, and to provide for the collection of the same.

3.—February 3, 1866.—An Ordinance for Licensing Boats and Canoes in the Settlement of Lagos.

4.—March 17, 1866.—An Ordinance to repeal the Duties payable on the Exportation of Goods from Lagos to the Egba Territory; and to remove all Restrictions on the Free Intercourse between Lagos and the Egba Territory.

5.—March 17, 1866.—An Ordinance to enable Creditors to seize the Personal Property of Absconding Debtors, or of such as reside out of the jurisdiction of this Settlement, and to attach the Personal Property of any such Debtors in the possession of others within the jurisdiction of this Settlement, and also to sell the Real Property within the Settlement of such Debtor.

6.—October 4, 1866.—An Ordinance for Giving Relief to Creditors against Debtors Absconding or Keeping out of this Settlement to avoid Process.

7.—December 1, 1866.—An Ordinance to make better provision for the Administration of Justice within the Settlement of Lagos and its Dependencies.

1.—January 3, 1867.—An Ordinance for regulating the amount of Duties and Dues payable on Goods imported into Lagos and entered for Exportation by Lagoon to Porto Novo, and to allow a Drawback on Goods exported by sea from Lagos, to allow the Bonding of Goods in certain cases, and for granting Tonnage or Roadstead Dues on Ships in certain cases.

2.—April 13, 1867.—An Act to establish the validity of Three Ordinances of the fourth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six; the first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six; and the third day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven; and to legalize all Proceedings, Matters, and Things taken and done under, or by the authority of the same respectively.

1.—January 7, 1868.—An Ordinance to authorize the Levy of a Specific Duty on the Importation of Salt, in lieu of the ad-valorem Duty hitherto paid.

2.—June 2, 1868.—An Ordinance to authorize the Levy of certain Tolls on Goods and other things landed on, or shipped from, the Government Custom House Pier, and to make regulations for the convenience of Traffic thereon, and to regulate the place of Landing for certain goods.

3.—June 15, 1868.—An Ordinance to repeal Ordinances No. II., dated the fifth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two; No. III., dated the fifth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two; No. VI., dated the ninth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three; and No. XVI., dated the eighth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three: and in lieu thereof, to make regulations for the safety of vessels entering, remaining in, or leaving the Harbour of Lagos, for providing for the health of the Crews of such vessels, for the maintenance of good order in the said Harbour, and for regulating the appointment of Pilots and their Fees.

1. February 17, 1869.—An Ordinance to provide for the Service of the Settlement of Lagos.

2.—March 5, 1869.—An Ordinance to abolish the present application of Penalties and Forfeitures under the Ordinances relating to the Customs, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.

3.—March 18, 1869.—An Ordinance to provide for the Service of the Settlement of Lagos.

4.—March 18, 1869.—An Ordinance to authorize the collection of Tonnage Dues on all Ships and Vessels entering into any Port or Roadstead of the Settlement of Lagos.

5.—March 18, 1869.—An Ordinance to impose a Tax on Wholesale Dealers in Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.

Books, newspapers, and printed matter;
Copy-books, drawing-books and materials and apparatus, and other educational materials and apparatus imported with the sanction of the Governor or the Administrator of Lagos for the use of any school or mission;
Mathematical, scientific, and surgical instruments;
Photographic apparatus and materials;
British coins and other coins current of the Colony;
British timber, slates, or other building or roofing materials, imported with the sanction of the Administrator of Lagos or the Government, for any purpose of general or public improvement;
Passengers' luggage;
Packages in which goods are usually imported;
Puncheon shooks, including the iron hoops and rivets, or hooks required for making them up.

This printed impression has been carefully compared by me with the Bill which has passed the Legislative Council, and found to be a true and correct copy of the said Bill.

(Signed) ALFRED MOLONEY, Captain,
Clerk of Legislative Council.

I assent to this Ordinance.

(Signed) SANDFORD FREELING, Governor.

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1.—January 7, 1868.—An Ordinance to authorize the Levy of a Specific Duty on the Importation of Salt, in lieu of the ad-valorem Duty hitherto paid.

2.—June 2, 1868.—An Ordinance to authorize the Levy of certain Tolls on Goods and other things landed on, or shipped from, the Government Custom House Pier, and to make regulations for the convenience of Traffic thereon, and to regulate the place of Landing for certain goods.

3.—June 15, 1868.—An Ordinance to repeal Ordinances No. II., dated the fifth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two; No. III., dated the fifth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two; No. VI., dated the ninth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three; and No. XVI., dated the eighth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three; and in lieu thereof, to make regulations for the safety of vessels entering, remaining in, or leaving the Harbour of Lagos, for providing for the health of the Crews of such vessels, for the maintenance of good order in the said Harbour, and for regulating the appointment of Pilots and their Fees.

1. February 17, 1869.—An Ordinance to provide for the Service of the Settlement of Lagos.

2.—March 5, 1869.—An Ordinance to abolish the present application of Penalties and Forfeitures under the Ordinances relating to the Customs, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.

3.—March 18, 1869.—An Ordinance to provide for the Service of the Settlement of Lagos.

4.—March 18, 1869.—An Ordinance to authorize the collection of Tonnage Dues on all Ships and Vessels entering into any Port or Roadstead of the Settlement of Lagos.

5.—March 18, 1869.—An Ordinance to impose a Tax on Wholesale Dealers in Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.

6.—March 18, 1869.—An Ordinance to authorize the Government of Lagos to levy a Tax or Toll on all persons Fishing for Oysters, or using Stakes or Fixed Nets, or other Instruments for taking Fish within the Waters of the Settlement.

7.—March 18, 1869.—An Ordinance to authorize the Government of Lagos to charge and fix the Terms of a Yearly Rent on all Market Sheds, Houses, Buildings, or other Erections on any piece of ground set apart for the purposes of Trade, in any Market, Street, or other place belonging to the Government, and on Boat-houses, Sheds, or other Erections on the Wharves or Shores of the Lagoon belonging to the Government.

8.—April 7, 1869.—An Ordinance to supersede Ordinance No. IV. of eighteenth March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and to authorize the collection of Tonnage Dues on all Ships and Vessels entering into any Port or Roadstead of the Settlement of Lagos.

9.—May 4, 1869.—An Ordinance to settle Claims to Lands, and Hereditaments, and Tenements within the Settlement of Lagos and its Territories, and to give validity to Possessory Titles thereto in certain cases.

10.—May 4, 1869.—An Ordinance to provide for the Service of the Settlement of Lagos.

11.—September 24, 1869.—An Ordinance simplifying the Forms of Promissory Oaths.

12.—December 30, 1869.—An Ordinance to provide for the Service of the Settlement of Lagos.

1.—January 12, 1870.—An Ordinance to amend the Law relating to Promissory Oaths.

2.—January 12, 1870.—An Ordinance to provide for the Protection and Administration of Unrepresented Estates within the Settlement of Lagos.

3.—February 1, 1870.—An Ordinance to authorize the re-payment of sums paid by the Board of Trade for the Relief of Distressed Seamen belonging to the Port of Lagos.

4.—February 1, 1870.—An Ordinance to repeal so much of an Ordinance, No. V., of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, passed on the twenty-sixth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, as remits Import and other Duties on Provisions or Stores imported or supplied for the use of Her Majesty's Land Forces, and to provide an allowance to the Troops in the stead thereof.

5.—April 11, 1870.—An Ordinance to legalize certain trials, and to indemnify the Chief Magistrate, Sheriff, and others in respect to such trials.

6.—June 2, 1870.—An Ordinance to amend the laws relative to Jurors and Juries.

7.—August 17, 1870.—An Ordinance to amend the laws relative to the easy and speedy Recovery of Small Debts.

8.—September 13, 1870.—An Ordinance to make further provision for the Service of the Settlement of Lagos, for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

9.—September 13, 1870.—An Ordinance to make further provision for the Service of the Settlement of Lagos for the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

10.—October 18, 1870.—An Ordinance to make provision or the Service of the Settlement of Lagos for the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

11.—December 13, 1870.—An Ordinance to provide for an increased salary to the Administrator from the Revenue of the Settlement of Lagos.

1.—March 11, 1871.—An Ordinance subjecting Real Estate in the Settlement of Lagos to the payment of Debts, and directing the Sheriff in his proceedings thereon.

2.—March 11, 1871.—An Ordinance to prohibit the Export of Arms and other Munitions of War from Lagos in certain cases.

3.—May 15, 1871.—An Ordinance to provide for the Protection and Administration of Unrepresented Estates within the Settlement of Lagos.

4.—Memo.—The Ordinance which was intended to be No. IV. of 1871, was never transmitted to Sierra Leone nor printed again. The only copy printed had been filed at Government House.

5.—May 15, 1871.—An Ordinance for the naturalization of Conrad Friederich Meyer in the Settlement of Lagos.

June 17, 1871.—Proclamation of an Act for extending the Jurisdiction of the Courts of the West African Settlements to certain offences committed out of Her Majesty's Dominions, March 31, 1871.

6.—Memo.—The Ordinance which was passed subsequent to No. V. of 1871 was numbered VII., instead of VI.; therefore there was no No. VI. in that year.

7.—July 10, 1871.—An Ordinance to authorize the Levy of certain Fees in the Customs Department of the Settlement of Lagos.

8.—September 8, 1871.—An Ordinance to establish Fees to be received by the Chief Officer of Customs acting as Registrar of British Shipping, and Shipping Master, and by Officers of Customs attending at extra hours, and for the remuneration of the Superintendent of the survey and admeasurement of vessels in the Settlement of Lagos.

9.—September 11, 1871.—An Ordinance to authorize the Administrator to prohibit the Export of Arms and other Munitions of War from Lagos in certain cases.

10.—November 23, 1871.—An Ordinance to make provision for the Service of the Settlement of Lagos for the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

11.—August 3, 1871.—An Ordinance to make provision for the Service of the Settlement of Lagos for the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

1.—March 21, 1872.—An Ordinance to authorize the Administrator of Lagos to close all Roads, and prohibit the Export and Import of Goods, Merchandize, or Produce of any description whatsoever to or from Lagos in certain cases.

2.—June 28, 1872.—An Ordinance for constituting a Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes in the Settlement of Lagos.

3.—June 29, 1872.—An Ordinance to amend the Customs Tariff.

4.—July 2, 1872.—An Ordinance to make provision for the Service of the Settlement of Lagos for the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

5.—July 2, 1872.—An Ordinance to repeal an Ordinance "To authorize the Government of Lagos to levy a Tax or Toll on all persons Fishing for Oysters, or using Stakes, or Fixed Nets, or other Instruments for taking Fish within the Waters of this Settlement."

6.—July 29, 1872.—An Ordinance to make other provision for the Service of the Settlement of Lagos for the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

7.—August 9, 1872.—An Ordinance to repeal so much of Ordinance No. VII., of the eighteenth March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, as relates to the payment of a Tax or Toll on Sheds, Pent-houses, Erections, Stall-houses, or Booths, situate on lands belonging to the Government of Lagos, in any market, street, or other places used for the purpose of trade.

8.—December 12, 1872.—An Ordinance to repeal "The Ordinance to authorize the collection of Tonnage Dues on all Ships and Vessels entering into any Port or Roadstead of the Settlement of Lagos," dated March 18, 1869.

1.—February 17, 1873.—An Ordinance to amend an Ordinance, No. IX., passed on the eleventh day of September, 1871, intituled, "An Ordinance to authorize the Administrator to prohibit the Export of Arms and other Munitions of War from Lagos, in certain cases."

2.—February 17, 1873.—An Ordinance to authorize the Administrator to raise by way of Loan a sum of money not exceeding twenty-five thousand pounds.

3.—March 21, 1873.—An Ordinance to establish Fees to be received by the Chief Officer of Customs, acting as Registrar of British Shipping and Shipping Master, and by Officers of Customs attending at extra hours, and for the remuneration of the Superintendent of the survey and admeasurement of Vessels in the Settlement of Lagos.

4.—March 21, 1873.—An Ordinance to repeal the Ordinance, intituled, "An Ordinance to provide for the Protection and Administration of Unrepresented Estates within the Settlement of Lagos, dated May 15, 1871."



5.—April 15, 1873.—An Ordinance to amend the Ordinance for regulating the Amount of Duties and Dues payable on Goods imported into Lagos; and to allow a drawback on Goods exported by sea from Lagos; to allow the Bonding of Goods in certain cases, and for granting Tonnage or Roadstead Dues on Ships, in certain cases.

6.—May 14, 1873.—An Ordinance to regulate by law the sums payable as Rent for Gunpowder stored in the Government Magazine.

7.—July 7, 1873.—An Ordinance to amend the "Revised Tariff Ordinance of 1872."

8.—July 7, 1873.—An Ordinance to regulate the sums payable as Rent for Goods and Merchandize stored in the Government Warehouses.

9.—July 7, 1873.—An Ordinance for the Naturalization of Aliens.

10.—July 7, 1873.—An Ordinance to amend Ordinance No. II. of the twenty-eighth June, 1872, intituled, "An Ordinance for constituting a Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes in the Settlement of Lagos."

11.—July 7, 1873.—An Ordinance to diminish the risk of infection from Small-pox in the Settlement of Lagos.

12.—July 7, 1873.—An Ordinance empowering the Courts of Justice in the Settlement of Lagos to deal with Real Estate by the same forms of law as if it were Personal Estate, for the satisfaction of Debt.

13.—September 10, 1873.—An Ordinance to alter the existing provisions and to make others relating to the Sale by Retail of Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors, in lieu of those contained in the Ordinance dated December 5, 1865.

14.—September 23, 1873.—An Ordinance to make further provision for the Service of the Settlement of Lagos, for the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

1.—January 6, 1874.—An Ordinance to amend Ordinance No. II. of 1873, intituled, "An Ordinance to authorize the Administrator to raise by way of Loan a sum of money not exceeding twenty-five thousand pounds."

2.—January 6, 1874.—An Ordinance to exempt certain Articles from Import Duty.

3.—February 13, 1874.—An Ordinance to repeal the Customs' Fees Ordinance No. III., of the twenty-first of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, and to make other provisions relative thereto.

4.—March 31, 1874.—An Ordinance to apply the sum of forty-nine thousand three hundred and five pounds, six shillings and four pence out of the Colonial Revenue to the Service of the year ending thirty-first December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

5.—March 31, 1874.—An Ordinance to make provision for the Service of the Settlement of Lagos, for the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

## THE CUSTODY OF SEAMEN.

[COPY—CIRCULAR.]

Downing-street, *Dec.* 21, 1870.

Sir,—A case has arisen in one of the West India colonies in which, through the insufficiency of the certificate of Discharge granted by the committing magistrate, under the provisions of the 248th Section of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, a seaman, who had been imprisoned for desertion, was detained in the colony on the departure of his vessel, so that the expense of his maintenance and passage home has to be borne by Her Majesty's Government instead of being charged to the owners of the vessel.

In order to avoid the recurrence of a similar case, I have, at the instance of the Board of Trade, to request that you will instruct the magistrates in the colony under your Government that they are, in future, on a proper request from the master or owner of the ship, or his agent, to direct the provost-marshal or other officer in charge of seamen imprisoned for desertion, to cause such seamen to be conveyed to their vessels under proper custody, as required by the 248th section of the Merchant Shipping Act.

I have, &c., (Signed) KIMBERLEY.

The Officer Administering the Government of Lagos.

## GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

With reference to a notice, dated July 7, 1875, relative to the hours for which application should be made for permission to have dances, it is hereby notified that the time has been extended to 3.30 p.m. daily (Sundays excepted).

By order, W. R. KING, Superintendent, Gold Coast Constabulary.

Office, Gold Coast Constabulary, Lagos.

*11th August*, 1875.

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Persons who require permission to have plays should apply at this office between the hours of eight and nine o'clock a.m. daily (Sundays excepted).

By order, W. R. KING, Superintendent of Police.

Gold Coast Constabulary Office, Lagos.

*13th July*, 1875.

## POLICE INSTRUCTIONS.

The non-commissioned officer in charge of the police station will warn the constables told off for duty at the Gaol House not to allow any one to enter the gaol without a pass signed by the Inspector of Prisons, excepting—

His Excellency the Governor, or the Administrator,
His Honour the Chief Magistrate,
The Assistant Colonial Secretary,
The Police Magistrate and Inspector of Prisons,
The Assistant Inspector G. C. Constabulary,
The Colonial Surgeon,
The Superintendent of Police,
The Coroner and Jurors for Inquests.

The non-commissioned officer in charge of the police station will on no account put questions to any prisoner brought to the police-station, and the prisoner should be warned that anything he may say may be used against him.

No prisoner, once given in charge, can be released before being brought before the police-court, except on proper bail.

No civilian should on any account be allowed to interfere in the police-station by putting questions to or advising any prisoner who may be brought into custody.

The non-commissioned officer will inquire from the witnesses what charges are alleged against the prisoner or prisoners, and enter them in the charge-sheet.

(By command) H. H. GRAVES, Capt.
Assist. Inspector G. C. Constabulary.

Gold Coast Constabulary Office,
Lagos, *August* 10, 1876.

## PROCLAMATION.

The following Act for extending the jurisdiction of the Courts of the West African Settlements, is hereby published for general information.

By order of His Excellency the Administrator,
J. GERARD,
Acting Collector and Colonial Secretary.

Secretary's Office, Lagos.

*June* 17, 1871.

*West African Settlements.*

[34 Vic. ch. viii.—A.D. 1871.]

AN ACT for extending the Jurisdiction of the Courts of the West African Settlements to certain offences committed out of Her Majesty's Dominions.

[31st March, 1871.]

Whereas the inhabitants of certain territories in Africa adjoining Her Majesty's Settlements of Sierra Leone, Gambia, Gold Coast, and Lagos, and the adjacent protectorates, not being within the jurisdiction of any civilized

government, and crimes and outrages having been and being likely (unless restrained by law) to be committed within such territories against British subjects and persons resident within any of the said Settlements, it is requisite to provide for the trial and punishment of such crimes and outrages.

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows; (that is to say)

1. Crimes or offences committed within twenty miles of the boundary of any of the said Settlements, or of any adjacent protectorate by any of Her Majesty's subjects, or by persons not subjects of any civilized Power, against the persons of British subjects, or of persons resident within any of the said Settlements, shall be cognizable in the Superior Courts exercising criminal jurisdiction within any of the said Settlements, and shall be inquired of, tried, prosecuted, and, upon conviction, punished in such and in the same manner as if the crime or offence had been committed within such Settlement.

2. Any person known or suspected to have committed a crime or offence within the first section of this Act may be apprehended in any of the said Settlements, and kept in custody therein, in like manner as if the said crime or offence had been committed within such Settlement.

## GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

Government House, Lagos, *July* 30, 1874.

The Acting Administrator, having received the following correspondence with reference to the protection which may be afforded to Swiss people residing abroad, directs that the same be published for general information.

By Command,

C. E. Burlton,
Acting Collector and Colonial Secretary.

[circular.]

Downing-street, *June* 17, 1874.

Sir,—I transmit to you, for publication in the colony under your Government, a copy of a letter from the Foreign-office, together with an extract of a letter from the German Ambassador at this Court, stating that German Consular protection may be afforded to Swiss people residing abroad on their applying for it.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient, humble servant,
Carnarvon.

The Officer Administering the
Government of Lagos.

*Mr. Bourke to the Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.*

[copy.]

Foreign Office, *June* 12, 1874.

Sir,—I am directed by the Earl of Derby to transmit to you, for the information of the Earl of Carnarvon, the accompanying translation of a letter from the German Ambassador at this Court, stating that German Consular protection may be afforded to Swiss people residing abroad on their applying for it; and I am to request that you will move his Lordship to take the necessary steps in order that the officers serving under the Colonial Office may be informed of this arrangement.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) Robert Bourke.

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial-office.

*Extract of Letter from Count Munster to the Earl of Derby, dated German Embassy, June* 3, 1874.

"A special case which has come to the knowledge of the Imperial Government gives me occasion to apply for your Excellency's kind intervention for the purpose of having the Royal British authorities both in England itself and in the British Colonies informed that German Consular protection may be afforded, on their application, to Swiss people residing abroad.

"This circumstance rests upon an agreement made in the year 1871, and renewed in the year 1872, between the German Imperial Chancery Office and the Swiss Federal Council.

"Especially with reference to the arrangement of inheritances in the Colonies, it appears desirable that the protective arrangement in question should be known to the respective authorities."

Colonial Secretary's Office,
*August* 31, 1871.

The Acting Administrator having received the following circular dated Downing-street, July 11, 1874, together with a copy of an Act 37 and 38 Vict. cap. 27, which was passed during the last Session of Parliament, intituled, "An Act to regulate the sentences imposed by colonial courts where jurisdiction to try is conferred by Imperial Acts," directs that the same be published for general information.

By Command,
C. E. Burlton,
Acting Collector and Colonial Secretary.

[circular.]

Downing-street, *July* 11, 1874.

Sir,—I have the honour to transmit a copy of an Act, 37 and 38 Vict., cap. 27, which has passed this Session, intituled, "An Act to regulate the sentences imposed by colonial courts where jurisdiction to try is conferred by Imperial Acts"

2. As you are aware jurisdiction is given by certain Imperial Acts, as for instance, 9 Geo. 4, cap. 83, sec. 4, and 12 and 13 Vict., cap. 96, to colonial courts to try offences committed beyond the jurisdiction of those courts, and the persons convicted are made liable to suffer such punishment as by any law or laws in force at the time of the passing of such Acts, they would have been liable to if the offence had been committed and tried in England.

3. Difficulties have recently arisen, both in Victoria and Malta, in deciding what sentences could be passed upon persons tried and convicted in the colonial courts for offences committed out of the colonies, but made triable within them by Imperial Act; and the Act now transmitted has been passed with a view to prevent any such questions arising for the future.

4. The Act provides that such punishment may be inflicted in such cases as might have been inflicted if the offences had been committed within the colony.

5. The Act also includes cases, if any, where offences, if committed within the local jurisdiction of a colonial court, are by Imperial Act made punishable according to the Law of England.

6. Moreover, special provision is made at the end of the third section to meet the case of an offence not punishable by the law of the colony in which the trial takes place; and the colonial court is in such case empowered to impose such punishment (other than capital punishment) as shall seem to the court most nearly to correspond to the punishment to which such person would have been liable in case such crime or offence had been tried in England.

7. These cases will probably be of rare occurrence; but it was thought desirable to embrace all possible cases, and to make the legislation upon the subject final and complete.

8. The usual steps should be taken to make the provisions of this Act known in the colony under your Government.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
Carnarvon.

The Officer Administering the
Government of Lagos.



Courts (Colonial) Jurisdiction.

[37 and 38 Vict., Ch. 27.]

An Act to regulate the sentences imposed by colonial courts where the jurisdiction to try is conferred by Imperial Acts.

*June* 30. 1874.

Whereas by certain Acts of Parliament jurisdiction is conferred on courts in Her Majesty's colonies to try persons charged with certain crimes or offences, and doubts have arisen as to the proper sentences to be imposed upon conviction of such persons; and it is expedient to remove such doubts: Be it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited for all purposes in the Courts (Colonial) Jurisdiction Act, 1874.

2. For the purposes of this Act—The term "colony" shall not include any places within the United Kingdom, the Isle of Man, or the Channel Islands, but shall include such territories as may for the time being be vested in Her Majesty by virtue of an Act of Parliament for the Government of India, and any plantation, territory, or settlement situate elsewhere within Her Majesty's dominions, and subject to the same local government; and for the purposes of this Act, all plantations, territories, and settlements under a central legislature shall be deemed to be one colony under the same local government.

3. When, by virtue of any Act of Parliament now or hereafter to be passed, a person is tried in a court of any colony for any crime or offence committed upon the high seas or elsewhere out of the territorial limits of such colony and of the local jurisdiction of such court, or if committed within such local jurisdiction made punishable by that Act, such person shall, upon conviction, be liable to such punishment as might have been inflicted upon him if the crime or offence had been committed within the limits of such colony and of the local jurisdiction of the court, and to no other, anything in any Act to the contrary notwithstanding: Provided always, that if the crime or offence is a crime or offence not punishable by the law of the colony in which the trial takes place, the person shall, on conviction, be liable to such punishment (other than capital punishment) as shall seem to the court most nearly to correspond to the punishment to which such person would have been liable in case such crime or offence had been tried in England.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Lagos,
*September* 30, 1874.

His Excellency the Administrator having received the following circular, dated Downing-street, August 20, 1874, together with a copy of the Act 37 and 38 Vict., cap. 41, passed in last Session of Parliament, intituled "An Act to amend the Colonial Attornies' Relief Act," directs that the same be published for general information.

By Command,
John Shaw,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

[circular.]

Downing-street, *August* 20, 1874.

Sir,—I have the honour to transmit to you, for your information and for publication in the Colony under your Government, the enclosed copies of the Act 37 and 38 Vict., cap. 41, passed in the last Session of Parliament, intituled "An Act to amend the Colonial Attornies' Relief Act."

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
Carnarvon.

The Officer Administering the
Government of Lagos.

[37 and 38 Vict., ch. 41.]

Colonial Attornies' Relief Act.—[amendment.]

An Act to amend "The Colonial Attornies' Relief Act."

*July* 30, 1874.

Whereas by the Colonial Attornies' Relief Act certain provisions are made for regulating the admission of attornies and solicitors of Colonial Courts in Her Majesty's Superior Courts of Law and Equity in England in certain cases, and it is considered just and equitable to amend the said Act: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. So much of the Colonial Attornies' Relief Act as enacts that no person shall be deemed qualified to be admitted as attorney or solicitor under the provisions of the said Act, unless he shall pass an examination to test his fitness and capacity, and shall further make affidavit that he has ceased for the space of twelve calendar months, at the least, to practise as attorney or solicitor in any Colonial Court of Law, and also so much of the said Act and of any orders and regulations made thereunder as relate to such examination, shall not apply to, nor shall compliance therewith respectively be required of any person seeking to be admitted as attorney or solicitor under the provisions of the said Act, who shall have been in actual practice for the period of seven years, at the least, as attorney and solicitor in any colony or dependency as to which an Order in Council has been or may be made, as mentioned in the said Act, and who shall have served under articles and passed an examination previously to his admission as attorney and solicitor in any such colony or dependency.

2. The expression, "The Colonial Attornies' Relief Act," shall henceforth be deemed to include this Act.

## RULES AND REGULATIONS AS CARRIED OUT IN THE PRISON AT LAGOS.

I. The prison to be washed three times a-week, and white-washed once a month.

II. No ingress or egress is allowed in or out of the prison between the hours of nine p.m. and six a.m., except to the gaoler or others in special cases.

III. All prisoners shall be searched on admission.

IV. All money or effects brought into gaol by prisoners on their admittance shall be handed over for safe keeping to the gaoler.

V. Female prisoners shall be searched by the matron.

VI. No spirituous liquors of any description are to be passed into the gaol, except by order of the surgeon for hospital cases.

VII. Smoking is strictly prohibited.

VIII. Clothes are to be washed with soap and water at the end of every week, when a change is provided.

IX. Care is to be taken that all prisoners perform their ablutions every morning.

X. No gaming of any description is to be permitted.

XI. All prisoners shall fall in at six a.m. daily for work, and return at ten a.m. for breakfast; fall in again at eleven a.m. and work till five p.m., except on Saturday, when the hour is four p.m.

XII. Prisoners at all suffering from illness shall remain in the yard, and be occupied at light and useful work.

XIII. Divine service shall be performed at ten a.m. every Sunday morning, when the prayers of the Established Church are used.

XIV. The gaoler, matron, under-gaoler, and turnkey shall reside in the prison, and not absent themselves without permission.

XV. All prisoners shall be confined in their cells for the night at six p.m.

XVI. The diet for both Europeans and Natives shall be of good quality, and inspected by the gaoler before being distributed.

XVII. All ledgers and records shall be kept by the gaoler.

John H. Glover, Administrator.

## LAGOS TREATIES.

TREATY between NORMAN B. BEDINGFIELD, Commander of Her Majesty's Ship "Prometheus," and Senior Officer of the Bights Division, and WILLIAM MCCOSKRY, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Acting Consul, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain; and DOCEMO, King of Lagos, on the part of himself and chiefs.

Article 1.—In order that the Queen of England may be the better enabled to assist, defend, and protect the inhabitants of Lagos, and to put an end to the slave trade in this and the neighbouring countries, and to prevent the destructive wars so frequently undertaken by Dahomey and others for the capture of slaves, I, Docemo, do, with the consent and advice of my Council, give, transfer, and by these presents, grant and confirm unto the Queen of Great Britain, her heirs and successors, for ever, the port and island of Lagos, with all the rights, profits, territories, and appurtenances whatsoever thereunto belonging; and as well as the profit and revenue as the direct, full, and absolute dominions and sovereignty of the said port, island, and premises, with all the royalties thereof, freely, fully, entirely, and absolutely. I do also covenant and grant that the quiet and peaceable possession thereof shall, with all possible speed, be freely and effectually delivered to the Queen of Great Britain, or such person as Her Majesty shall thereunto appoint for her use in the performance of this grant; the inhabitants of the said island and territories, as the Queen's subjects and under her sovereignty, crown, jurisdiction, and government, being still suffered to live there.

Article 2.—Docemo will be allowed the use of the title of "King," in its usual African signification, and will be permitted to decide disputes between natives of Lagos, with their consent, subject to appeal to British laws.

Article 3.—In the transfer of lands, the stamp of Docemo affixed to the document will be proof that there are no native claims upon it, and for this purpose he will be permitted to use it as hitherto.

In consideration of the cession as before-mentioned of the port and island and territories of Lagos, the representatives of the Queen of Great Britain do promise, subject to the approval of Her Majesty, that Docemo shall receive an annual pension from the Queen of Great Britain, equal to the net revenue hitherto annually received by him; such pension to be paid at such periods and in such a mode as may hereafter be determined.

(Signed) DOCEMO.

(Their marks) ✕ TELAKE.
✕ ROCAMENA.
✕ OBALEKOW.
✕ ACHEBONG.

(Signed) NORMAN B. BEDINGFIELD, Her Majesty's Ship "Prometheus," Senior Officer, Bights Division.
W. MCCOSKRY, Acting Consul.

Lagos, *August* 6, 1861.

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*Additional Article to the Treaty of Cession of the Island of Lagos to the British Crown.*

King Docemo having understood the foregoing Treaty, perfectly agrees to all the conditions thereof; and with regard to the 3rd Article consents to receive as a pension, to be continued during his lifetime, the sum of 1,200 (twelve hundred) bags of cowries per annum, as equal to his net revenue; and I, the undersigned representative of Her Majesty, agree on the part of Her Majesty, to guarantee to the said King Docemo an annual pension of 1,200 (twelve hundred) bags of cowries for his lifetime, unless he, Docemo, should break any articles of the above Treaty, in which case his pension will be forfeited. The pension shall commence from July 1 of the present year, 1862, from which day he, the King, resigns all claim upon all former farmers of the revenue.

(Signed) DOCEMO, his ✕ mark.

HENRY STANHOPE FREEMAN, Governor.

We, the undersigned, witness that the above Treaty and ratification was explained to King Docemo, in our presence was signed by him, and by Henry Stanhope Freeman, Esq., as representative of Her Majesty the Queen of England, on this the 18th day of February, in the year of our Lord, 1862.

(Signed) JOHN H. GLOVER, Lieut. R.N.
SAMUEL CROWTHER.
J. C. THOMAS, Secretary to the King Docemo.
S. B. WILLIAMS, British Interpreter.

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## PALMA AND LECKIE.

Lagos, *February* 7, 1863.

By the present document I, Kosoko, ex-Chief of Epé, and formerly King of Lagos, do declare that, when King of Lagos, my territory extended to the eastward as far as Palma and Leckie, and that when I was expelled from Lagos and settled at Epé, by permission of the King of Jebu, I claimed those parts as my ports of trade, by right of my former ownership, and they were recognized as such by the British Government.

Having now left Epé and returned to Lagos by the kind permission of Her Britannic Majesty's Government, I lay no further claim to the ports of Palma and Leckie, which consequently must revert to the Lagos Government.

(Signed) KOSOKO, his ✕ mark.

Signed in my presence, JOHN H. GLOVER, Commodore R.N.
(Signed) TOPO.
H. N. LEVESON, Colonial Secretary.

I certify that I faithfully translated this document to Kosoko.

(Signed) S. B. WILLIAMS.

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## ADDO.

*June* 27, 1863.

The King and Chiefs of Addo having, on or about the 1st of May, 1863, sent down a message to His Excellency John Hawley Glover, the Lieutenant-Governor of Her Britannic Majesty's Settlement of Lagos, requesting him to take upon himself, on the part of Her Britannic Majesty, the protection of their town and country, Mr. Thomas Tickel, resident agent at Badagry, visited Addo on the 16th instant, and having conferred with the King and Chiefs touching the request they had made to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, and having reported that it was their free and spontaneous wish that Her Britannic Majesty's Government should exercise all the rights of a protecting power over them, His Excellency visited Addo on the 26th June, and having assured himself of the correctness of the foregoing statement, and the request being again repeated, His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of Lagos, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, has taken upon himself the protection of the King, Chiefs, and people of Addo, and has permitted them to hoist the (white) English flag, with a red border, subject always to the approval of Her Majesty's Government.

Therefore, His Excellency John Hawley Glover, the Lieutenant-Governor of Lagos, and acting Consul for the Bight of Benin, &c., on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, and the King and Chiefs of Addo, on the part of themselves and their people, have agreed as is hereinbefore set forth. And the King and Chiefs further bind themselves to be guided in their proceedings with all surrounding tribes as Her Majesty's Government shall from time to time direct; that they shall prevent all export of slaves to Porto Novo or Poerah, or passage of such slaves down their River; and shall place neither let nor hindrance on lawful trade, but shall, on the contrary, afford every facility to traders of all nations and tribes who may have occasion to visit their country for the purpose of lawful commerce.

Done at Addo this twenty-seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

(Signed) JOHN H. GLOVER,
Lieutenant-Governor.

(Their marks) ✕ King OLOVEE.
✕ Chief OJUMOH.
✕ Chief OSUMFUNJAH.
✕ Chief ODOROHFUNJAH.
✕ Chief ARO.

Chief Town Council.

Captains.

SABBAH, his ✕ mark.

(Their marks) ✕ IGBOWU.
✕ AKILIBAH.
✕ KUCHESI.
✕ ITU.
✕ AKILAJOH.
✕ GAUDEE.
✕ AKILUYI.

Witnesses. (Signed) THOMAS TICKEL.
CHARLES FORESYTHE.

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## POERAH.

*June* 29, 1863.

The King and Chiefs of Poerah having sent down repeated messages to the Governor of Lagos, through Mr. Thomas Tickel, resident agent at Badagry, requesting him to take upon himself, on the part of Her Britannic Majesty, the protection of their town and country, His Excellency John Hawley Glover, Lieutenant-Governor of Lagos and acting Consul for the Bight of Benin, visited that place on the 29th June, 1863, and having assured himself of the wishes of the King and Chiefs, and the request being again repeated, His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, has taken upon himself the protection of the King, Chiefs, and people of Poerah, and has permitted them to hoist the (white) English flag, with a red border, subject always to the approval of Her Majesty.

Therefore, His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, and the King and Chiefs of Poerah, on the part of themselves and their people, have agreed as is hereinbefore set forth. And the King and Chiefs further bind themselves to be guided in their proceedings with all surrounding tribes as Her Majesty's Government shall from time to time direct; that they shall prevent all exports of slaves to Porto Novo or elsewhere, or passage of such slaves through their country or river; and shall place neither let nor hindrance on lawful trade, but shall, on the contrary, afford every facility to all nations and tribes who may have occasion to visit their country for the purpose of lawful commerce.



Done at Poerah this twenty-ninth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

(Signed) JOHN H. GLOVER,
Lieutenant-Governor.

(Their marks) ✕ King AGULAYIE.
✕ Chief ARODEE.
✕ Chief ODROFROO.
✕ King's brother, ACASH.
✕ King's brother, OBUNOSIE.
✕ War Chief AJUBREWA.

Witnesses.
(Signed) THOMAS TICKEL.
WILLIAM METZGAR.

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## OKEODAN.

*July* 4, 1863.

The Chiefs of Okeodan having sent down repeated messages to the Governor of Lagos, through Mr. Thomas Tickel, resident agent at Badagry, requesting him to take upon himself, on the part of Her Britannic Majesty, the protection of their town and country, His Excellency John Hawley Glover, Lieutenant-Governor of Lagos, and acting Consul for the Bight of Benin, visited Shagho, where he was received by the Chiefs of Okeodan on the 4th July, 1863. And having assured himself of the wishes of the Chiefs, and the request being again repeated, His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, has taken upon himself the protection of the Chiefs and people of Okeodan, and has permitted them to hoist the (white) English flag, with a red border, on the understanding that they receive a representative of Her Majesty's Government to reside in their town, subject always to the approval of Her Majesty's Government.

Therefore, His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, and the Chiefs of Okeodan, on the part of themselves and their people, have agreed as is hereinbefore set forth. And the Chiefs further bind themselves to be guided in their proceedings with all surrounding tribes as Her Majesty's Government shall from time to time direct; that they shall prevent all export of slaves to Porto Novo or elsewhere, or passage of such slaves through their country or river; and shall place neither let nor hindrance on lawful trade, but shall, on the contrary, afford every facility to traders of all nations and tribes who may have occasion to visit their country for the purpose of lawful commerce.

Done at Okeodan this fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

(Signed)
(Their marks) ✕ Chief AGRO.
✕ Chief KEMBEI.
✕ Chief ELUCIE.
✕ Chief OLUCADE.
✕ Chief AFULU.
✕ Chief ELOH.
✕ Chief MAROYAH.
✕ Chief OJOE.
✕ War Chief FALLALAH.

THOMAS TICKEL, Resident Agent.

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## BADAGRY.

*July* 7, 1863.

His Excellency John Hawley Glover, Lieutenant-Governor, or Commander-in-Chief, and Vice-Admiral of Her Britannic Majesty's Settlement of Lagos, and Acting Consul for the Bight of Benin, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, and the Chiefs of Badagry, on the part of themselves and their people, have agreed as follows:—

Article 1.—In order for the better keeping of the peace and quiet of the well-disposed persons living in Badagry, and

for the better security of their lives and properties, as also for the purpose of setting aside all pretensions on the part of the King of Porto Novo and others to the right and royalty of this district of Badagry—We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, being Chiefs of Badagry, have freely and willingly ceded to Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, her heirs and successors for ever, the town of Badagry and all the rights and territories and appurtenances whatsoever thereunto belonging, as well as all profits and revenues, absolute dominion and sovereignty of the said town and territory of Badagry, freely, fully, entirely, and absolutely.

Article 2.—In consideration of which cession, as before herein set forth, I, John Hawley Glover, Commander in Her Majesty's Royal Navy, Lieutenant-Governor, Commander-in-Chief, and Vice-Admiral of the Settlement of Lagos aforesaid, and Acting Consul for the Bight of Benin, on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, promise that the Chiefs who have hereunto set their hands shall receive from the first of the present month of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, the further yearly sum of two hundred and forty pounds sixteen shillings (£240 16s.) in addition to the yearly pension of two hundred and fifty-nine pounds four shillings (£259 4s.), which they have hitherto received; that is to say, the sum of five hundred pounds (£500) per annum so long as they shall live or reside peaceably and quietly in Badagry or within the territories of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain; that is to say, each Chief shall receive, so long as he lives, the sum of sixty-two pounds ten shillings (£62 10s.) per annum.

And we further declare that our right and property in the district of Badagry has always and does extend westward to the village of Wicheree, on the sea-shore, the half of the town of Quameh, and the eastern side or shore of Quameh Creek on the Lagoon.

Done in Badagry, under the Great Seal of the Settlement of Lagos, this seventh day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

(Signed) JOHN H. GLOVER,
Lieutenant-Governor.

(Their marks)
Head Chief AKRAH (L.S.)
Chief AGROLO (L.S.)
Chief PASSO (L.S.)
Prince for Chief PHEORTAH (L.S.)
Head Chief WOWO (L.S.)
Chief BALA (L.S.)
Chief GINGE (L.S.)
Chief MOBI (L.S.)

Witnesses. (Signed) W. M'COSKRY,
Acting Chief Magistrate.
B. L. LEFROY, Commander R.N.
THOMAS TICKEL.

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## LAGOS.

No. 1.

ENGAGEMENT between Her Majesty the QUEEN of ENGLAND and KING and CHIEFS of LAGOS for the ABOLITION of the TRAFFIC IN SLAVES. Signed at Lagos on board H.M.S. Penelope, on the 1st day of January, 1852.

Commodore Henry William Bruce, Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's ships and vessels on the West Coast of Africa; and John Beecroft, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul in the Bights of Benin and Biafra, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England; and the King and Chiefs of Lagos and the neighbourhood, on the part of themselves and of their Country, have agreed upon the following articles and conditions:—

Article 1.—The export of slaves to foreign countries is for ever abolished in the territories of the King and Chiefs of Lagos; and the King and Chiefs of Lagos engage to make and to proclaim a law prohibiting any of their subjects, or any person within their jurisdiction, from selling and assisting in the sale of any slave for transportation to a foreign country; and the King and Chiefs of Lagos promise to inflict a severe punishment on any person who shall break this law.

Article 2.—No European or other person whatever shall be permitted to reside within the territory of the King and Chiefs of Lagos for the purpose of carrying on in any way the traffic in slaves; and no houses, stores, or buildings of any kind whatever shall be erected for the purpose of the slave trade within the territory of the King and Chiefs of Lagos; and if any such houses, stores, or buildings shall at any future time be erected, and the King and Chiefs of Lagos shall fail or be unable to destroy them, they may be destroyed by any British officer employed for the suppression of the slave trade.

Article 3.—If at any time it shall appear that the slave trade has been carried on through or from the territory of the King and Chiefs of Lagos, the slave trade may be put down by Great Britain by force upon that territory, and British officers may seize the boats of Lagos found carrying on the slave trade, and the King and Chiefs of Lagos will be subject to a severe act of displeasure on the part of the Queen of England.

Article 4.—The slaves now held for exportation shall be delivered up to any British officer duly authorized to receive them, for the purpose of being carried to a British colony and there liberated, and all the implements of slave trade, and the barracoons or buildings exclusively used in the slave trade shall be forthwith destroyed.

Article 5.—Europeans or other persons now engaged in the slave trade are to be expelled the country; the houses, stores, or buildings hitherto employed as slave factories, if not converted to lawful purposes within three months of the conclusion of this engagement, are to be destroyed.

Article 6.—The subjects of the Queen of England may always trade freely with the people of Lagos in every article they may wish to buy and sell in all the places and ports and rivers within the territories of the King and Chiefs of Lagos, and throughout the whole of their dominions; and the King and Chiefs of Lagos pledge themselves to show no favour and give no privilege to the ships and traders of other countries which they do not show to those of England.

Article 7.—The King and Chiefs of Lagos declare that no human beings shall at any time be sacrificed within their territories on account of religious or other ceremonies, and that they will prevent the barbarous practice of murdering prisoners captured in war.

Article 8.—Complete protection shall be afforded to missionaries or ministers of the Gospel of whatever nation or country, following their vocation of spreading the knowledge and doctrines of Christianity, and extending the benefits of civilization within the territory of the King and Chiefs of Lagos. Encouragement shall be given to such missionaries or ministers in the pursuits of industry, in building houses for their residence, and schools and chapels. They shall not be hindered or molested in their endeavours to teach the doctrines of Christianity to all persons willing and desirous to be taught; nor shall any subjects of the King and Chiefs of Lagos who may embrace the Christian faith be on that account, or on account of the teaching or exercise thereof, molested or troubled in any manner whatever. The King and Chiefs of Lagos further agree to set apart a piece of land within a convenient distance of the principal towns to be used as a burial-ground for Christian persons, and the funerals and sepulchres of the dead shall not be disturbed in any way or upon any account.

Article 9.—Power is hereby expressly reserved to the Government of France to become party to this Treaty if it should think fit, agreeably with the provision contained in the 5th Article of the "Convention between Her Majesty and the King of the French for the Suppression of the Traffic in Slaves," signed in London, May 29, 1845.



In faith of which we have hereunto set our hands and seals at Lagos, on board H.B.M.'s ship Penelope, this 1st day of January, 1852.

H. W. BRUCE (L.S.)
JOHN BEECROFT (L.S.)

(Their marks)
King AKITOYE.
ATCHOBOO.
ROSAE.

Witnesses. LEWIS T. JONES, Capt. H.M.S Sampson.
HENRY LYSTER, Capt. H.M.S. Penelope.
WILLIAM HICKMAN, Secretary to Commander-in-Chief.

The above is a true copy of the original.

H. W. BRUCE, Commodore and Commander-in-Chief.

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## PORTO NOVO.

TREATY with the KING and CHIEFS of PORTO NOVO, January 17, 1852.

Commodore Henry William Bruce, Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's ships and vessels on the West Coast of Africa; John Beecroft, Esq., Her Majesty's Consuls in the Bights of Benin and Biafra; and Arthur Parry Eardley Wilmot, Esq., Commander of Her Majesty's ship Harlequin, and Senior Officer present, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England; and the King and Chiefs of Porto Novo, and of the neighbourhood, on the part of themselves and of their Country, have agreed upon the following conditions:—

Article 1.—The export of slaves to a foreign country is for ever abolished in the territories of the King and Chiefs of Porto Novo, and the King and Chiefs of Porto Novo engage to make and to proclaim a law prohibiting any of their subjects, or any person within their jurisdiction, from selling or assisting in the sale of any slave for transportation to a foreign country, and the King and Chiefs of Porto Novo promise to inflict a severe punishment on any person who shall break this law.

Article 2.—No European or other person whatever shall be permitted to reside within the territory of the King and Chiefs of Porto Novo, for the purpose of carrying on in any way the traffic in slaves, and no houses, stores, or buildings of any kind whatever shall be erected for the purpose of slave trade within the territory of the King and Chiefs of Porto Novo, and if any such houses, stores, or buildings shall at any future time be erected, and the King and Chiefs of Porto Novo shall fail or be unable to destroy them, they may be destroyed by any British officers employed for the suppressionof slave trade.

Article 3.—If at any time it shall appear that slave trade has been carried on through or from the territory of the King and Chiefs of Porto Novo, the slave trade may be put down by Great Britain by force upon that territory, and British officers may seize the boats of Porto Novo found anywhere carrying on the slave trade, and the King and Chiefs of Porto Novo will be subject to a severe act of displeasure on the part of the Queen of England.

Article 4.—The slaves now held for exportation shall be delivered up to any British officer duly authorized to receive them, for the purpose of being carried to a British colony and there liberated; and all the implements of slave trade, and the barracoons or buildings exclusively used in the slave trade shall be forthwith destroyed.

Article 5.—Europeans or other persons now engaged in the slave trade are to be expelled the country; the houses, stores, or buildings hitherto employed as slave factories, if not converted to lawful purposes within three months of the conclusion of this engagement, are to be destroyed.

Article 6.—The subjects of the Queen of England may always trade freely with the people of Porto Novo in every article they may wish to buy and sell in all the places, and ports, and rivers within the territories of the King and Chiefs of Porto Novo, and throughout the whole of their dominions; and the King and Chiefs of Porto Novo pledge themselves to show no favour and give no privilege to the ships and traders of other countries which they do not show to those of England.

Article 7.—The King and Chiefs of Porto Novo declare that no human beings shall at any time be sacrificed within their territories on account of religious or other ceremonies, and that they will prevent the barbarous practice of murdering prisoners captured in war.

Article 8.—Complete protection shall be afforded to missionaries or ministers of the Gospel, of whatever nation or country, following their vocation of spreading the knowledge and doctrines of Christianity, and extending the benefits of civilization within the territory of the King and Chiefs of Porto Novo. Encouragement shall be given to such missionaries or ministers in the pursuits of industry, in building houses for their residence, and schools and chapels. They shall not be hindered or molested in their endeavours to teach the doctrines of Christianity to all persons willing and desirous to be taught; nor shall any subjects of the King and Chiefs of Porto Novo who may embrace the Christian faith, be on that account, or on account of the teaching or the exercise thereof, molested or troubled in any manner whatsoever. The King and Chiefs of Porto Novo further agree to set apart a piece of land, within a convenient distance of the principal towns, to be used as a burial-ground for Christian persons; and the funerals and sepulchres of the dead shall not be disturbed in any way or upon any account.

Article 9.—Power is hereby expressly reserved to the Government of France to become a party to this treaty if it shall think fit, agreeably with the provisions contained in Article 5 of the convention between Her Majesty and the King of the French for the suppression of the traffic in slaves, signed at London, May 29th, 1845.

In faith of which we have hereunto set our hands and seals at Porto Novo, on board Her Britannic Majesty's ship Harlequin, 17th January, 1852.

(Signed) ARTHUR E. WILMOT, Commander.
C. F. F. BOUGHEY, Senior Lieutenant.
THOMAS EARL, Master.
SUGEE, King of Porto Novo.
GOGA, VOGA, } Chiefs of Porto Novo.

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No. 2.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES IN THE TREATY between Commodore Henry William Bruce, John Beecroft, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul in the Bight of Benin, and Arthur Parry Eardley Wilmot, Esq., Commander of Her Majesty's ship Harlequin, and Senior Officer present, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England; and the King and Chiefs of Porto Novo, and of the neighbourhood, on the part of themselves and of their country; signed at Porto Novo, on the 17th of January, 1852.

Whereas it is expedient to make further additions to the aforesaid treaty,

It is therefore hereby agreed between Henry Grant Foote, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul for the territories lying within the Bight of Benin, and Thomas Tickel, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Acting Vice-Consul at Badagry and Porto Novo, on behalf of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland; and King and Chiefs of Porto Novo.

Article 1.—English people, or others under English protection, may buy or sell or hire lands and houses in the Porto Novo country, and they shall be permitted to erect factories for the purposes of trade, and certain spots of ground shall be assigned to them in suitable places for

that purpose; and if English people are wronged or ill-treated by the people of Porto Novo, the King and Chiefs shall punish those who wrong or ill-treat the English people.

Article 2.—But English people must not break the laws of the Porto Novo country, and when they are accused of breaking the laws, the Chiefs shall send a true account of the matter to the British Consul, and the British Consul shall send for the English person, who shall be tried according to the English law, and he shall be punished if found guilty.

Article 3.—If the Porto Novo people shall take away the property of an English person, or shall not pay their just debts to an English person, the King of Porto Novo shall do all he can to make his people restore the property and pay the debt; and if English people shall take away the property of the Porto Novo people, or should not pay their just debts to the Porto Novo people, the King of Porto Novo shall make known the fact to the Vice-Consul, if there is one, or to the Consul at Lagos, who shall do all he can to make the English persons restore the property and pay the debt.

Article 4.—The Queen of England may appoint an agent to visit the Porto Novo country, or to reside there, in order to watch over the interests of the English people and to see that this agreement is fulfilled; and in case of danger of attack from an enemy, or when necessary for the protection of the agency, the resident may be allowed to send for and maintain a guard for his protection. The agent shall always receive honour and protection in the Porto Novo country, and the King and Chiefs of Porto Novo shall pay attention to what the agent says; and the person and property of the agent shall be sacred.

Article 5.—All differences and disputes for debts or other engagements between English people and Porto Novo people shall be determined by the English agent or resident in the Porto Novo country, subject to the approval of Her Majesty's Consul at Lagos.

Article 6.—No wars shall be entered into between the King and Chiefs of Porto Novo and any other Chiefs or State, without first making the British Consul acquainted with the matter in dispute.

Article 7.—The King and Chiefs of Porto Novo shall do all in their power to encourage trade, and establish a friendly alliance with King Docemo, of Lagos, and his people under the protection of Her Britannic Majesty; and should any disputes arise between the people of Lagos and the people of Porto Novo, the King and Chiefs will decide justly and fairly between their respective countrymen, and at their earliest convenience agree upon some plan for the settlement of disputes between them.

Article 8.—That the King of Porto Novo engages to remove without delay any obstructions to the free navigation of the lagoon between Badagry and Porto Novo, and that henceforth he will keep it free from all obstructions to sea or river-going craft as do not naturally exist.

Article 9.—The King of Porto Novo shall, within forty-eight hours of the date of this agreement, proceed to proclaim it and carry it into effect.

Done, signed, and sealed at Porto Novo, this sixteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

(Signed) THOMAS TICKEL, Acting Vice-Consul.
SUGEE, King of Porto Novo.
PRERGANH, Chief.
GOGANH, Chief.
AGUJUBIE, Yoruba Chief.
MAMA MAHMODO, Mahomedan Chief.

The above signatures of the King and Chiefs of Porto Novo were signed by me at their request, their hand touching the pen.

(Signed) THOMAS TICKEL, Acting Vice-Consul.

No. 5.

## LAGOS.

March, 1863.

Conditions upon which the Government of Lagos, on the part of Her Majesty's Government, agrees to make peace with Possoo of Epé.

Article 1.—Possoo acknowledges that he has no claim to the Chiefship of Palma and the land lying between it and Lagos, south of the Epé Lagoon.

Article 2.—He will not subject any white men or Lagos subjects at Epé to duties or taxes which are not paid by his own people.

Article 3.—He will not interfere with persons residing within the Lagos territory who may proceed to Epé for trade or any legal purposes, and will allow them to fix establishments there, and grant them every facility in their business.

Article 4.—He will not sell, or allow to be sold by his people, any slaves, unless to inhabitants of Epé; and when any slaves run away from Epé to Lagos, he will send their owners down to Lagos to abide by the Court, whether they should receive compensation or not, and the amount of the same, if any is granted.

Article 5.—He takes upon himself the charge of paying to the merchants of Palma and others any just claim which they may bring for damages to their property and interests by the destruction of Epé.

Article 6.—He engages not to undertake any war or kidnapping expedition, and to punish severely any of his people who may attempt so to do. And should he or his people have any quarrel with an adjacent village or people, he will refer the case to the consideration and decision of this Government.

Article 7.—It is clearly understood by Possoo and his people that these conditions are not in the least to be considered as ignoring or waiving the right of the King of Jebu to the sovereignty of Epé, which the British Government is aware forms a part of his territory, but are merely to be held as conditions with Possoo himself so long as he is, as now at Epé, by sufferance of the said King.

(Signed) HY. STANHOPE FREEMAN, Governor.

(Their marks)
X POSSOO.
X YANDAN.
X ABISE.
X SAKA.
X AGBEJE.
X ASIRN.
X BADA.
X AGORO.
X BADA TOLOTO.
X AGORO GANGANJO.
X ASHESI.

I certify that the above signatures were affixed in my presence at Epé, this day of March, 1863.

(Signed) SAMUEL ROWE,
Assist. Surg. Army Med. Staff, Just. of the Peace, &c.

I hereby certify upon oath that the within contained conditions have been duly and faithfully interpreted by me,

(Signed) ISAAC HUMPHREY WILLOUGHBY,
Superintendent of Police and Interpreter.

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No. 10.

## OKEODAN.

THIS INDENTURE, made the seventeenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in pursuance of an Act to Facilitate the Conveyance of Real Property between AGRO, KEMBEI, ELUCIE, OLUCADE, AFULU, ELOH, MAROYAH, OJOE, and FALLALAH, Chiefs of Okeodan, of the one part; and THOMAS TICKEL, President, Agent, and Acting Vice-Consul of Okeodan, on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, of the other part.

Whereas by a convention signed by the above-named Chiefs on the fourth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, the said Chiefs did therein agree to receive a representative of Her Majesty's Government to reside in their town; and whereas it is necessary that a Government should be erected at Okeodan for accommodating such representative aforesaid, the said Chiefs have consented and agreed with the said Thomas Tickel to grant and convey to Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, her heirs and successors for ever, the piece or parcel of land hereinafter described at or for the price or sum of ten bags of couries (equal to the sum of seven pounds shillings and pence sterling money):

Now, this Indenture witnesseth that in pursuance of the said agreement, and in consideration of ten bags of couries now paid by the said Thomas Tickel to the said Chiefs hereinafter named (the receipt whereof the said before-named Chiefs do and each of them doth hereby acknowledge) they the said Chiefs beforenamed do, and each of them doth hereby grant, bargain, sell, and assign unto Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, her heirs and successors for ever, all that piece or parcel of land situate and being at Okeodan measuring one hundred and fifty feet on the east, one hundred and fifty feet on the west, one hundred and fifty feet on the north, and one hundred and fifty feet on the south, and the said Chiefs hereinbefore named do and each of them doth further covenant with the said Thomas Tickel, that they have the right to grant and convey the said land to Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, her heirs and successors, notwithstanding any act of the said Chiefs done or committed; and that any of Her Majesty's representatives, or the representatives of her heirs and successors, shall have peaceable and quiet possession of the said land free from all encumbrances; and that they will execute such further assurance of the said land as may be requisite, and that they have done no act to encumber the said land. And the said hereinbefore named Chief re-leases to Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, her heirs and successors for ever, all claims upon the said land.

In witness whereof the said parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands, and the Great Seal of the Settlement of Lagos has been hereunto affixed the day and year above written.

(Signed) THOMAS TICKEL, Resident Agent.

(Their marks)
X Head Chief AGRO.
X ,, ,, KEMBEI.
X ,, ,, ELUCIE.
X ,, ,, OLUCADE.
X ,, ,, AFULU.
X ,, ,, ELOH.
X ,, ,, MAROYAH.
X ,, ,, OJOE.
X War Chief FALLALAH.

Signed, sealed, and delivered in the presence of us whose names are subscribed as witnesses,

(Signed) ADOLPHUS MANN.
LANCELOT NICHOLSON.
R. B. N. WALKER.

I hereby certify that the foregoing indenture was truly and faithfully translated and explained by me to the Chiefs previous to their making their marks.

(Signed) THOMAS TICKEL.

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## LAGOS.

*1st August*, 1863.

CONVENTION between His Excellency the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF LAGOS and Rear-Admiral BARON DIDELOT, Commander-in-Chief of the French Naval Division.

To place on a more secure and definite basis the relations of the Government of Lagos with that of the French Protectorate of Porto Novo, which, as subsequent occurrences have shown, were not determined in a satisfactory manner in the arrangement made on the 4th of March, 1863, between His Excellency Governor Freeman and Rear-Admiral Baron Didelot, and to assure security and quiet to all the inhabitants of these territories and other property:

It is agreed—

Article 1.—That the Convention entered into between His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor on behalf of Her Britannic Majesty's Government and the King and Chiefs of Poerah, dated 29th June, 1873, shall remain in abeyance, and shall not be acted upon in any way until the decision of our respective Governments be received. But the Admiral declares that from this point of view this Convention, which, according to the statement of the Lieutenant-Governor of Lagos, had no other motive than the legitimate measures produced by the letter of Mr. Vice-Consul Dawmas, of 24th June, has now no reason to exist, in consequence of the withdrawal of that letter and the explanations which he, the Admiral, has given respecting these points in his letter of 28th July, and also by the decision of the limits of frontier between Appah and Badagry.

Article 2.—That at Geshi, to prevent any cause of visitation or incentive to action between opposing parties at Poerah, the English flag and Houssa force be withdrawn from the said place Geshi, but this action on the part of his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor shall not militate against the rights which the British Government claims to have exercised at Geshi since 1861, and which the Admiral declares is now brought to his notice for the first time, and which he accepts and takes note of under full reserve until the definite settlement shall be arrived at; and it is further agreed and stipulated that the Admiral engages not to hoist the French flag at Geshi nor at any other of those points—viz., Poerah, Quameh, Whycaneh, and Whycherry, from which the English flag has been withdrawn until the decision of our respective Governments be known.

Article 3.—The territory of the Protectorate of Porto Novo shall have for frontier on the strip of land which forms the beach a line whose extremity on the beach shall be at the point where the cannons at Appah are now placed, and on the Lagoon at the same distance from the town of Badagry as are the cannons at Appah from the Badagry beach barracoons, on condition that the Appah creek and the road from the village of Appah to the beach are comprised within these limits, and do not approach this line within a distance of five hundred yards, and on the continent the right bank of the Addo River and the territory of Okeodan.

Article 4.—The Admiral engages to confirm under his authority the Chief Musho at Geshi if the Chief wishes to remain there.

Article 5.—The Admiral engages also to assure to the Chief Ojo and his adherents, who have manifested to the British authorities the wish to go to Munfo, a perfect freedom to leave the territory of Poerah.

Article 6.—A commission shall be appointed of representatives chosen on the one part by his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of Lagos, and on the other by Contre-Amiral Baron Didelot, to decide on the boundaries of the territories of Okeodan and Pocrah, and of the line above referred to which shall form the boundary on the beach between the Government of Lagos on the one hand, and that of the Protectorate of Porto Novo on the other.

Article 7.—The Admiral declares that he renounces entirely all claims on the territory of Addo, situated on the left bank of the river of that name, the said left bank shall serve for the western limit of the English territory; the same as the right bank of the same river shall form the east boundary of the territory of the Protectorate.

Article 8.—It is well understood that the King of Poerah or any other person, no matter what his rank, who has taken any part in recent difficulties, shall neither be disturbed nor annoyed on this account, that they have the French protection, and that all liberty is guaranteed to them either to remain in the country or to withdraw

into English territory, and that it be further understood that in so withdrawing they renounce all right to return to the territory of the Protectorate of Porto Novo without the consent of the authorities exercising the Government of the said protectorate.

Article 9.—That according to the arrangements which precede, the Admiral on the one hand, and his Excellency on the other, engage to abstain from all interference in the territories herein laid down, as under the authority of the Government of Lagos on the one side, and under that of the French Protectorate of Porto Novo on the other.

Article 10.—The whole of the stipulations herein contained shall be considered as provisional, and in force only until the decision of our respective Governments be known, excepting with respect to Addo, of which the renunciation is complete.

(Signed) JOHN H. GLOVER, Lieutenant-Governor.
(Signed) Baron O. DIDELOT, le Contre-Amiral Commandant-en-Chef.

Government House, Lagos,
21st *December*, 1864.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's despatch of this day, announcing to this Government that in consequence of the culpable conduct of the Native chiefs of Porto Novo, French protection has been withdrawn from them. Your Excellency further states that, actuated by a desire to protect the interests of the merchants of that place, you ask the favour of their being permitted to enjoy the existing tariff of Custom duties in the Settlement for the next six months.

I have the honour to state to your Excellency that having virtually agreed to a commercial convention between Lagos and Porto Novo (which we are now precluded from completing on account of the circumstances mentioned in your despatch above quoted), this Government is in no way disposed to depart from the principles which actuated it in virtually agreeing to aforesaid proposed Convention, unless any acts of the chiefs or residents of Porto Novo should render such a course imperatively necessary.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN H. GLOVER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
His Excellency Rear-Admiral Laffon de Ladebat,
Commander-in-Chief, &c., &c., &c.

## ASHANTI TREATY OF PEACE,

*April* 27, 1831.

We, the undersigned—namely, the Governor of Cape Coast Castle and British Settlements, on the part of His Majesty the King of England; the Princess of Akianvah, and the Chief Quagua, on the part of the King of Ashanti; Aggery, King of Cape Coast; Adookoo, King of Fanti; Amonoo, King of Anamaboe; Chibboe, King of Denkara; Ossoo Okoo, King of Tufel; Amminnise, King of Wassaw; Chibboo, King of Assin; the Chiefs of Adjumacon and Essacoomah; and the other Chiefs in alliance with the King of Great Britain, whose names are hereunto appended; do consent to and hereby ratify the following Treaty of Peace, and of free commerce between ourselves and such other Chiefs as may hereafter adhere to it.

1. The King of Ashanti having deposited in Cape Coast Castle, in the presence of the above-mentioned parties, the sum of 600 ounces of gold, and having delivered into the hands of the Governor two young men of the royal family of Ashanti named Ossoo Ansah and Ossoo Inquantamissah, as security that he will keep peace with the said parties in all time coming, peace is hereby declared betwixt the said King of Ashanti and all and each of the parties aforesaid, to continue in all time coming. The above securities shall remain in Cape Coast for the space of six years from this date.

2. In order to prevent all quarrels in future which might lead to the infraction of this Treaty of Peace, we, the parties aforesaid, have agreed to the following rules and regulations for the better protection of lawful commerce. The paths shall be perfectly open and free to all persons engaged in lawful traffic; and persons molesting them in any way whatever, or forcing them to purchase at any particular market, or influencing them by any unfair means whatever, shall be declared guilty of infringing this Treaty, and be liable to the severest punishment.

Panyarring, denouncing, and swearing, on or by any person or thing whatever, are hereby strictly forbidden, and all persons infringing this rule shall be rigorously punished; and no master or chief shall be answerable for the crimes of his servants, unless done by his orders or consent, or when under his control.

As the King of Ashanti has renounced all right to any tribute or homage from the Kings of Denkara, Assin, and others formerly his subjects, so, on the other hand, these parties are strictly prohibited from insulting, by improper speaking, or in any other way, their former master, such conduct being calculated to produce quarrels and wars. All palavers are to be decided in the manner mentioned in the terms and conditions of peace already agreed to by the parties to this Treaty.

Signed in the Great Hall, Cape Coast Castle, this 27th day of April, 1831, by the parties to this Treaty, and sealed with the Great Seal of the Colony in their presence.

(Signed) GEO. MACLEAN, Governor.
(Their marks)
X AKIANVAH, Princess of Ashanti.
X QUAGUA, Chief of Ashanti.
X AGGERY, King of Cape Coast.
X ADOOKOO, King of Fanti.
X AMONOO, King of Anamaboe.
X ABOOKOO, Chief of Acomfi.
X OTTO, Chief of Abrah.
X CHIBBOO, King of Assin.
X CUDJOE CHIBBOO, King of Denkara
X GEHAL, Assin Chief.
X OSSOO OKOO, King of Tufel.
X APPOLONIA, Chiefs.
X AKKINIE, Chief of Agah.

## TREATY OF PEACE

ENTERED into at the River Volta on board the colonial steamer Eyo, this thirtieth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, through the mediation and in the presence of Sir ARTHUR EDWARD KENNEDY, C.B., Governor-in-Chief, on the part of Her Majesty the QUEEN OF ENGLAND; and between the undersigned Representatives of the AHWOONLAH and ADDAH Nations of the Protectorate.

Whereas an unhappy war broke out in the month of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and has continued up to this time, whereby much damage has been caused to the trade and social welfare of the Ahwoonlah and Addah Nations, their dependants, and allies who are members of the same Protectorate, and whose interest it is to live together in peace and amity: it is hereby agreed by the Representatives of both people that there should be peace and friendship between the two nations henceforth and for ever:

The following Articles being fully discussed and understood, are agreed to:—

Article 1.—The River Volta shall be kept open for all lawful traders; and both parties to this Treaty shall use their best efforts to discourage any dishonest or unlawful interference with legitimate traders of whatever country or nation.

Article 2.—The Ahwoonlah and Addah nations undertake and promise to observe and enforce the foregoing Article, as being absolutely necessary to the peace and prosperity of all the tribes and nations bordering on the Volta.



Article 3.—If any difference or dispute should in the future arise between the Ahwoonlah and Addah nations, or between either of them and any other tribe or nation, it shall be submitted to the Governor-in-Chief, whose decision, after full hearing, shall be final and binding upon both parties.

Article 4.—Other tribes or nations having been unhappily drawn into this war as friends and allies, the Ahwoonlah and Addah nations agree and solemnly promise that they will immediately call upon all such to lay down their arms and consolidate a peace which is honourable to all parties.

In proof of our truth and sincere desire for peace, we subscribe our names to this Treaty, a copy of which will be retained by each party.

*Ahwoonlahs.*

ABRAHAM AUGUSTT, on part of the King of Ahwoonlah.
(Their marks)
X GARMOO, King's Messenger.
X JORDOR, 2nd Officer, Jellah Coffee.
X ARBOJEE, Representative of Armayar.
X THOUGH, Representative of Arvoonah.
X POTEE, for Yarhoe-tar-nar-curoe.
X THOUGH II., for Folee, Chief of Jellah Coffee.
X ACALLEE, for Chief Jorcoetoe.

*Addahs.*

X OCLUE, Chief of Addah.
X KING TACKEE.
X KING CUDJOE.
X TAYEE, for Dosoo.
X ICOO, for the King of Christiansborg.

(Witnessed) JOHN H. GLOVER, Administrator of Lagos.
CHARLES W. ANDREW, Commander H.M.S. Lee.
THOS. GEO. LAWSON, Govt. Interpreter, Sierra Leone.
W. ADDO, Govt. Interpreter, Accra.

## CESSATION OF WAR IN BONNY RIVER.

COPY OF TREATY OF PEACE.

[*Copied from the Original given to the Kings and Chiefs of Bonny.*]

We, the undersigned Kings and Chiefs of Bonny and Opobo, considering that our mutual security and the good of our countries require that we should be united in friendship, did, on the 2nd and 3rd days of January, 1873, meet together on board Her Britannic Majesty's ship Pioneer, in the River Opobo, and having referred various matters in dispute to King Aurachree, and the Chiefs of New Calabar, and the Chiefs of Okrika country, as arbitrators, with Commodore John Edmund Commerell, Esq., V.C., C.B., A.D.C., commanding Her Britannic Majesty's ship Rattlesnake, and Commodore Commanding-in-Chief on the Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa station, and Charles Livingstone, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, as referees, do hereby bind ourselves to the following conditions, which have been mutually agreed to by the Kings and Chiefs undersigned:

1. No more war between Bonny and Opobo from the 3rd January, 1873.

2. The Bonny men are not to detain any of Jaja's men who wish to return, and Jaja is not to detain any of the Bonny men who wish to return.

3. The Bonny men are to have the following six markets for their exclusive use: Arquatay, Obunku, and Urata (four markets).

4. The roads to the markets are to be open in two months from this date,—viz., the 3rd January, 1873. Any guns or forts which are on the creeks to these markets, are to be taken away.

5. All armed men belonging to Bonny and Jaja are to be withdrawn in two months from the 3rd January, 1873; and Andoney men are to go to any market they like, and are not to be molested or hurt.

6. Neither Jaja nor the Bonny men are to punish the Ebo men for the side they have taken in the war.

7. The arbitrators decide that Oko Epella and Kuke belong to the house of Jaja, and that they should return to Opobo. Jaja binds himself, in a fine, not to exceed one thousand puncheons, not to injure them in any way.

8. In case either party infringes any of the articles of this Treaty, the matter shall be referred to Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, who will impose a fine not exceeding one thousand puncheons on the offending party, and all trade will be stopped until the fine is paid.

9. If the Opobo men attack the Bonny men, or the Bonny men attack the Opobo men, the opposite party is not to retaliate, but refer the matter to Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, who will investigate the case and find the aggressors.

10. Any houses may be made by either party for trade, but no great guns are to be put in them.

Signed on board Her Britannic Majesty's ship Pioneer, in the River Opobo, on the 3rd January, 1873.

King and Chiefs of Bonny: George Bonny; Oko Jumbo, Maribo his ✕ mark, Adda Alleson his ✕ mark; Jack Brown; Captain Hart.

King and Chiefs of Opobo: Pro King Jaja, D. C. Williams, Secretary, Ogo Dappa his ✕ mark, Sam. G. Toby; Black Tobra his ✕ mark.

King and Chiefs of New Calabar: King Aurachree his ✕ mark, George Aurachree his ✕ mark, John Bull his ✕ mark, Horsfall Manoel his ✕ mark, Arry Braed his ✕ mark, Bob Manoel his ✕ mark, West Indea his ✕ mark, George Will his ✕ mark.

King and Chiefs of Okrika: Abanga his ✕ mark, Todgibbe his ✕ mark, Sawmary his ✕ mark, Wago his ✕ mark, Euroka Nolo, his ✕ mark.

Arbitrators: J. E. Commerell, Commodore, Commanding-in-Chief Her Britannic Majesty's Naval Forces on the Cape of Good Hope and West Africa Station, Charles Livingstone, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul for the Bight of Biafra and Benin.

## NEW REGULATIONS IN HIRING KROOMEN AT CAPE PALMAS.

PROCLAMATION AND LAW

By His Majesty Sear Nybar Weah, King of the Gedeboes or Kroo People, at Cape Palmas, and Parts adjacent in Ghedigbo, or National Council, assembled.

I, Sear Nybar Weah, King of the Gedebo or Kroo people, with my Chiefs, do hereby proclaim and declare to all captains, traders, agents, clerks, &c., trading or bartering on the West Coast of Africa, from Cape Coast to St. Paul de Loanda inclusive, who may hereafter desire to employ Kroomen in their respective services:

1. That no Krooman or Kroomen hereafter shall or can be shipped from this port without his or their advanced money being paid in gold or silver coin, by his or their master or masters, agent or agents, or the pursers of the mail steamers calling at Cape Palmas, and parts adjacent, for Kroomen. This is practicable, and may easily be effected thus: A Krooman sent to the Kroo country to get a new set of Kroomen to relieve the old ones, may bring with him the money with which the said advance may be paid, or may bring an order on the purser to pay the desired sum of money.

2. No person or persons addicted to the maltreatment of Kroomen shall hereafter obtain a Krooman for his service from this port.

3. No person or persons intentionally detaining Kroomen one or two months longer, after their term of twelve (12) months is expired, shall be entitled to obtain a Krooman from this port.

4. If one, or two, or more Kroomen are proved guilty of theft, the culprit or culprits alone must suffer the punishment of forfeiting a portion of his or their wages, according to the value or quality of the articles he or they may steal.

5. A sick Krooman or Kroomen shall be sent home on the first opportunity, or after the expiration of a month, according to the nature of his or their disease.

6. The master or masters of Kroomen must always strictly request the pursers or captains of the mail steamers carrying Kroomen home to instruct their ship's crew not to evil-treat the persons of the passenger Kroomen nor embezzle their goods, which is usually done when the passenger Kroomen are in the act of landing their goods.

7. The Kroomen shall be allowed at least two or more hours to land their effects, according to the state of the sea, whether rough or smooth.

The above will take effect on the 1st day of March next.

Given under my hand and public seal, in conjunction with my Chiefs, this twenty-ninth day of January (at Cape Palmas) in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four (1874); of my reign the first.

KING SEAR NYBAR WEAH, his ✕ mark.

Joint Chiefs.
- YUDEY WEAH, his ✕ mak.
- WHENYEAR DORDO, his ✕ mark.
- SWENYEDOBO, his ✕ mark.
- TEBLA FORDAR, his ✕ mark.

## ASHANTI TREATY, 1874.

TREATY of PEACE between Major-General Sir G. WOLSELEY K.C.M.G., C.B., acting on behalf of Her Majesty VICTORIA, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and SAIBEE ENQUIE, acting on behalf of His Majesty KOFFEE KALKALI, King of Ashanti:—

Article 1.—There shall be hereafter perpetual peace between the Queen of England and her Allies on the Coast on the one part, and the King of Ashanti and all his people on the other part.

Article 2.—The King of Ashanti promises to pay the sum of 50,000 ounces of approved gold as indemnity for the expenses he has occasioned to Her Majesty the Queen of England by the late war; and undertakes to pay 1000 ounces of gold forthwith, and the remainder by such instalments as Her Majesty's Government may from time to time demand.

Article 3.—The King of Ashanti, on the part of himself and his successors, renounces all right or title to any tribute or homage from the Kings of Denkera, Assin, Akim, Adansi, and the other Allies of Her Majesty formerly subject to the King of Ashanti.

Article 4.—The King, on the other part of himself and of his heirs and successors, does hereby further renounce for ever all pretensions of supremacy over Elmina, or over any of the tribes formerly connected with the Dutch Government, and to any tribute or homage from such tribes, as well as to any payment or acknowledgment of any kind by the British Government in respect of Elmina, or any other of the British forts and possessions on the Coast.

Article 5.—The King will at once withdraw all his troops from Appolonia, and its vicinity, and from the neighbourhood of Dixcove, Secondee, and the adjoining coast-line.

Article 6.—There shall be freedom of trade between Ashanti and Her Majesty's forts on the Coast, all persons being at liberty to carry their merchandize from the Coast to Coomassie, or from that place to any of Her Majesty's possessions on the Coast.

Article 7.—The King of Ashanti guarantees that the road from Coomassie to the River Prah shall always be kept, and free from bush to a width of 15 feet.

Article 8.—As Her Majesty's subjects and the people of Ashanti are henceforth to be friends for ever, the King, in order to prove the sincerity of his friendship for Queen Victoria, promises to use his best endeavours to check the practice of human sacrifice, with a view to hereafter putting an end to it altogether, as the practice is repugnant to the feelings of all Christian nations.

Article 9.—One copy of this Treaty shall be signed by the King of Ashanti, and sent to the Administrator of Her Majesty's Government at Cape Coast Castle within fourteen days from this date.

Article 10.—This Treaty shall be known as the Treaty of Fommanah.

Dated at Fommanah this 13th day of February, 1874.

## ABO-DEN-ARFO.

ENGAGEMENT between Her Majesty the QUEEN of ENGLAND and the CHIEFS of ABO-DEN-ARFO or PORTO SEGOORA, known on the Government Charts as Fish Town, for the ABOLITION of the TRAFFIC in SLAVES. Signed at Porto Segoora, January 27th, 1852.

I, Thomas George Forbes, Esquire, Commander of Her Majesty's Ship Philomel, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England, and the Chiefs of Abo-den-arfo or Porto Segoora and of the neighbourhood, on the part of themselves and of their country, have agreed upon the following Articles and Conditions:—

Article 1.—The export of slaves to foreign countries is for ever abolished in the territories of the Chiefs of Abo-den-arfo or Porto Segoora, and the Chiefs of Abo-den-arfo or Porto Segoora engage to make and to proclaim a law prohibiting any of their subjects, or any person within their jurisdiction, from selling or assisting in the sale of any slave for transportation to a foreign country; and the Chiefs of Abo-den-arfo or Porto Segoora promise to inflict a severe punishment on any person who shall break this law.

Article 2.—No European, or other person whatever, shall be permitted to reside within the territory of the Chiefs of Abo-den-arfo or Porto Segoora for the purpose of carrying on in any way the traffic in slaves; and no houses, or stores, or buildings of any kind whatever, shall be erected for the purpose of slave trade within the territory of the Chiefs of Abo-den-arfo or Porto Segoora; and if any such houses, stores, or buildings shall at any future time be erected, and the Chiefs of Abo-den-arfo or Porto Segoora shall fail to be unable to destroy them, they may be destroyed by any British officers employed for the suppression of slave trade.

Article 3.—If at any time it shall appear that slave trade has been carried on through or from the territory of the Chiefs of Abo-den-arfo or Porto Segoora, the slave trade may be put down by Great Britain by force upon that territory, and British officers may seize the boats of Abo-den-arfo or Porto Segoora found anywhere carrying on the slave trade; and the Chiefs of Abo-den-arfo or Porto Segoora will be subject to a severe act of displeasure on the part of the Queen of England.

Article 4.—The slaves now held for exportation shall be delivered up to Commodore H. W. Bruce, or any officer duly authorised by him to receive them, for the purpose of being carried to a British colony, and there liberated; and all the implements of slave trade, and the barracoons, or buildings exclusively used in the slave trade, shall be forthwith destroyed.

Article 5.—Europeans or other persons now engaged in the slave trade are to be expelled the country; the houses, stores, or buildings hitherto employed as slave factories, if not converted to lawful purposes within three months of the conclusion of this engagement, are to be destroyed.

Article 6.—The subjects of the Queen of England may always trade freely with the people of Abo-den-arfo or Porto Segoora in every article they may wish to buy and sell in all the places and ports and rivers within the



territories of the Chiefs of Abo-den-arfo or Porto Segoora and throughout the whole of their dominions, and the Chiefs of Abo-den-arfo or Porto Segoora pledge themselves to show no favour and give no privilege to the ships and traders of other countries which they do not show to those of England.

Article 7.—The Chiefs of Abo-den-arfo or Porto Segoora declare that no human beings shall be sacrificed on account of religious or other ceremonies, and that they will prevent the barbarous practice of murdering prisoners captured in war.

Article 8.—Complete protection shall be afforded to missionaries or ministers of the Gospel, of whatever nation or country, following their vocation of spreading the knowledge and doctrines of Christianity, and extending the benefits of civilization, within the territories of the Chiefs of Abo-den-arfo or Porto Segoora. Encouragement shall be given to such missionaries or ministers in the pursuits of industry, in building houses for their residence, and schools and chapels. They shall not be hindered or molested in their endeavours to teach the doctrines of Christianity to all persons willing and desirous to be taught; nor shall any subjects of Abo-den-arfo who may embrace the Christian faith be on that account, or on account of the teaching or exercise thereof, molested or troubled in any manner whatsoever. The Chiefs of Abo-den-arfo or Porto Segoora further agree to set apart a piece of land within a convenient distance of the town, to be used as a burial-ground for Christian persons, and the funerals and sepulchres of the dead shall not be disturbed in any way or upon any account.

Article 9.—Power is hereby expressly reserved to the Government of France to become a party to this Treaty, if it should think fit, agreeably with the provision contained in Article 5 of the Convention between Her Majesty and the King of the French for the suppression of the traffic in slaves, signed in London, May 29th, 1845.

In faith of which we have hereunto set our hands and seals, at Porto Segoora, the 27th day of January, 1852.

Signed) THOS. GEO. FORBES.
- ✕ AR-COU-TEE.
- ✕ O-KIEN.
- ✕ QUASSHIE.

Witnesses:

LOUIS FRASER, Her Majesty's Vice-Consul for the Kingdom of Dahomey.

JOHN TWEEDIE, Paymaster and Purser, Her Majesty's Ship Philomel.

J. P. BROWN, Linguist.

J. HOGARTH.

The above Treaty was signed and sealed in our presence.

## ABOH.

ENGAGEMENT between the QUEEN of GREAT BRITAIN and OBI OSAI, Chief of Aboh (Eboe or Ibu). Signed off Aboh, August 28th, 1841.

There shall be peace and friendship between the people of Great Britain and the people of Aboh; and the slave trade shall be put down for ever in the Aboh country; and the people of Great Britain and the people of Aboh shall trade together innocently, justly, kindly, and usefully; and Captain Henry Dundas Trotter, Commander William Allen, Commander Bird Allen, and William Cook, Esq., Commissioners on the part of the Queen of Great Britain; and Obi Osai on his own part, and that of his people, as the Chief of the Aboh country, do make the following agreement for these purposes:

Article 1.—The slave trade shall be utterly abolished in the Aboh country, and from the signing of this agreement no person whatever shall be removed out of the country for the purpose of being treated or dealt with as slaves; nor shall any persons whatever be allowed to be brought through the country, or any part thereof, for the purpose of being treated or dealt with as slaves, by way of exportation or otherwise, nor shall any persons whatever be imported into the country for the purpose of being dealt with as slaves; and no subject of the Aboh country shall be in any way concerned in the exporting or importing slaves, or carrying on the slave trade, either within or without the limits of the country. The Chief promises to inflict reasonable punishment on all his subjects who may break this law.

Article 2.—The officers of the Queen of Great Britain may seize every vessel or boat of Aboh found anywhere carrying on the trade in slaves, and may also seize every vessel or boat of other nations with whom a similar agreement has been made, found carrying on the trade in slaves in the waters belonging to the Chief of Aboh. Upon such seizure, and after regular condemnation, according to the provisions of this agreement, the slaves shall be made free, and the vessels or boats shall be destroyed.

Article 3.—That in all cases of the seizure of vessels and boats with the slaves on board, under the provisions of this agreement, the said commissioners or those of them who may be present, and in their absence the commissioned or commanding officer on board the British vessel making the seizure, or any agent authorised for that purpose, shall, in presence of the Chief, or headman appointed by him, make due examination and inquiry into the case, and shall condemn the said vessel or boat with the slaves on board, if satisfied that the provisions of this agreement have been thus contravened, or otherwise acquit and restore the same.

Article 4.—That from and after the signing of this agreement, no person whatever, coming into the country, shall be reduced into slavery, or treated or used as slaves. All white persons whatever, and all British subjects of whatever colour, at present detained in slavery, shall be immediately set free.

Article 5.—British people may freely come into the Aboh country, and may stay in it or pass through it, and they shall be treated as friends while in it, and they may leave the country with their property when they please.

Article 6.—Christians, of whatever nation or country, peaceably conducting themselves in the dominions of the Chief of Aboh, shall be left in the free enjoyment and exercise of the Christian religion, and shall not be hindered or molested in their endeavours to teach the same to all persons whatever willing and desirous to be taught; nor shall any subject of Aboh who may embrace the Christian faith be on that account, or on account of the teaching or exercise thereof, molested or troubled in any manner whatsover.

Article 7.—British people may always trade freely with the people of Aboh in every article which they may wish to buy or sell; and neither the British people nor the people of Aboh shall ever be forced to buy or sell any article, nor shall they be prevented from buying or selling any article with whomsoever they please, and they shall not be compelled to employ an agent; and the customs and dues taken by the Chief of Aboh on British goods sold in the Aboh country shall in no case be more altogether that one-twentieth part of the goods so imported on their ascertained value; and there shall be no duty, toll, or custom levied on goods exported.

Article 8.—The paths shall be kept open through the Aboh country to other countries, so that British traders may carry goods of all kinds through the Aboh country to sell them elsewhere; and the traders of other countries may bring their goods through the Aboh country to trade with the British people.

Article 9.—British people may buy and sell or hire lands and houses in the Aboh country; and their houses shall not be entered without their consent, nor shall their goods be seized, nor their persons touched; and if British people are wronged or ill-treated by the people of Aboh, the Chief of Aboh shall punish those doing such wrong.

Article 10.—But the British people must not break the

laws of the Aboh country; and when they are accused of breaking the laws the Chief may detain the person charged with committing any grievous crime in safe custody, taking care that he be treated with humanity; and shall send a true account of the matter to the nearest place where there is a British force, and the commander of such British force shall send for the British person, who shall be tried according to British law, and shall be punished, if found guilty, and a report of such punishment shall be forwarded to the Chief for his satisfaction.

Article 11.—If the Aboh people should take away the property of a British person, or should not pay their just debts to a British person, the Chief of Aboh shall do all he can to make the Aboh people restore the property and pay the debt; and if a British person shall take away the property of the Aboh people, or shall not pay his just debts to the Aboh people, he shall be subject to the laws of the country for the recovery of the same, provided always that no injury be done to his person. The Chief of Aboh shall make known the fact to the commander of the British force nearest to the Aboh country, or to the resident agent, if there is one; and the British commander or agent, whichever it may be, shall do all he can to make the British person restore the property and pay the debt.

Article 12.—The Queen of Great Britain may appoint an agent to visit Aboh or to reside there, in order to watch over the interests of the British people, and to see that this agreement is fulfilled; and such agent shall always receive honour and protection in the Aboh country; and the Aboh Chief shall pay attention to what the agent says, and the person and property of the agent shall be sacred.

Article 13.—It is understood that all British vessels or boats are at liberty to navigate the River Niger, and its branches and tributaries, without the payment of any duties, tolls, or customs whatsoever. The Chief of Aboh promises to use his utmost endeavours to facilitate the conveyance of messengers and despatches to or from British people.

Article 14.—The power of sanctioning or modifying this Treaty is expressly reserved to Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain.

Article 15.—Any infringement of this Treaty will subject the Chief of Aboh to the severe displeasure of the Queen of Great Britain, and the loss of the duties herein stipulated for.

Article 16.—The Chief of Aboh shall, within fort eight hours of the date of this agreement, make a law f carrying the whole of it into effect, and shall proclaim at law; and the Chief of Aboh shall put that law in orce from that time for ever.

Article 17. The Queen of Great Britai , out of friendship for the Chief of Aboh, and because t e Chief of Aboh has made this agreement, gives him the following articles:—One ornamental velvet cap, one double-barrelled gun, German silver-mounted, flint lock; one pair of pistols, German silver-mounted, flint locks; one gilt-mounted sabre, six yards of cotton velvet, one piece of maddapolan, two pieces of printed Manchester goods, half piece of caricature handkerchiefs, five yards of superfine scarlet cloth, five yards of superfine blue cloth, thirty-six bead necklaces of sorts, one hundred flints, one case containing razors, knife, and scissors; thirty-two small looking-glasses, one large lustring umbrella, one telescope, one sergeant-major's dress, complete; four red caps, four red jackets, baize; four shirts, four black jacks, one and a half piece of Romal handkerchiefs, one pewter basin, four brass bracelets (bangles), one brass snuff box, two dozen gilt buttons, six large pewter spoons, six small pewter spoons, two brass lamps, one padlock, six pocket-knives, one saw, two pieces of Pondicherry, one piece of Naganapots, two pieces of brawls, one piece of Madras handkerchiefs, one piece of brown shirting, two pieces of Bejutepauts, one piece of cotton bandanas, one piece of Niccannee, one piece of Chillo, six tin horns, one Arabic Bible, one oil-press. And the Chief of Aboh hereby acknowledges he has received those articles.

And so we, Captain Henry Dundas Trotter, Commander William Allen, Commander Bird Allen, William Cook, Esquire, and Obi Osai, Chief of Aboh, have made this agreement, and have signed it on board Her Majesty's steam vessel Albert, off Aboh, this twenty-eighth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one. And this agreement shall stand for ever.

(Signed) H. D. Trotter, Commissioner.
William Allen, Commissioner.
Bird Allen, Commissioner.
W. Cook, Commissioner.
✕ Obi Osai, Chief of the Aboh Country.

Witnesses:

J. O. McWilliam, M.D., Surgeon.
James Frederick Shön, Missionary.

✕ Aribunda. } King Obi's Brothers.
✕ Ajeh. }
✕ Chikuma. } King Obi's Eldest Son.

(Signed) William Bowden, Secretary.

*Additional Article.*

The Chief of Aboh declares that no human beings are sacrificed on account of religious or other ceremonies or customs in the Aboh country, and hereby stipulates that he will prevent the introduction of such barbarous and inhuman customs and ceremonies.

And so we, Captain Henry Dundas Trotter, Commander William Allen, Commander Bird Allen, William Cook, Esquire, and Obi Osai, Chief of Aboh, have made this agreement, and have signed it, on board Her Majesty's steam vessel Albert, off Aboh, this twenty-eighth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one. And this agreement shall stand for ever.

(Signed) H. D. Trotter, Commissioner.
William Allen, Commissioner.
Bird Allen, Commissioner.
W. Cook, Commissioner.
✕ Obi Osai, Chief of the Aboh Country.

Witnesses:

J. O. McWilliam, M.D., Surgeon.
James Frederick Shön, Missionary.

✕ Aribunda. } King Obi's Brothers.
✕ Ajeh. }
✕ Chikuma. } King Obi's Eldest Son.

(Signed) William Bowden, Secretary.

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## ADAFFIE.

Engagement between Her Majesty the Queen of England and the Chiefs of Adaffie for the Abolition of the Traffic in Slaves. Signed at Adaffie, January 29th, 1852.

I, Thomas George Forbes, Esquire, Commander of Her Majesty's Ship Philomel, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England, and the Chiefs of Adaffie and of the neighbourhood, on the part of themselves and of their country, have agreed upon the following Articles and Conditions:—

Article 1.—The export of slaves to foreign countries is for ever abolished in the territories of the Chiefs of Adaffie, and the Chiefs of Adaffie engage to make and to proclaim a law prohibiting any of their subjects, or any person within their jurisdiction, from selling or assisting in the sale of any slave for transportation to a foreign country; and the Chiefs of Adaffie promise to inflict a severe punishment on any person who shall break this law.

Article 2.—No European, or other person whatever, shall be permitted to reside within the territories of the Chiefs of Adaffie for the purpose of carrying on in any way the traffic in slaves; and no houses, or stores, or buildings of any kind whatever shall be erected for the purpose of slave trade within the territory of the Chiefs of Adaffie; and if any such houses, stores, or buildings shall at any future time be erected, and the Chiefs of Adaffie shall fail or be unable to destroy them, they may be destroyed by any British officers employed for the suppression of the slave trade.



Article 3.—If at any time it shall appear that slave trade has been carried on through or from the territory of the Chiefs of Adaffie, the slave trade may be put down by Great Britain by force upon that territory, and British officers may seize the boats of Adaffie found anywhere carrying on the slave trade; and the Chiefs of Adaffie will be subject to a severe act of displeasure on the part of the Queen of England.

Article 4.—The slaves now held for exportation shall be delivered up to Commodore H. W. Bruce, or any officer duly authorized by him to receive them, for the purpose of being carried to a British colony, and there liberated; and all the implements of slave trade and the barracoons, or buildings exclusively used in the slave trade, shall be forthwith destroyed.

Article 5.—Europeans or other persons now engaged in the slave trade are to be expelled the country; the houses, stores, or buildings hitherto employed as slave factories, if not converted to lawful purposes within three months of the conclusion of this engagement, are to be destroyed.

Article 6.—The subjects of the Queen of England may always trade freely with the people of Adaffie in every article they may wish to buy and sell in all the places and ports and rivers within the territories of the Chiefs of Adaffie, and throughout the whole of their dominions, and the Chiefs of Adaffie pledge themselves to show no favour and give no privilege to the ships and traders of other countries which they do not show to those of England.

Article 7.—The Chiefs of Adaffie declare that no human beings shall be sacrificed on account of religious or other ceremonies, and that they will prevent the barbarous practice of murdering prisoners captured in war.

Article 8.—Complete protection shall be afforded to missionaries or ministers of the Gospel, of whatever nation or country, following their vocation of spreading the knowledge and doctrines of Christianity, and extending the benefits of civilization, within the territory of the Chiefs of Adaffie. Encouragement shall be given to such missionaries or ministers in the pursuit of industry, in building houses for their residence, and schools, and chapels. They shall not be hindered or molested in their endeavours to teach the doctrines of Christianity to all persons willing and desirous to be taught, nor shall any subjects of the Chiefs of Adaffie who may embrace the Christian faith be on that account, or on account of teaching or exercise thereof, molested or troubled in any manner whatsoever. The Chiefs of Adaffie further agree to set apart a piece of land, within a convenient distance of the town, to be used as a burial-ground for Christian persons; and the funerals and sepulchres of the dead shall not be disturbed in any way or upon any account.

Article 9.—Power is hereby expressly reserved to the Government of France to become a party to this Treaty, if it should think fit, agreeably to the provision contained in Article 5 of the Convention between Her Majesty and the King of the French for the suppression of the traffic in slaves, signed in London May 29, 1845.

In faith of which we have hereunto set our hands and seals at Adaffie, the 29th day of January, 1852.

(Signed)
Thos. Geo. Forbes.
✕ O croo Dovo, Chief of Adaffie.
✕ So-hoo, Chief of Aguinerweh.
✕ Koo-choo-noo, Chief of Dayn.

Witnesses:

Louis Fraser, Her Majesty's Vice-Consul for the Kingdom of Dahomey.
John Tweedie, Paymaster and Purser, H.M.S. Philomel.
Thos. Evans, Commandant, Quitta.
J. P. Brown, Linguist.
J. Hogarth.
G. Thos. Ward.

The above Treaty was signed and sealed in our presence.

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## ADINNAR COOMA.

Engagement between Her Majesty the Queen of England and the Chiefs of Adinnar Cooma, or Elmina Chia, or Little Elmina, for the Abolition of the Traffic in Slaves. Signed at Adinnar Cooma, January 29, 1852.

I, Thomas George Forbes, Esq., Commander of H.M.S. Philomel, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England, and the Chiefs of Adinnar Cooma and of the neighbourhood, on the part of themselves and of their country, have agreed upon the following Articles and Conditions":—

Article 1.—The export of slaves to foreign countries is for ever abolished in the territories of the Chiefs of Adinnar Cooma, and the Chiefs of Adinnar Cooma engage to make and to proclaim a law prohibiting any of their subjects, or any person within their jurisdiction, from selling or assisting in the sale of any slave for transportation to a foreign country; and the Chiefs of Adinnar Cooma promise to inflict a severe punishment on any person who shall break this law.

Article 2.—No European or other person whatsoever shall be permitted to reside within the territory of the Chiefs of Adinnar Cooma for the purpose of carrying on in any way the traffic in slaves; and no houses, or stores, or buildings of any kind whatever shall be erected for the purpose of slave trade within the territory of the Chiefs of Adinnar Cooma; and if any such houses, stores, or buildings shall at any future time be erected, and the Chiefs of Adinnar Cooma shall fail or be unable to destroy them, they may be destroyed by any British officers employed for the suppression of slave trade.

Article 3.—If at any time it shall appear that slave trade has been carried on through or from the territory of the Chiefs of Adinnar Cooma, the slave trade may be put down by Great Britain by force upon that territory, and British officers may seize the boats of Adinnar Cooma found anywhere carrying on the slave trade, and the Chiefs of Adinnar Cooma will be subject to a severe act of displeasure on the part of the Queen of England.

Article 4.—The slaves now held for exportation shall be delivered up to Commodore H. W. Bruce, or any officer duly authorized by him to receive them, for the purpose of being carried to a British colony, and there liberated; and all the implements of slave trade, and the barracoons, or buildings exclusively used in the slave trade, shall be forthwith destroyed.

Article 5.—Europeans, or other persons now engaged in the slave trade, are to be expelled the country; the houses, stores, or buildings hitherto employed as slave factories, if not converted to lawful purposes within three months of the conclusion of this engagement, are to be destroyed.

Article 6.—The subjects of the Queen of England may always trade freely with the people of Adinnar Cooma in every article they may wish to buy and sell, in all the places and ports and rivers within the territories of the Chiefs of Adinnar Cooma, and throughout the whole of their dominions; and the Chiefs of Adinnar Cooma pledge themselves to show no favour and give no privilege to the ships and traders of other countries which they do not show to those of England.

Article 7.—The Chiefs of Adinnar Cooma declare that

no human beings shall be sacrificed on account of religious or other ceremonies, and that they will prevent the barbarous practice of murdering prisoners captured in war.

Article 8.—Complete protection shall be afforded to missionaries or ministers of the Gospel, of whatever nation or country, following their vocation of spreading the knowledge and doctrines of Christianity, and extending the benefits of civilization, within the territory of the Chiefs of Adinnar Cooma. Encouragement shall be given to such missionaries or ministers in the pursuits of industry, in building houses for their residence, and schools and chapels. They shall not be injured or molested in their endeavours to teach the doctrines of Christianity to all persons willing and desirous to be taught; nor shall any subjects of the Chiefs of Adinnar Cooma who may embrace the Christian faith be on that account, or on account of the teaching or exercise thereof, molested or troubled in any matter whatsoever. The Chiefs of Adinnar Cooma further agree to set apart a piece of land, within a convenient distance of the town, to be used as a burial ground for Christian persons; and the funerals and sepulchres of the dead shall not be disturbed in any way or upon any account.

Article 9.—Power is hereby expressly reserved to the Government of France to become a party to this Treaty, if it should think fit, agreeably with a provision contained in the Fifth Article of the Convention between Her Majesty and the King of the French for the suppression of the traffic in slaves, signed in London, May 29, 1845.

In faith of which we have hereunto set our hands and seals at Elmina Chia, the 29th of January, 1852.

(Signed) THOS. GEO. FORBES.
X QUAS-SHEE ANDRE.

Witnesses:

LOUIS FRASER, Her Majesty's Vice-Consul for the Kingdom of Dahomey.
JOHN TWEEDIE, Paymaster and Purser, Her Majesty's Ship Philomel.
THOS. EVANS, Commander, Quittah.
J. P. BROWN, Linguist.
J. HOGARTH.
G. THOS. WARD.

The above Treaty was signed and sealed in our presence.

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## AFFLOWHOO.

ENGAGEMENT between Her Majesty the QUEEN of ENGLAND and the CHIEFS of AFFLOWHOO for the ABOLITION of the TRAFFIC in SLAVES. Signed at Afflowhoo, January 28th, 1852.

I, Thomas George Forbes, Esquire, Commandant of Her Majesty's Ship Philomel, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England, and the Chiefs of Afflowhoo and of the neighbourhood, on the part of themselves and their country, have agreed upon the following Articles and Conditions:—

Article 1.—The export of slaves to foreign countries is for ever abolished in the territories of the Chiefs of Afflowhoo, and the Chiefs of Afflowhoo engage to make and to proclaim a law prohibiting any of their subjects, or any person within their jurisdiction, from selling or assisting in the sale of any slave for transportation to a foreign country; and the Chiefs of Afflowhoo promise to inflict a severe punishment on any person who shall break this law.

Article 2.—No European, or other person whatever, shall be permitted to reside within the territory of the Chiefs of Afflowhoo for the purpose of carrying on in any way the traffic in slaves; and no houses or stores, or buildings of any kind whatever, shall be erected for the purpose of slave trade within the territory of the Chiefs of Afflowhoo; and if any such houses, stores, or buildings shall at any future time be erected, and the Chiefs of Afflowhoo shall fail or be unable to destroy them, they may be destroyed by any British officers employed for the suppression of slave trade.

Article 3.—If at any time it shall appear that slave trade has been carried on through or from the territory of the Chiefs of Afflowhoo, the slave trade may be put down by Great Britain by force upon that territory, and British officers may seize the boats of Afflowhoo found anywhere carrying on the slave trade; and the chiefs of Afflowhoo will be subject to a severe act of displeasure on the part of the Queen of England.

Article 4.—The slaves now held for exportation shall be delivered up to Commodore H. W. Bruce, or any officer duly authorized by him to receive them, for the purpose of being carried to a British colony, and there liberated; and all the implements of slave trade, and the barracoons, or buildings exclusively used in the slave trade, shall be forthwith destroyed.

Article 5.—Europeans or other persons now engaged in the slave trade are to be expelled the country; the houses, stores, or buildings hitherto employed as slave factories, if not converted to lawful purposes within three months of the conclusion of this engagement, are to be destroyed.

Article 6.—The subjects of the Queen of England may always trade freely with the people of Afflowhoo in every article they may wish to buy and sell in all the places and ports and rivers within the territories of the Chiefs of Afflowhoo, and throughout the whole of their dominions; and the Chiefs of Afflowhoo pledge themselves to show no favour and give no privilege to the ships and traders of other countries which they do not show to those of England.

Article 7.—The Chiefs of Afflowhoo declare that no human being shall be sacrificed on account of religious or other ceremonies, and that they will prevent the barbarous practice of murdering prisoners captured in war.

Article 8.—Complete protection shall be afforded to missionaries or ministers of the Gospel, of whatever nation or country, following their vocation of spreading the knowledge and doctrines of Christianity, and extending the benefits of civilization, within the territory of the Chiefs of Afflowhoo. Encouragement shall be given to such missionaries or ministers in the pursuits of industry, in building houses for their residence, and schools and chapels. They shall not be hindered or molested in their endeavour to teach the doctrines of Christianity to all persons willing and desirous to be taught; nor shall any subject of the Chiefs of Afflowhoo who may embrace the Christian faith be on that account, or on account of the teaching or exercise thereof, molested or troubled in any manner whatsoever. The Chiefs of Afflowhoo further agree to set apart a piece of land, within a convenient distance of the town, to be used as a burial-ground for Christian persons; and the funerals and sepulchres of the dead shall not be disturbed in any way or upon any account.

Article 9.—Power is hereby expressly reserved to the Government of France to become a party to this Treaty, if it should think fit, agreeably with the provision contained in Article 5 of the Convention between Her Majesty and the King of the French for the suppression of the traffic in slaves, signed in London, May 29th, 1845.

In faith of which we have hereunto set our hands and seals at Afflowhoo, the 28th day of January, 1852.

(Signed) THOS. GEO. FORBES.
X AC-CROO-MAR.
X AS-SAB-BLAY-SOO.
JAMES BALL.

Witnesses:

LOUIS FRASER, Her Majesty's Vice-Consul for the Kingdom of Dahomey.
JOHN TWEEDIE, Paymaster and Purser, Her Majesty's Ship Philomel.

The above Treaty was signed and sealed in our presence.



## AGHWEY.

ENGAGEMENT between Her Majesty the QUEEN of ENGLAND and the CHIEFS of AGHWEY for the ABOLITION of the TRAFFIC in SLAVES. Signed at AGHWEY, February 2nd, 1852.

I, Thomas George Forbes, Esquire, Commander of Her Majesty's Ship Philomel, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England, and the Chiefs of Aghwey and of the neighbourhood, on the part of themselves and of their country, have agreed upon the following Articles and Conditions:—

Article 1.—The export of slaves to foreign countries is or ever abolished in the territories of the Chiefs of Aghwey, and the Chiefs of Aghwey engage to make and to proclaim a law prohibiting any of their subjects, or any person within their jurisdiction, from selling or assisting in the sale of any slave for transportation to a foreign country; and the Chiefs of Aghwey promise to inflict a severe punishment on any person who shall break the law.

Article 2.—No European, or other person whatever, shall be permitted to reside within the territory of the Chiefs of Aghwey for the purpose of carrying on in any way the traffic in slaves; and no house, or stores, or buildings of any kind whatever shall be erected for the purpose of slave trade within the territory of the Chiefs of Aghwey; and if such houses, stores, or buildings shall at any future time be erected, and the Chiefs of Aghwey shall fail or be unable to destroy them, they may be destroyed by any British officers employed for the suppression of slave trade.

Article 3.—If at any time it shall appear that slave trade has been carried on through or from the territory of the Chiefs of Aghwey, the slave trade may be put down by Great Britain by force upon that territory, and British officers may seize the boats of Aghwey found anywhere carrying on the slave trade; and the Chiefs of Aghwey will be subject to a severe act of displeasure on the part of the Queen of England.

Article 4.—The slaves now held for exportation shall be delivered up to Commodore H. W. Bruce, or any officer duly authorized by him to receive them, for the purpose of being carried to a British colony, and there liberated; and all the implements of slave trade, and the barracoons, or buildings exclusively used in the slave trade, shall be forthwith destroyed.

Article 5.—Europeans or other persons now engaged in the slave trade are to be expelled the country; the houses, stores, or buildings hitherto employed as slave factories, if not converted to lawful purposes within three months of the conclusion of this engagement, are to be destroyed.

Article 6.—The subjects of the Queen of England may always trade freely with the people of Aghwey in every article they may wish to buy and sell in all the places and ports and rivers within the territories of the Chiefs of Aghwey, and throughout the whole of their dominions; and the Chiefs of Aghwey pledge themselves to show no favour and give no privilege to the ships and traders of other countries which they do not show to those of England.

Article 7.—The Chiefs of Aghwey declare that no human beings shall be sacrificed on account of religious or other ceremonies, and that they will prevent the barbarous practice of murdering prisoners captured in war.

Article 8.—Complete protection shall be afforded to missionaries or ministers of the Gospel, of whatever nation or country, following their vocation of spreading the knowledge and doctrines of Christianity, and extending the benefits of civilization, within the territory of the Chiefs of Aghwey. Encouragement shall be given to such missionaries or ministers in the pursuits of industry, in building houses for their residence, and schools and chapels. They shall not be hindered or molested in their endeavours to teach the doctrines of Christianity to all persons willing and desirous to be taught; nor shall any subjects of the Chiefs of Aghwey who may embrace the Christian faith be on that account, or on account of the teaching or exercise thereof, molested or troubled in any manner whatsoever. The Chiefs of Aghwey further agree to set apart a piece of land, within a convenient distance of the town, to be used as a burial-ground for Christian persons; and the funerals and sepulchres of the dead shall not be disturbed in any way or upon any account.

Article 9.—Power is hereby expressly reserved to the Government of France to become a party to this Treaty if it should think fit, agreeably with the provisions contained in Article V. of the Convention between Her Majesty and the King of the French for the suppression of the traffic in slaves, signed in London May 29th, 1845.

In faith of which we have hereunto set our hands and seals, at Aghwey, the 2nd day of February, 1852.

(Signed)
THOS. G. FORBES.
X JOHN QUAVEE, English Cabooceer.
X ATTO CAT-TRI-YER, Portuguese Cabooceer.
X JOHN EPHRAIM.
X AR-DOTAI ATOO-FOI.

Witnesses:

LOUIS FRASER, Her Majesty's Vice-Consul for the Kingdom of Dahomey.
JOHN TWEEDIE, Paymaster and Purser, Her Majesty's Ship Philomel.
J. P. BROWN, Linguist.
J. HOGARTH.
A. F. BEART.
A. L. GRESLEY.
HARRY BENTLEY.

The above Treaty was signed and sealed in our presence.

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## BADAGRY.

ENGAGEMENT between Her Majesty the QUEEN of ENGLAND and the CHIEFS of BADAGRY for the ABOLITION of the TRAFFIC in SLAVES. Signed at Badagry, March 18th, 1852.

James Newburgh Strange, Esquire, Commander of H.M.S. Archer, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England, and the Chiefs of Badagry and of the neighbourhood, on the part of themselves and of their country, have agreed on the following Articles and Conditions:—

Article 1.—The export of slaves to foreign countries is for ever abolished in the territories of the Chiefs of Badagry, and the Chiefs of Badagry engage to make and proclaim a law prohibiting any of their subjects, or any person within their jurisdiction, from selling or assisting in the sale of any slave for transportation to a foreign country; and the Chiefs of Badagry promise to inflict a severe punishment on any person who shall break this law.

Article 2.—No European or other person whatever shall be permitted to reside within the territory of the Chiefs of Badagry for the purpose of carrying on in any way the traffic in slaves; and no houses, or stores, or buildings of any kind whatever shall be erected for the purpose of slave trade within the territories of the Chiefs of Badagry; and if any such houses, stores, or buildings shall at any future time be erected, and the Chiefs of Badagry shall fail or be unable to destroy them, they may be destroyed by any British officers employed for the suppression of slave trade.

Article 3.—If at any time it shall appear that slave trade has been carried on through or from the territory of the Chiefs of Badagry, the slave trade may be put down by Great Britain by force upon that territory, and British officers may seize the boats of Badagry found anywhere carrying on the slave trade; and the Chiefs at Badagry will be subject to a severe act of displeasure on the part of the Queen of England.

Article 4.—The subjects of the Queen of England may always trade freely with the people of Badagry in every article they may wish to buy and sell in all the places and ports and rivers within the territories of the Chiefs of

Badagry, and throughout the whole of their dominions; and the Chiefs of Badagry pledge themselves to show no favour and give no privilege to the ships and traders of other countries which they do not show to those of England.

Article 5.—The slaves now held for exportation shall be delivered up to any British officer duly authorized to receive them, for the purpose of being carried to a British colony, and there liberated; and all the implements of slave trade, and the barracoons, or buildings exclusively used in the slave trade, shall be forthwith destroyed.

Article 6.—Europeans or other persons now engaged in the slave trade are to be expelled the country; the houses, stores, or buildings hitherto employed as slave factories, if not converted to lawful purposes within three months of the conclusion of this engagement, are to be destroyed.

Article 7.—The Chiefs of Badagry declare that no human beings shall at any time be sacrificed within their territories on account of religious or other ceremonies, and that they will prevent the barbarous practice of murdering prisoners captured in war.

Article 8.—Complete protection shall be afforded to missionaries or ministers of the Gospel, of whatever nation or country, following their vocation of spreading the knowledge and doctrines of Christianity, and extending the benefits of civilization, within the territory of the Chiefs of Badagry. Encouragement shall be given to such missionaries or ministers in the pursuits of industry, in building houses for their residence, and schools and chapels. They shall not be hindered or molested in their endeavours to teach the doctrines of Christianity to all persons willing and desirous to be taught; nor shall any subjects of the Chiefs of Badagry who may embrace the Christian faith be on that account, or on account of their teaching or exercise thereof, molested or troubled in any manner whatsoever. The Chiefs of Badagry further agree to set apart a piece of land, within a convenient distance of the principal towns, to be used as a burial-ground for Christian persons; and the funerals and sepulchres of the dead shall not be disturbed in any way or upon any account.

Article 9.—Power is hereby expressly reserved to the Government of France to become a party to this Treaty, if it should think fit, agreeably with the provision contained in Article 5 of the Convention between Her Majesty and the King of the French for the suppression of the traffic in slaves, signed in London, May 29, 1845.

In faith of which we have hereunto set our hands and seals, at Badagry, this 18th day of March, 1852.

(Signed)
J. N. STRANGE, Commander H.M.S. Archer.
⨯ MEWU.
⨯ ALAPA.

Witnesses:
C. A. GOLLMER, Church Missionary.
J. MARTIN, Wesleyan Missionary.

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## BENTO AND BRASS RIVERS.

A CODE of COMMERCIAL REGULATIONS being deemed advisable for furthering the interests of commerce, as well as for the better security of amicable connection between the British supercargoes trading in the Rio Bento, or Brass River, and the natives of the Brass country, the following Articles have been mutually agreed to by the British Supercargoes, on the part of themselves and their successors, with the Kings of the territories adjacent to the Brass River, on the part of themselves and the people of their districts, sanctioned by Thomas Joseph Hutchinson, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul for the Bight of Biafra and the Island of Fernando Po:—

Article 1.—That the Kings and Chiefs of the countries connected in trade with Rio Bento, duly appreciating the benefit of legitimate traffic, hereby guarantee that from this day forward they shall not engage in or sanction the exportation of slaves from their country.

Article 2.—That the pilotage of vessels entering the river shall be sixteen pieces of cloth, or eighty bars of other merchandize; and of vessels leaving the river, twenty pieces of cloth, or one hundred bars of other merchandize; and any vessels detained for want of a pilot after being ready for sea, all her just debts and her pilotage paid or tendered, though not taken, shall be entitled as compensation for delay, to half a puncheon of oil per day, from the Chiefs who receive comey, who, on their part are to reclaim such penalty from the pilot causing this detention.

Article 3.—That the comey of vessels entering the river for the purposes of trade be, for vessels of two masts, to pay two puncheons' worth of goods. Vessels of three masts to pay three puncheons' worth of goods to each King (Kayo of O'Bullamaby and Orishima of Bassamby); that boats or vessels coming here with cargo and bringing no produce away are to be excepted; and that for each ship taking part produce out of the river as tenderage to complete her cargo elsewhere, the comey be five bars for each cask.

Article 4.—That should such comey not have been demanded on or before the fifth day from the arrival of the vessel, the master may hoist his ensign or fire a gun as a notification of his being prepared for trade, when all traders or other Brass men are to be at liberty to visit the vessel for the purposes of transacting business, equally as if trade had been broken formally by the Chiefs in person, but without prejudice to the subsequent payment of comey when demanded.

Article 5.—That this settlement of comey is not to nullify existing agreements between supercargoes and Chiefs, nor to preclude the making of arrangements to suit particular cases, as in the instance of British mercantile houses who may establish factories in the Brass; such special agreement to be subjected to the approval of Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, and when confirmed to be as binding upon the parties concerned therein as though embodied as separate Articles in this Treaty.

Article 6.—That the custom bar shall be collected by the Chiefs themselves, and at their own expense and trouble.

Article 7.—That the comey and pilotage being paid, no other tax or payment is to be demanded under any pretence whatever; water is not to be refused in the pilot's town called Twaw, nor is any demand to be made for the privilege of watering. Ground for the erection of houses, and for the storing of casks and goods, is to be granted free of all charges, and is to be considered whilst in the occupation of any British subjects as British property, and the occupant for the time being is authorized by the parties hereto subscribing to expel trespassers, and to maintain his right of occupancy and to defend himself and property against any unlawful aggression.

Article 8.—That it shall under no circumstance be compulsory on the master or supercargo of a vessel to give goods on trust, but when trust is taken, that it shall be incumbent on the Kings and Chiefs, and those to whom comey is paid, to see that no losses accrue to British supercargoes from defaulting debtors.

Article 9.—That a limit of time to pay in debt be given to each trader, to be settled by private contract.

Article 10.—That should any trader or gentleman being indebted to a vessel in the river fail to pay his debt when it becomes due, a notice of the same is to be given to the Chief of the town where such trader resides, who is hereby required to see justice done to the British supercargo, and if necessary is to take possession of the trader's oil or other property, and therewith liquidate the debt.

Article 11.—That any chief of a trading town neglecting to act in conformity herewith, be held personally responsible for the debt. The Chiefs receiving comey are required and engage to see this Article executed.

Article 12.—That long detentions having heretofore occurred in trade, and much angry feeling having been excited in the natives from the destruction by white men, in their ignorance of the superstitions and customs of the



country, of a certain species of boa-constrictor that visits the cask-houses, and which is "jew-jew," or sacred to the Brass men, it is hereby forbidden to all British subjects to harm or destroy any such snake; but they are required, upon finding the reptile on their premises, to give notice thereof to the Chief's men in Twaw, who are to come and remove it away."

Article 13.—That should, unfortunately, any casualty of said reptile's death again occur, the master or supercargo who, by himself or his people, has been guilty of causing the same, shall pay a fine of one puncheon of palm oil, and his trade shall suffer no stoppage. Any detention occurring after this amount has been tendered, will render the Chiefs liable to a fine of one puncheon of oil per day, as in the ensuing Article.

Article 14.—That in the event of any vessel's trade being stopped, either directly by the Chiefs or indirectly and secretly by their connivance, without just grounds for such proceeding, the authorities receiving comey will be held responsible for the said stoppage of trade, and a fine or penalty of one puncheon of oil per day will be levied from them, as compensation for the vessel so detained during the period of such detention.

Article 15.—That any supercargo or master having cause or complaint against a Chief, or native trader, or Brass subject, shall give notice thereof to the supercargoes and masters at that time in the river, who shall conjointly inform the Chiefs thereof, and require their presence either on shore or on board some one of the vessels; and the Chiefs and gentlemen, on their part, consent and agree to assemble when so required, unarmed and without hostile preparation, and then and there discuss the matters brought before them, in friendly conjunction with the white men present. The Brass Chiefs and others are to act in like manner when they feel themselves aggrieved by any British subject; and the supercargoes and others are to meet the Brass men when called upon so to do.

Article 16.—That the supercargoes and masters on the one hand, and the Brass Chiefs and gentlemen on the other, being assembled to remove grievances and discuss matters of complaint existing between them, do, on their several parts, engage to adjudicate thereon in a friendly spirit, and endeavour to finally remove the causes thereof in a manner that shall be satisfactory to the traders who frequent the river and the native merchants. Any settlement so made to be submitted to Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, and if approved and ratified by him, to become a law of trade, and binding equally with the Articles of this Treaty.

Article 17.—That in the event of any serious dispute arising between the British and natives, or in the event of any crime or outrage having been committed by either party against the other, the native Chiefs on their part, and the British traders on theirs (should it be deemed necessary by the British subjects to solicit the aid of Her Britannic Majesty's Consul), agree to continue amicable relations with each other, and to avoid hostilities (unless life or the security of property be threatened or in danger) until Her Britannic Majesty's Consul or a British naval officer shall enter the river, when a fair hearing will be given to all parties concerned, a strict investigation take place, and due punishment be inflicted.

Article 18.—That upon the death of any supercargo in the river, no second comey can be demanded from his successor for the ship that is left vacant by such a death; and that all trust given out by any supercargo previous to such an event shall be considered a debt to the merchants of whom he is the representative, and to be paid to whomsoever is appointed to succeed him.

Article 19.—That a copy of this Treaty be furnished to each Chief receiving comey, and a copy of that part referring to the pilotage to the chief pilot, the chiefs to produce it when receiving comey, and the pilot to show it to the masters upon any vessel entering the river; and that these Articles be held to be the laws existing between British supercargoes and the natives for the regulation of trade matters, to be observed, so long as they continue law, by those who were not present at their enactment as by those who were.

Article 20.—That the Chiefs and gentlemen of Brass, satisfied that payment of comey, as well as the introduction of legitimate traffic to their country, is sufficient compensation to them for the abandonment of the slave trade, hereby engage to fulfil the conditions of this Treaty, and to become severally and conjointly responsible for the due payment of all fines to which they, or any Brass subject or subjects, may become liable under its provisions.

Article 21.—That the Chiefs of the Bento hereby pledge themselves that no British subject shall, from the date of this, be detained on shore, maltreated, or molested in any way or under any pretence whatever. If any such maltreatment or molestation shall take place, the Chiefs of the Bento will incur the displeasure of Her Majesty the Queen of England, and be declared enemies of Great Britain.

(Signed)
⨯ KAYO, King of O'Bullamaby.
⨯ ORISHIMA, King of Bassamby.
⨯ ASSAMIA.
⨯ SABOFOOMY.
⨯ INGOSHIGA.
THOMAS P. MITCHELL, Hulk City of Rochester.
EDWARD W. M'CALL, Barque Severn.
D. E. PRARMAN, Barque Lottie Sleigh.
ARTHUR R. WRIGHT, Lieutenant H.M.S. Merlin.
C. PARKINSON, Master H.M.S. Merlin.

Ratified under my hand and seal, on board Her Majesty's steam sloop Merlin, lying in the Brass River, this 17th day of November, 1856.

(Signed) THOS. J. HUTCHINSON, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul for the Bight of Biafra and the Island of Fernando Po.

Witnesses:
JOHN WHITE, Master, Lydia.
JAMES STRATTON, Master, Wm. Owen.
WILLIAM BOBINSON, Master, Severn.
THOMAS B. LEE, Secretary to Her Britannic Majesty's Consul.

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## BLOCK-OUSE.

ENGAGEMENT between Her Majesty the QUEEN of ENGLAND and the CHIEFS of BLOCK-OUSE, for the ABOLITION of the TRAFFIC in SLAVES. Signed at Block-ouse on the 30th day of January, 1852.

I, Thomas George Forbes, Esquire, Commander of Her Majesty's Ship Philomel, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England, and the Chiefs of Block-ouse and of the neighbourhood, on the part of themselves and of their country, have agreed upon the following Articles and Conditions:—

Article 1.—The export of slaves to foreign countries is for ever abolished in the territories of the Chiefs of Block-ouse, and the Chiefs of Block-ouse engage to make and to proclaim a law prohibiting any of their subjects, or any person within their jurisdiction, from selling or assisting in the sale of any slave for transportation to a foreign country; and the Chiefs of Block-ouse promise to inflict a severe punishment on any person who shall break this law.

Article 2.—No European, or other person whatever, shall be permitted to reside within the territory of the Chiefs of Block-ouse for the purpose of carrying on in any way the traffic in slaves; and no houses, or stores, or buildings of any kind whatever shall be erected for the purpose of slave trade within the territory of the Chiefs of Block-ouse; and if any such houses, stores, or buildings shall at any future time be erected, and the Chiefs of Block-ouse shall fail or be unable to destroy them, they may be destroyed by any British officers employed for the suppression of slave trade.

Article 3.—If at any time it shall appear that slave trade has been carried on through or from the territory of the Chiefs of Block-ouse, the slave trade may be put down by Great Britain by force upon that territory, and British officers may seize the boats of Block-ouse found anywhere carrying on the slave trade; and the Chiefs of Block-ouse will be subject to a severe act of displeasure on the part of the Queen of England.

Article 4.—The slaves now held for exportation shall be delivered up to Commodore H. W. Bruce, or any officer duly authorized by him to receive them, for the purpose of being carried to a British colony, and there liberated; and all the implements of slave trade, and the barracoons, or buildings exclusively used in the slave trade, shall be forthwith destroyed.

Article 5.—Europeans or other persons now engaged in the slave trade are to be expelled the country; the houses, stores, or buildings hitherto employed as slave factories, if not converted to lawful purposes within three months of the conclusion of this engagement, are to be destroyed.

Article 6.—The subjects of the Queen of England may always trade freely with the people of Block-ouse in every article they may wish to buy and sell in all the places and ports and rivers within the territories of the Chiefs of Block-ouse, and throughout the whole of their dominions; and the Chiefs of Block-ouse pledge themselves to show no favour and give no privilege to the ships and traders of other countries, which they do not show to those of England.

Article 7.—The Chiefs of Block-ouse declare that no human beings shall be sacrificed on account of religious or other ceremonies, and that they will prevent the barbarous practice of murdering prisoners captured in war.

Article 8.—Complete protection shall be afforded to missionaries or ministers of the Gospel, of whatever nation or country, following their vocation of spreading the knowledge and doctrines of Christianity and extending the benefits of civilization within the territory of the Chiefs of Block-ouse. Encouragement shall be given to such missionaries or ministers in the pursuits of industry, in building houses for their residence, and schools and chapels. They shall not be hindered or molested in their endeavours to teach the doctrines of Christianity to all persons willing and desirous to be taught, nor shall any subjects of the Chiefs of Block-ouse who may embrace the Christian faith, be, on that account, or on account of the teaching or exercise thereof, molested or troubled in any manner whatsoever. The Chiefs of Block-ouse further agree to set apart a piece of land, within a convenient distance of the town, to be used as a burial-ground for Christian persons, and the funerals and sepulchres of the dead shall not be disturbed in any way or upon any account.

Article 9.—Power is hereby expressly reserved to the Government of France to become a party to this Treaty if it should think fit, agreeably with the provision contained in Article 5 of the Convention between Her Majesty and the King of the French for the suppression of the traffic in slaves, signed in London, May 29th, 1845.

In faith of which we have hereunto set our hands and seals, at Block-ouse, the 30th day of January, 1852.

(Signed) THOS. GEO. FORBES.
X O-KIEN O-DO.
X YOW-HADJE.
X SO-CREE PAT-TAR-KOO.

Witnesses:

LOUIS FRASER, Her Majesty's Vice-Consul for the Kingdom of Dahomey.
JOHN TWEEDIE, Paymaster and Purser, Her Majesty's Ship Philomel.
J. P. BROWN, Linguist.
J. HOGARTH.
G. THOS. WARD.
C. CERQA. SIMAN.
JOSEPH ROBERTS.

The above Treaty was signed and sealed in our presence.

## BONNY.

AGREEMENT between CAPTAIN TUCKER and KING PEPPLE.

Convention for the total suppression of the slave trade, agreed upon by William Tucker, Esq., Captain of Her Majesty's Ship Iris, and Senior Officer of Her Britannic Majesty's ships and vessels on the West Coast of Africa; and King Pepple and the Chiefs of the Bonny dominions.

It is agreed, and the two contracting parties hereby covenant and agree:—

Article 1.—That the slave trade shall be totally and for ever abolished in the dominions subject to the jurisdiction of King Pepple and the Chiefs of Bonny, and that no slaves shall be passed through or exported from those dominions, from the date of the ratification of the agreement.

Article 2.—That in consideration of the total abolition of the slave trade for ever, and that no slave shall be permitted to pass through or be exported from the said dominions, Great Britain engages to pay to King Pepple, on the ratification of this agreement, goods to the amount of 10,000 dollars per annum for five years.

Article 3.—That on each future time of making the annual gifts, the man-of-war bringing the annual present, King Pepple shall furnish Great Britain with a demand from the merchants frequenting the Bonny, certifying the fact that no slave trade has to their knowledge existed there, and that no slaves have been passed through the dominions subject to the jurisdiction of King Pepple and the Chiefs of the Bonny of the preceding year.

Article 4.—That if at any time whatever, either from want of that document or from any other circumstance, it shall appear that the slave trade has been carried on in, from, or through the dominions of King Pepple and the Chiefs of the Bonny, the gifts mentioned in the preceding article will be discontinued, and the slave trade will be put down by Great Britain by force, and King Pepple and the Chiefs of the Bonny will expose themselves to severe acts of displeasure on the part of Great Britain.

Article 5.—That King Pepple shall make a proclamation and a law prohibiting all his subjects, or persons depending on him, from selling any slaves to be transported from the dominions subject to his jurisdiction, or to aid, abet, or assist in any such sale, under penalty of severe punishment.

Article 6.—That at the particular request of King Pepple, the said gifts shall be paid in dollars, viz., 10,000 dollars per annum year by year for five years, upon the document required being received as proof of his having fulfilled the said articles.

Article 7.—And this agreement shall be considered binding, and be continued in full force by and to the heirs and successors of King Pepple.

Article 8.—That should Great Britain at any time permit the slave trade to be carried on again, the Chiefs of the Bonny shall be at liberty to carry on the slave trade also.

(Signed) WM. TUCKER.
KING PEPPLE.

In the presence of

W. BLOUNT, Lieut.-Commander Pluto.
W. WEBSTER, 2nd Lieutenant Iris.
THOS. E. SEYMOUR, Lieutenant.
R. GRAHAM, Assistant Surgeon.
CHRIS. JACKSON, Hesperus.
X JACK BROWN.

X MANILLA PEPPLE.
X ANNA PEPPLE.
X JEW JEW PETER.
X KING HOLLIDAY.
X PARLIAMENT GENTLEMAN.
X OLD INDIAN QUEEN.
X TERRYON.
X GRAND BONNY.
X KING GEORGE.
X BLACK FONTRE.
X TOM TOM.
X DAPPER.
X JOHN AFRICA.

This is to certify that King Pepple has given me the original Convention of Treaty made between W. Tucker, Esq., captain of Her Majesty's ship Iris, and King Pepple, for the suppression of the slave trade, to be sent to England in the brig May, for the purpose of having that document legally stamped in England, and undertake to return the same back again to King Pepple when properly executed. (Signed) R. HEMMINGWAY.

Brig William Rathbone, June 5, 1844, Bonny River.

I have seen the original document between William Tucker and King Pepple and the Chiefs of the Bonny, in Mr. R. Hemmingway's house.

June 6th, 1844. (Signed) C. JACKSON.



## BONNY, GRAND.

ENGAGEMENT with the KING and CHIEFS of the BONNY.

Thomas Rodney Eden, Esquire, captain of Her Majesty's ship Amphitrite, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England, and the King and Chiefs of Bonny and the neighbourhood, on the part of themselves and of their country, have agreed upon the following Articles and Conditions:—

Article 1.—The export of slaves to foreign countries is for ever abolished in the territories of the Kings and Chiefs of the Bonny, and the Kings and Chiefs of the Bonny engage to make and to proclaim a law prohibiting any of their subjects or any person within their jurisdiction, from selling or assisting in the sale of any slaves for transportation to a foreign country; and the King and Chiefs of the Bonny promise to inflict a severe punishment on any person who shall break this law.

Article 2.—No European, or other person whatever, shall be permitted to reside within the territory of the King and Chiefs of the Bonny, for the purpose of carrying on in any way the traffic in slaves; and no houses, or stores, or buildings of any kind whatever shall be erected for the purpose of slave trade within the territory of the Kings and Chiefs of the Bonny; and if such houses, stores, or buildings shall at any future time be erected, and the King and Chiefs of the Bonny shall fail or be unable to destroy them, they may be destroyed by any British officers employed for the suppression of slave trade.

Article 3.—If at any time it shall appear that slave trade has been carried on through or from the territory of the King and Chiefs of the Bonny, the slave trade may be put down by Great Britain by force upon that territory, and British officers may seize the boats of the Bonny found anywhere carrying on the slave trade, and the Kings and Chiefs of the Bonny will be subject to a severe act of displeasure on the part of the Queen of England.

Article 4.—The slaves now held for exportation shall be delivered up to for the purpose of being carried to a British colony and there liberated, and all the implements of slave trade, and the barracoons, or buildings, exclusively used in the slave trade, shall be forthwith destroyed.

Article 5.—Europeans or other persons now engaged in the slave trade are to be expelled the country; the houses, stores, or buildings hitherto employed as slave-factories, if not converted to lawful purposes within three months of the conclusion of this engagement, are to be destroyed.

Article 6.—The subjects of the Queen of England may always trade freely with the people of the Bonny in every article they may wish to buy and sell in all the places and ports and rivers within the territories of the King and Chiefs of the Bonny and throughout the whole of their dominions; and the King and Chiefs of the Bonny pledge themselves to show no favour and give no privilege to the ships and traders of other countries, which they do not show to those of England.

Article 7.—An annual present for five years, of goods of British manufacture, to the value of two thousand (2,000) dollars, shall be granted to King Pepple, such goods to be delivered only upon the production of certificates signed by the masters of the British merchant vessels frequenting that river, to the effect that the foregoing stipulations of the Treaty have been fulfilled with good faith by the King and Chiefs.

Article 8.—Power is hereby expressly reserved to the Republic of France to become a party to this Treaty, if the Republic should think fit, agreeably to the provisions of Article 5 of the Convention between Her Majesty and the late King of the French, signed at London on the 29th of May, 1845.

In faith of which we have hereunto set our hands and seals at Grand Bonny Town, this 21st day of November, 1848.

(Signed) THOS. RODNEY EDEN, (L.S.)
KING PEPPLE, (L.S.)
X MANILLA PEPPLE.
X ANNIE PEPPLE.
X JACK BROWN.
X DAPPO.

The foregoing Treaty was signed and sealed in our presence.

JOHN TUDO.
JOHN BEECROFT.
THOMAS LYON.
JOHN ANGUS WARD.
CHARLES THOS. A. ROWE.
X PARLIAMENT GENTLEMAN.
X JEW JEW GUANA.

AGREEMENT.

I, the lawful successor of the late deposed King Pepple, of Grand Bonny, do hereby agree to all the articles and conditions contained in a Treaty made on the 21st day of November, 1848, by Thomas Rodney Eden, Esquire, Captain of Her Majesty's ship Amphitrite, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England, and King Pepple. In testimony thereof, I have this day signed the present document to be appended to that Treaty, in the presence of John Beecroft, Esquire, Her Majesty's Consul for the Bight of Biafra, and the witnesses whose names are hereunto subscribed.

Done at the Court House, Grand Bonny, this 28th day of January, 1854.

(Signed) X KING DAPPO.
JOHN BEECROFT.

Witnesses:

THOMAS GREGORY.
CHARLES CAINE.
R. E. BIRKETT.
H. STEWART.
E. WYLIE.

## CALABAR, OLD.

TREATY with KING EYAMBA. Signed at Calabar Town, Old Calabar River, December 6, 1841.

William Simpson Blount, Esq., Lieutenant commanding Her Britannic Majesty's steam-vessel Pluto, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England, and Eyamba, King of Calabar, on the part of himself, his heirs and successors, have agreed upon the following Articles and Conditions:—

Article 1.—It is agreed, and the two contracting parties hereby covenant and agree, that from the date of this Treaty there shall be an entire cessation and extinction for ever, throughout the territory of King Eyamba, and wherever his influence can extend, of the sale or export of slaves, or other persons whatever, to be removed from off his territory into any foreign island, country, or dominion; and that King Eyamba will make a proclamation and a law prohibiting all his subjects, or persons within his jurisdiction, to sell any slave or slaves to be transported from his territory, or to aid, abet, or assist in any way such sale, under penalty of severe punishment, and stopping the whole trade of the river.

Article 2.—King Eyamba further agrees that should any slave vessel be in the river, he will inform any of Her Britannic Majesty's vessels that may be in the neighbourhood.

Article 3.—And in consideration of this concession on the part of King Eyamba, and in full satisfaction for the same and for the loss of revenue thereby incurred by King Eyamba, Lieutenant Blount, on the part of the Queen of England, does engage that there shall be paid to King Eyamba, yearly, for five years, from the ratification and approval of this Treaty, the following, viz., 2,000 dollars (Spanish) upon a certificate being re-

ceived that the said laws and proclamations have been enforced, which shall be signed by King Eyamba and the masters of any British merchant vessels that may be in the river at the time.

Done at the King's House, Calabar Town, Old Calabar River, this 6th day of December, 1841.

(Signed) W. S. BLOUNT, Lieut. Commanding.
KING EYAMBA.

Witnesses:

JOHN LILLEY, Resident at Cameroons.
J. M'PHERSON, Master, Brig Mary Ann Peters.
R. M. PORTER, Barque Captain Ross.
J. M. KENTY, Brig Satisfaction.
W. B. DISHLEY, Ship Triton.
J. HADDOCK, Clerk in charge, H.M. Steam-vessel Pluto.

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AGREEMENT signed by ARCHIBONG, King.

I, the lawful successor of the late King Eyambo, of Calabar, do hereby agree to all the Articles and Conditions contained in a Treaty made on the 6th day of December, 1841, by William Simpson Blount, Esq., Lieutenant commanding Her Majesty's steam-vessel Pluto, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England, and the said Eyambo.

In testimony thereof, I have this day signed the present document to be appended to such Treaty, in the presence of Lieutenant Jasper Henry Selwyn, commanding Her Majesty's steam-vessel Teazer, and the witnesses whose names are hereunto attached.

Done at Duke Town, Calabar, this 29th of May, 1849.

(Signed) ARCHIBONG I., King.
J. H. SELWYN, Lieut. Commanding.
MR. YOUNG.

Witnesses:

WM. ANDERSON, Presbyterian Missionary, Duke Town.
H. A. RICKEN, Master of Barque Celma.
EDWD. DAVIES, Master of Ship Providence.
GEO. ALEXANDER LEWIS, Master of the Ship Princess Royal.
EDWD. EDMEADES, Clerk-in-Charge, Teazer.

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TREATY between Her Majesty the QUEEN of ENGLAND and the CHIEFS of OLD TOWN, OLD CALABAR, for the ABOLITION of HUMAN SACRIFICES, the USE of the POISON-NUT, and the PRACTICE of KILLING TWIN CHILDREN.

Thomas Joseph Hutchinson, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul for the Bight of Biafra and the Island of Fernando Po, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England, and the Chiefs of Old Town, Old Calabar, on the part of themselves and their country, have agreed upon the following Articles and Conditions:—

Article 1.—That the practice of killing human victims in sacrifice for the dead, by poison-nut or otherwise, as prohibited by Egba law, be from this time abolished in all parts of the country belonging to Old Town.

Article 2.—That the use of the poison-nut as an ordeal, unless by the concurrence of the Chiefs of the other towns, and the practice of killing twins, be also abolished; nor shall any child on the death of its mother be buried with her, nor allowed to perish through neglect, but be handed over to the care of the Scottish missionaries at Old Calabar.

Article 3.—That no European or other persons shall ever be permitted to carry on the slave trade within the territory of Old Town, but that the Treaty of the 6th December, 1841, be maintained in all its integrity.

Article 4.—That no favour or privilege shall be given to the ships and traders of other countries that are not given to British traders, and that the missionaries receive every protection.

Article 5.—That the Chiefs of Duke Town and Creek Town be empowered to watch over the fulfilment of this Treaty, and hereby subscribe their names as proof of their willingness to do so; that in case of its infraction, proved before the Consul, the punishment for its transgression be left in his hands.

Article 6.—That, depending on the sincerity of the Chiefs of Old Town to keep this Treaty perfectly, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul hereby recalls the interdict which prohibited the rebuilding of Old Town on its former site, and grants full liberty for its re-occupancy.

Agreed to at Old Town, Old Calabar, this 21st day of January, 1856.

(Signed)

(Their marks) X EPHRAIM COBHAM.
X AKUM, for OTTO GEORGE.
X YOUNG OTTO GEORGE.
X ARCHIBONG ASSEMIN.
X ARCHIBONG ASSEIN.

Signed before us at Old Town, Old Calabar River, this 21st day of January, 1856.

THOS. J. HUTCHINSON, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul for the Bight of Biafra and the Island of Fernando Po.
G. B. WILLIAMS, Lieutenant Commanding Her Majesty's Steam-vessel Bloodhound.
THOS. M. SIMPSON, Secretary to Her Britannic Majesty's Consul.
KING EYO HONESTY.
KING DUKE EPHRAIM.

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AGREEMENT made by DAVID HOPKINS, Esq., H.B.M.'s Consul, and the Chiefs of Calabar, 6th September, 1878.

Agreement made and entered into this 6th day of September, 1878, at Old Calabar, between David Hopkins, Esq., H.B.M.'s Consul, in the name of Her Britannic Majesty's Government, and King Archibong III. and his Chiefs, in the presence of the resident Missionaries of Duke and C. Town, and the European merchants and traders whose names are hereunto subscribed.

Twin Murders, Human Sacrifices, and the giving of the Esere or poison bean. Agreements, Treaties, and Conventions, were entered into on the 12th July, 1850, 15th Jan., 1855, 21st Jan., 1856, 18th Jan., 1861, and 26th April, 1872, by the then reigning Powers of Old Calabar and Her Majesty's Government, and as Treaties may not be broken without the consent of the contracting parties, it is not necessary to enter into fresh agreements. But it is now distinctly promised by the King and the Chiefs, that the following rules will be observed in future, and that the King will cause at once to be made known throughout all the land where he claims sovereignty, either by the beating of Egbo Drum, or other effective method, the following articles:

*Twin Children and Twin Mothers.*

Article 1.—Whoever wilfully takes the life of a twin child or children shall be adjudged liable to the penalty of death. Any one wilfully concealing any fact that may come to their knowledge of the murder of twins shall be considered accessories after the fact, and shall be liable to such punishment as the Consul shall direct.

Twin mothers in future shall have full liberty to visit the town and buy and sell in the Markets, the same as any other women of the town, and they shall not be molested in any way.

*Human Sacrifices.*

Article 2.—Anyone wilfully causing the death of another by violent flogging, or by any other means, except in the case of a culprit being sentenced to death by the Law, shall be considered guilty of murder, and shall suffer the penalty of death by hanging, provided the King and his Chiefs, with the consent of the Consul, find no extenuating circumstances which would warrant mercy being extended.

*Esere Bean.*

Article 3.—Any person administering the Esere Bean, whether the person taking it dies or not, shall be considered guilty of murder, and shall suffer death.



Article 4.— Any one taking the Esere Bean wilfully, either for the purpose of committing suicide, or for the purpose of attempting to prove their innocence of any crime of which they may have been accused, shall be considered guilty of attempted murder, and shall be fined as heavily as their circumstances will permit, and shall be banished from the country.

*Egbo Ikuã, or the stripping of helpless women in the public streets.*

Article 5.—This abominable, disgraceful, and barbarous custom of allowing the young men of the town to take an Egbo out and seize, strip, and indecently assault any woman wearing a dress or cloth in the street, then exhibiting such dress or cloth hung upon a pole, or the tree in the front of the Egbo Palaver house, being so disgusting and revolting, is now and for ever abolished.

*Widows.*

Article 6.—The custom of compelling widows to remain in their houses in filth and in wretchedness, after the death of their husband, until his devil-making is over, they having sometimes being kept for seven years in this state of misery, is abolished. The widows are to remain mourning for one month after the death of their husbands, and after that no further restraint will be put upon them.

*Trade and Commerce, Aqua Town.*

Article 7.—The people of Aqua Town, shall have free liberty to buy, sell, visit, and trade with any or all European houses in the river, or on the beach, in all articles of produce, such as Palm Oil, Palm Kernels, Ebony, or any other articles that may be saleable: and also to sell yams, goats, fowls, eggs, corn, cassava, fruits, or any article fit for food or use of the European: and it shall not be lawful for any Calabar person to prevent them doing so direct with the Europeans, nor shall it be lawful for any person to endeavour to induce them, that is to say, the people of Aqua, by threats, bribes, or otherwise, to pass the produce through a broker's hands, should the party most interested in the selling the produce not wish to do so.

Article 8.—The people of Aqua are to have a certain part of the river frontage near Old Town Beach for their own use, where they can at all times embark, disembark, and land all their properties, be they of whatsoever description they may.

Article 9.—All restrictions at present existing are now taken off, and all the natives of Duke Town, and Creek Town, Henshaw Town, Cobham Town, Old Town, Aqua Town, and all other towns which may be considered to belong to Old Calabar proper, whatever be their rank or standing, are permitted to trade freely in all European and other goods for the legitimate produce of the country, at all the markets; and all are permitted to buy in large or small quantities as suits them, whether Puncheons, Hogsheads, Barrels, or any lesser measure. Further, it is understood that Brass Rods may be sold to the Traders in any number the Trader chooses to receive them.

Article 10.—It shall be lawful for the Kings and Chiefs of all the above-mentioned towns and places to form among themselves a Court of Commerce when they can arrange the prices that are to be paid in the markets, and it shall also be lawful for them to arrange a fixed sum which shall be paid for any breach of the Commercial code of Rules. But it is distinctly understood and promised to the Consul, and to the chairman and members of the Court of Equity, that the fines shall not be excessive so as to press unduly on the poor trader, and that it shall be the same for all ranks. A list of what these fines are will be kept by the chairman of the Court of Equity, and a copy deposited in the Consul's hands.

Article 11.—It shall not be lawful for the Kings and Chiefs of Calabar proper to close any of the markets, without first informing the Chairman of the Court of Equity, and the Members, and showing them such good and sufficient reasons for so doing, as will justify them in recommending the Consul to give his permission.

Article 12.—It shall not be lawful for the Kings and Chiefs of Calabar proper to make war amongst themselves, or on any of the neighbouring tribes, or on any people, without having first informed the Consul, and given him sufficient and satisfactory reasons for their intention of so doing, and producing to him receipts, showing they have paid all their debts.

Article 13.—Any canoe lying at any European's beach, or alongside of his hulk or ship, whether loaded or not loaded, is, for the time being, under the protection of the European residing at the beach, or on the hulk or ship, and cannot be seized by any person whatsoever, either by Egbo law or otherwise.

Article 14.—Any European who wishes to build dwelling houses on the beach, provided he confines himself to the beach and the base of the slopes and does not encroach on the brow of the hill is entitled to do so.

Article 15.—The comey on Palm Kernels and Ebony shall be five coppers a ton, and on oil as before arranged, namely ten coppers. Comey shall be paid for produce shipped either by steamers or sailing vessels.

And in witness that we have heard all the foregoing Articles duly translated to us, and that we thoroughly understand the full and proper meaning of each clause we have put our hands.

DAVID HOPKINS, H.B.M.'s Consul.

(Signed) KING ARCHIBONG III.
PRINCE DUKE
JAMES EYAMBA
HENSHAW DUKE
EFFIWATT
ARCHIBONG EDEM
PRINCE ARCHIBONG
EGBO ARCHIBONG
GEORGE DUKE
HOGOAN IRON BAR
ADAM IRON BAR
YELLOW DUKE
etc. etc. etc.

Witnesses:—

(Signed) THOMAS CAMPBELL
WM. ANDERSON
HUGH GOLDIE
ALEXR. ROSS
R. M. BEEDIE
HARRY HARTZE
J. B. WALKER
T. H. WHITE
ALBERT GILLIES
H. J. HARRIS
W. L. MACINTYRE
G. A. REECE
ALEXR. HENDERSON
GEORGE WATTS.

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## CALABAR, NEW.

JOHN BEECROFT, Esquire, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, and Lieutenant RUSSELL PATEY, R.N., commanding Her Majesty's steam-vessel Bloodhound, on the part of Her Majesty the QUEEN of ENGLAND; and the CHIEFS of NEW CALABAR and of the neighbourhood, on the part of themselves and of their country, have agreed upon the following Articles and Conditions:—

Article 1.—The export of slaves to foreign countries is for ever abolished in the territories of the King and Chiefs of New Calabar; and the King and Chiefs of New Calabar engage to make and to proclaim a law prohibiting any of their subjects, or any person within their jurisdiction, from selling or assisting in the sale of any slaves for transportation to a foreign country; and the King and Chiefs of New Calabar promise to inflict a severe punishment on any person who shall break this law.

Article 2.—No European or other person whatever shall be permitted to reside within the territory of the

King and Chiefs of New Calabar for the purpose of carrying on in any way the traffic in slaves; and no houses, or stores, or buildings of any kind whatever shall be erected for the purpose of slave trade within the territory of the King and Chiefs of New Calabar; and if any such houses, stores, or buildings shall at any future time be erected, and the King and Chiefs of New Calabar shall fail or be unable to destroy them, they may be destroyed by any British officer employed for the suppression of the slave trade.

Article 3.—If at any time it shall appear that slave trade has been carried on through or from the territory of the King and Chiefs of New Calabar, the slave trade may be put down by Great Britain by force upon that territory; and British officers may seize the boats of New Calabar found anywhere carrying on the slave trade; and the King and Chiefs of New Calabar will be subject to a severe act of displeasure on the part of the Queen of England.

Article 4.—The slaves now held for exportation shall be delivered up to any British officer, for the purpose of being carried to a British colony, and there liberated; and all the implements of slave trade, and the barracoons or buildings exclusively used in the slave trade, shall be forthwith destroyed.

Article 5.—Europeans or other persons now engaged in the slave trade are to be expelled the country; the houses, stores, or buildings hitherto employed as slave factories, if not converted to lawful purposes within three months of the conclusion of this engagement, are to be destroyed.

Article 6.—The subjects of the Queen of England may always trade freely with the people of New Calabar in every article they may wish to buy and sell in all the places and ports and rivers within the territories of the King and Chiefs of New Calabar, and throughout the whole of their dominions; and the King and Chiefs of New Calabar pledge themselves to show no favour and give no privilege to the ships and traders of other countries, which they do not show to that of England.

Article 7.—An annual present, for three years, of goods of British manufacture, to the value of 1,000 dollars, shall be granted to King Ammacree; such goods to be delivered only upon the production of certificates signed by the masters of British merchant vessels frequenting that river, to the effect that the foregoing stipulations of the Treaty have been fulfilled with good faith by the King and Chiefs.

Article 8.—Power is hereby expressly reserved to the Government of France to become a party to this Treaty, if it should think fit, agreeably to the provisions of the Fifth Article of the Convention between Her Majesty and the late King of the French, signed at London on the 29th day of May, 1845.

In faith of which we have hereunto set our hands and seals, at New Calabar, this 8th day of August, 1851.

(Their marks) ✕ King Ammacree.
✕ Will Barboy.
✕ Emanuel Barboy.
✕ West India.
✕ Harry Brode.
✕ Don Pedro.

The foregoing Treaty was signed and sealed in our presence.

(Signed) John Beecroft,
Her Britannic Majesty's Consul.
Russell Patey,
Lieutenant Commanding H.M.S. Bloodhound.

By virtue of the power deputed to me, I hereby declare the approval of Her Majesty the Queen, my mistress, to the above engagement.

Given under my hand, at New Calabar, this 8th day of August, 1851.

(Signed) John Beecroft,
Her Britannic Majesty's Consul.

## CAMEROONS.

Kings Acqua and Bell further declare, that if Her Majesty's Government give them annually the undermentioned dash, they will not allow their people, nor will they themselves, trade for slaves, and that should a slave vessel arrive in the river they will send and inform any of Her Majesty's cruisers thereof that may be in the neighbourhood.

Dash.

60 muskets, 100 pieces of cloth, 2 barrels of powder, 2 puncheons of rum, 1 scarlet coat with epaulettes, 1 sword.

(Their marks) ✕ King Acqua.
✕ King Bell.

Witnesses to the above:
Reginald J. S. Levinge, Brigantine Buzzard.
Walter J. Pollard, Mate, ditto.
John Lilley, Resident at Cameroons.

Given under our hands at the King's Town, in the Cameroons, the 13th day of June, 1840.

Engagement between Great Britain and King Bell, of Bell's Town, Cameroons River, May 7, 1841.

William Simpson Blount, Esq., Lieutenant commanding Her Britannic Majesty's steam-vessel Pluto, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England, and King Bell, of Bell's Town, Cameroons, have agreed upon the following Articles and Conditions:—

Article 1.—It is agreed, and the two contracting parties hereby covenant and agree, that from the date of this Treaty there shall be an entire cessation and extinction, through the territory of King Bell, and wherever his influence can extend, of the sale or transfer of slaves, or other persons whatever, to be removed from off the territory of King Bell into any country, island, or dominion of any other prince or potentate whatever; and that King Bell will make a proclamation and a law prohibiting all his subjects, or persons depending on him, to sell any slave to be transported from his territory, or to aid, or abet, or assist in any such sale, under penalty of severe punishment.

Article 2.—King Bell further agrees, that should any slave vessels arrive in the river, he will send and inform any of Her Britannic Majesty's cruisers thereof that may be in the neighbourhood.

Article 3.—And in consideration of this concession on the part of King Bell, and in full satisfaction for the same, and for the loss of revenue thereby incurred by King Bell, Lieutenant W. S. Blount, on the part of the Queen of England, does engage that there shall be paid to King Bell, according to the Treasury letter dated 20th November, 1840, and a declaration made by Kings Bell and Acqua, on the 10th June, 1840, before Lieutenant R. Levinge, of Her Britannic Majesty's brigantine Buzzard, and Mr. Lilley, resident at Cameroons, yearly, for five years, the following articles:—

60 muskets, 100 pieces of cloth, 2 barrels of powder, 2 puncheons of rum, 1 scarlet coat with epaulettes, 1 sword, upon a certificate being received that the said laws and proclamations have been enforced, which shall be signed by King Bell.

Done at the King's House, Bell's Town, Cameroons River, this 7th day of May, 1841.

✕ King Bell.

Witnesses:
W. S. Blount, Lieutenant and Commander } Her Majesty's Steam-vessel Pluto.
W. Duffell, Second Master.
Jas. Peters, Assistant Surgeon.
J. Haddock, Clerk in Charge.
A. Ashmall, Supercargo of the Mansfield.

Declaration made by Lieutenant Earle, of Her Majesty's Ship Rapid, to King Bell, of the River Cameroon.

I, Lieutenant Edward C. Earle, commanding Her Britannic Majesty's brig Rapid, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England, hereby make known to King Bell (with reference to the Treaty for the suppression of the slave trade, this day ratified), that should it appear at any time hereafter, from the want of the annual certificate (which King Bell declares he will produce), of no slave trade having existed in his territories, or from any other circumstances, that slave trade has existed, the presents will in such case be discontinued, and King Bell will incur the severe displeasure of Great Britain, by whom the slave trade will be put down by force.

Given on board Her Britannic Majesty's brig Rapid, in the River Cameroons, April 25, 1842.

(Signed) Edward C. Earle,
Lieutenant and Commander.

Treaty with King Acqua. Signed at Acqua Town, Cameroons River, May 7, 1841.

William Simpson Blount, Esquire, Lieutenant commanding Her Britannic Majesty's steam-vessel Pluto, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England, and King Acqua, of Acqua Town, Cameroons, having agreed upon the following Articles and Conditions:—

Article 1.—It is agreed, and the two contracting parties hereby covenant and agree, that from the date of this Treaty there shall be an entire cessation and extinction throughout the territory of King Acqua, and wherever his influence can extend, of the sale or transfer of slaves, or other persons whatever, to be removed from off the territory of King Acqua into any country, island, or dominion of any other prince or potentate whatever; and that King Acqua will make a proclamation and a law prohibiting all his subjects, or persons depending on him, to sell any slave to be transported from his territory, or to aid, or abet, or assist, in any such sale, under penalty of severe punishment.

Article 2.—King Acqua further agrees, that should any slave vessels arrive in the river, he will send and inform any of Her Britannic Majesty's cruisers thereof that may be in the neighbourhood.

Article 3.—And in consideration of this concession on the part of King Acqua, and in full satisfaction for the same, and for the loss of revenue thereby incurred by King Acqua, Lieutenant W. S. Blount, on the part of the Queen of England, does engage, that there shall be paid to King Acqua (according to the Treasury letter dated 20th of November, 1840, and declaration made by Kings Acqua and Bell, on the 10th of June, 1840, before Lieutenant R. Levinge, of Her Britannic Majesty's brigantine Buzzard, and Mr. Lilley, resident at Cameroons), yearly for five years, the following articles:—

60 muskets, 100 pieces of cloth, 2 barrels of powder, 2 puncheons of rum, 1 scarlet coat with epaulettes, 1 sword, upon a certificate being received that the said laws and proclamations had been enforced, which shall be signed by King Acqua.

Done at the King's House, Acqua Town, Cameroons River, this 7th day of May, 1841.

✕ King Acqua.

Witness:
William S. Blount, Lieutenant and Commander.

British Declaration, April 25, 1842.

I, Lieutenant Edward C. Earle, commanding Her Britannic Majesty's brig Rapid, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England, hereby make known to King Acqua (with reference to the Treaty for the suppression of the slave trade, this day ratified), that should it appear at any time hereafter, from the want of the annual certificate (which King Acqua declares he will produce) of no slave trade having existed in his territories, or from any other circumstances, that slave trade has existed, the presents will in such case be discontinued, and King Acqua will incur the severe displeasure of Great Britain, by whom the slave trade will be put down by force.

Given on board Her Britannic Majesty's brig Rapid, in the River Cameroons, April 25, 1842.

Edward C. Earle,
Lieutenant and Commander.

Bye-laws for the better Regulation of Trading Matters between the Supercargoes and Native Traders of the River Cameroons, passed at a Meeting held on board Her Majesty's steam-vessel Bloodhound.

Article 1.—That an equity court be established in the River Cameroons, to keep in their integrity the following bye-laws and regulations; and that the court shall consist of all the supercargoes, as well as of the Kings and traders of the locality.

Article 2.—That the proposed court-house be erected and the ground purchased at the joint expense of the supercargoes now trading in the river; to be considered British property, and under the protection of Her British Majesty's Consul, subject to the approval of Her Majesty's Government.

Article 3.—That this body have a monthly sitting, unless in special cases, to be summoned at any time; that a supercargo, each in his turn from seniority, be elected chairman for a month; and that a report of each meeting be forwarded to Her British Majesty's Consul, to Fernando Po.

Article 4.—That these laws now entered into be complied with and respected by supercargoes absent from this river, or this meeting, at the time of their enactment, or afterwards to be here; and any native traders to "come up" to be bound by them also.

Article 5.—That the native Kings and Chiefs pledge themselves not only to pay their own debts, but to use their influence each with his respective traders to do the same, and that for their neglect of this they be subject to a fine, to be settled by the court.

Article 6.—That any three members of the court have the power to make an appeal against its decisions, which appeal is to be deferred till the Consul's next visit; and that if, on examining this appeal, it be proved to be frivolous or invalid, the appellants are to be fined in the highest penalty the court can inflict.

Article 7.—That this court shall apply the fines levied by it to the expense of its erection and keeping in order, or as the court assembled may think fit.

Article 8.—That the Kings and Chiefs of Cameroons hereby solemnly pledge themselves to keep inviolate the anti-slave trade declaration made between Her Majesty's Government and the Kings of Cameroons on the 10th of June, 1840, and to give information to any of Her Majesty's officers in the neighbourhood, of the presence of a slave trader in Cameroons.

Article 9.—That any supercargo or native, after receiving a formal notice to appear at the court, refusing to attend, thereby setting the laws of the court at defiance, shall be fined in the amount of five pieces of cloth, unless he can show clear cause for his absence.

Article 10.—That any native refusing to pay any fine that may be inflicted by the court, shall be stopped from going on board any ship in the river, either for trade or any other purpose, and any supercargo refusing to pay a fine shall be denied the privileges of the equity court.

Article 11.—That in the event of any native trader attempting to evade the penalty of the court by non-appearance or otherwise, and notice of such defaulter being sent to all the masters, traders, or supercargoes in the river, such masters, traders, or supercargoes are hereby bound, under the penalty of 100 crews, to forbid such defaulter coming to his vessel for trade, or under any pretence whatever, and, if necessary, the final settlement to await the arrival of Her Britannic Majesty's Consul.

Article 12.—That all old palavers shall be considered as settled up to this date, and cannot be again brought forward to the detriment of trade.

Article 13.—That any vessel coming into the river for

the purpose of trade shall pay to the King, or headman of the town at which he may choose to anchor, the amount of 10 original crews for every 100 tons of the vessel's register; in special cases, or those of resident agents, their comey to be according as they may arrange it, annually or otherwise, with the King or headman of the town at which their cask-houses are situated; and under no pretence shall any other King or headman demand any comey or dash whatever from such vessel; and also the said King or headman to supply the said ship with a suitable cask-house, on payment of five crews.

Article 14.—That after the usual payment to the King or headman for the use of the cask-house, if any agent or supercargo can prove that his cask-house has been illegally entered or broken into, and any property stolen therefrom by any of the natives, the said King or headman to be held responsible for the loss.

Article 15.—That any King, Chief, or trader, attempting or threatening to stop the trade of any vessel or supercargo after the usual comey has been tendered for the privilege of trading, such King, Chief, or trader shall, at a meeting of the supercargoes, be summoned before the court to account for such stoppage, and if found guilty of illegal obstruction, shall be fined to such an extent as may be agreed upon.

Article 16.—That any person acting as pilot shall receive as compensation the value of one original crew for every three feet of the vessel's draught.

Article 17.—That whereas several boats have been frequently stopped and taken from alongside ships, and British subjects detained and maltreated, any aggression committed either on property or persons shall be visited by immediate punishment to the parties so offending, a special court called for the occasion, and the heaviest fine inflicted allowed by the laws.

Article 18.—That the regulations long existing, made by the natives, respecting intentionally watered or fomenting oil, shall still be in force.

Article 19.—That for any breach of any one Article of this Treaty the person or persons so offending be liable to whatever penalty the judge of the court may think proper to inflict, not exceeding 20 crews for a native, and not exceeding 300 crews for a master, supercargo, or agent.

Article 20.—That any supercargo or native, their employers or followers, appearing at or in the immediate vicinity of the court-house with fire-arms or any other offensive weapons, be heavily fined and expelled.

Given under our hands, on board Her Britannic Majesty's steam-vessel Bloodhound, laying in the River Cameroons, this 14th day of January, 1856.

(Signed)
THOS. J. HUTCHINSON, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul for the Bight of Biafra and the Island of Fernando Po.
G. J. WILLIAMS, Lieutenant Commanding Her Majesty's steam-vessel Bloodhound.
THOS. M. SIMPSON, Secretary to Her Britannic Majesty's Consul.
DANL. MCGORRAN, Alexander Grant.
W. H. ASHMALL, Sir John Falstaff.
JOHN BOWERBANK, Guildford.
CHARLES TOWNSEND, Nimroud.
E. B. ELLIS, Tweed.
JOHN LILLEY, Resident.

(Their marks) (Signed)
X KING BELL.
X PRESO BELL.
X JOSS.
X JIM QUAN.
X JOHN ACQUA.
X KING ACQUA.
X CHARLEY DIDO.
X NED DIDO.
X FIRST TOM DIDO.
X DIDO ACQUA.

## DAHOMEY.

TREATY with the KING and CHIEFS of DAHOMEY. Cannah, January 13th, 1852.

I, Thomas George Forbes, of Her Majesty's ship Philomel, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England, and the King and Chiefs of Dahomey and the neighbourhood, on the part of themselves and their country, have agreed on the following Article and Condition:—

Article 1.—The export of slaves to foreign countries is for ever abolished in the territories of the King and Chiefs of Dahomey; and the King and Chiefs of Dahomey engage to make and proclaim a law prohibiting any of their subjects, or any person within their jurisdiction, from selling or assisting in the sale of any slaves for transportation to a foreign country; and the King and Chiefs of Dahomey promise to inflict a severe punishment on any person who shall break this law.

Dated January 13th, 1852.

In faith of which we have hereunto set our hands and seals.

(L.S.) THOS. GEO. FORBES.
LOUIS FRASER, Vice-Consul, Dahomey.
GEZO, King of Dahomey.
Their marks) X MAYHOO.
X YER-VO-GAR.

## EGARRA.

TREATY with OCHIJEH, Attah of Egarra. Signed at Iddah, September 6, 1841.

There shall be peace and friendship between the people of Great Britain and the people of Egarra; and the slave trade shall be put down for ever in the Egarra country; and the people of Great Britain and the people of Egarra shall trade together innocently, justly, kindly, and usefully; and Captain Henry Dundas Trotter, Commander William Allen, Commander Bird Allen, and William Cook, Esquire, Commissioners on the part of the Queen of Great Britain, and Ochijeh, the Attah of Egarra, on his own part and that of his people, do make the following agreement for these purposes:—

Article 1.—The slave trade shall be utterly abolished in the Egarra country, and from the signing of this agreement, no persons whatever shall be removed out of the country for the purpose of being treated or dealt with as slaves; nor shall any persons whatever be allowed to be brought through the country, or any part thereof, for the purpose of being treated or dealt with as slaves, by way of exportation or otherwise; nor shall any persons whatever be imported into the country for the purpose of being dealt with as slaves; and no subject of the Egarra country shall be in any way concerned in the exporting or importing slaves, or carrying on the slave trade, either within or without the limits of the country. The Chief promises to inflict reasonable punishment on all his subjects who may break this law.

Article 2.—The officers of the Queen of Great Britain may seize every vessel or boat of Egarra found anywhere carrying on the trade in slaves, and may also seize every vessel or boat of other nations with whom a similar agreement has been made, found carrying on the trade in slaves in the waters belonging to the Chief of Egarra; upon which seizure, and after regular condemnation, according to the provisions of this agreement, the slaves shall be made free, and the vessels or boats shall be destroyed.

Article 3.—That in all cases of the seizure of vessels and boats with slaves on board, under the provisions of this agreement, the said commissioners, or those of them who may be present, and in their absence, the commissioned or commanding officer on board the British vessel making the seizure, or any agent authorized for that purpose, shall, in presence of the Chief or headman appointed by him, make due examination and inquiry into the case, and shall condemn the said vessel or boat with the slaves on board, if satisfied that the provisions of this agreement have been contravened, or otherwise acquit and restore the same.



Article 4.—That from and after the signing of this agreement, no persons whatever, coming into the country, shall be reduced into slavery, or treated or used as slaves. All white persons whatever, and all British subjects, of whatever colour, at present detained in slavery, shall be immediately set free.

Article 5.—British people may freely come into the Egarra country, and may stay in it, or pass through it; and they shall be treated as friends while in it, and they may leave the country with their property when they please.

Article 6.—Christians, of whatever nation or country, peaceably conducting themselves in the dominions of the Chief of Egarra, shall be left in the free enjoyment and exercise of the Christian religion, and shall not be hindered or molested in their endeavours to teach the same to all persons whatever willing and desirous to be taught; nor shall any subject of Egarra who may embrace the Christian faith be on that account, or on account of the teaching or exercise thereof, molested or troubled in any manner whatsoever.

Article 7.—British people may always trade freely with the people of Egarra in every article which they may wish to buy or sell; and neither the British people nor the people of Egarra shall ever be forced to buy or sell any article, nor shall they be prevented from buying of selling any article with whomsoever they please, and they shall not be compelled to employ an agent; and the customs and dues taken by the Chief of Egarra on British goods sold in the Egarra country shall in no case be more altogether than one-twentieth part of the goods so imported, or their ascertained value; and there shall be no duty, toll, or custom levied on goods exported.

Article 8.—The paths shall be kept open through the Egarra country to other countries, so that British traders may carry goods of all kinds through the Egarra country, to sell them elsewhere; and the traders of other countries may bring their goods through the Egarra country to trade with the British people.

Article 9.—British people may buy and sell or hire lands and houses in the Egarra country; and their houses shall not be entered without their consent, nor shall their goods be seized, nor their persons touched; and if British people are wronged or ill-treated by the people of Egarra, the Chief of Egarra shall punish those doing such wrong.

Article 10.—But British people must not break the laws of the Egarra country; and when they are accused of breaking the laws, the Chief may detain the person charged with committing any grievous crime in safe custody, taking care that he be treated with humanity, and shall send a true account of the matter to the nearest place where there is a British force or authorized agent; and the commander of such British force, or authorized agent, shall send for the British person, who shall be tried according to British law, and shall be punished, if found guilty, and a report of such punishment shall be forwarded to the Chief for his satisfaction.

Article 11.—If the Egarra people should take away the property of a British person, or should not pay their just debts to a British person, the Chief of Egarra shall do all he can to make the Egarra people restore the property and pay the debt; and if a British person should take away the property of the Egarra people, or shall not pay his just debts to the Egarra people, he shall be subject to the laws of the country for the recovery of the same; provided always that no injury be done to his person. The Chief of Egarra shall make known the fact to the commander of the British force nearest to the Egarra country, or to the resident agent, if there is one; and the British commander or agent, whichever it may be, shall do all he can to make the British person restore the property and pay the debt.

Article 12.—The Queen of Great Britain may appoint an agent to visit Egarra, or to reside there, in order to watch over the interests of the British people, and to see that this agreement is fulfilled; and such agent shall always receive honour and protection in the Egarra country; and the Egarra Chief shall pay attention to what the agent says; and the person and property of the agent shall be sacred.

Article 13.—It is understood that all British vessels or boats are at liberty to navigate the River Niger, and its branches and tributaries, without the payment of any duties, tolls, or customs whatsoever. The Chief of Egarra promises to use his utmost endeavours to facilitate the conveyance of messengers and despatches to or from British people.

Article 14.—The power of sanctioning or modifying this Treaty is expressly reserved to Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain.

Article 15.—Any infringement of this Treaty will subject the Chief of Egarra to the severe displeasure of the Queen of Great Britain, and the loss of the duties herein stipulated for.

Article 16.—The Chief of Egarra shall, within 48 hours of the date of this agreement, make a law for carrying the whole of it into effect, and shall proclaim that law, and the Chief of Egarra shall put that law in force from that time for ever.

Article 17.—The Queen of Great Britain, out of friendship for the Chief of Egarra, and because the Chief of Egarra has made this agreement, gives him the following presents:—1 double-barrelled gun, 1 pair of ornamental pistols, 1 gilt sabre, 1 case containing scissors, knife, and razors; 12 hatchets, 2 hand-saws, 12 hoes, 1 silk velvet robe, 1 printed muslin robe, 1 velvet cap, 1 pair of silk trousers, 1 silk waistcoat, 10 yards of crimson silk, 10 yards of merino, 5 yards of scarlet cloth, 5 yards of blue cloth, 2 pieces of printed cotton, 4 strings of beads, 2 cut garnet necklaces, 2 pairs of bracelets, 2 bangles, 1 piece of shirting, 1 piece of maddapolan, 1 piece of baft, 1 pair of boots, 1 pair of slippers, 1 large looking-glass, 12 small looking-glasses, 1 elephant gun, 1 drum, 1 tambourine, 1 large silk umbrella, 1 piece of Turkey red twill, 2 pieces of handkerchiefs, 1 telescope, 12 padlocks, 2 lamps, 12 snuff-boxes, 12 coronation medals, 12 nuptial medals, 1 piece of muslin, gold and mull; 5 ounces of real coral, 1 quire writing paper, 12 pairs of spectacles, 2 pairs of ear-rings, 1 oil press. And the Chief of Egarra hereby acknowledges he has received those articles.

And so we, Captain Henry Dundas Trotter, Commander William Allen, Commander Bird Allen, and William Cook, Esquire, on behalf of the Queen of Great Britain, and Ochijeh, the Attah of Egarra, have made this agreement, and have signed it in triplicate, at Iddah, in the presence of Almighty God, this 6th day of September, in the year of our Lord Jesus Christ 1841.

And this agreement shall stand for ever.

H. D. TROTTER, First Commissioner.
WILLIAM ALLEN, Second Commissioner.
BIRD ALLEN, Third Commissioner.
W. COOK, Fourth Commissioner.

Signed in the presence and with the authority of Ochijeh, Attah of Egarra, by the Judge of Iddah, it being contrary to custom for the Attah to sign any document.

(His mark) X LABO, Chief Judge of Iddah.

## EGBA.

ENGAGEMENT between Her Majesty the QUEEN of ENGLAND and the CHIEFS of the EGBA NATION, for the ABOLITION of the TRAFFIC in SLAVES. Signed at Abbeokuta on the 5th day of January, 1852.

Frederick Edwyn Forbes, Esquire, Additional Commander of Her Majesty's ship Penelope, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England, and the Chiefs of the Egba Nation and of the neighbourhood, on the part of themselves and of their country, have agreed upon the following Articles and Conditions:—

Article 1.—The export of slaves to foreign countries is for ever abolished in the territories of the Chiefs of the Egba Nation, and the Chiefs of the Egba Nation

engage to make and to proclaim a law prohibiting any of their subjects, or any person within their jurisdiction, from selling or assisting in the sale of any slave for transportation to a foreign country; and the Chiefs of the Egba Nation promise to inflict a severe punishment on any person who shall break this law.

Article 2.—No European, or other person whatever, shall be permitted to reside within the territory of the Chiefs of the Egba Nation for the purpose of carrying on in any way the traffic of slaves; and no houses, or stores, or buildings of any kind whatever shall be erected for the purpose of slave trade within the territory of the Chiefs of the Egba Nation; and if any such houses, stores, or buildings shall at any future time be erected, and the Chiefs of the Egba Nation shall fail or be unable to destroy them, they may be destroyed by any British officers employed for suppression of slave trade.

Article 3.—If at any time it shall appear that slave trade has been carried on through or from the territory of the Chiefs of the Egba Nation, the slave trade may be put down by Great Britain by force upon that territory, and British officers may seize the boats of the Egba Nation found anywhere carrying on the slave trade; and the Chiefs of the Egba Nation will be subject to a severe act of displeasure on the part of the Queen of England.

Article 4.—The slaves now held for exportation shall be delivered up to Commander F. E. Forbes, R.N., for the purpose of being carried to a British colony, and there liberated; and all the implements of slave trade, and the barracoons, or buildings exclusively used in the slave trade, shall be forthwith destroyed.

Article 5.—Europeans or other persons now engaged in the slave trade are to be expelled the country; the houses, stores, or buildings hitherto employed as slave factories, if not converted to lawful purposes within three months of the conclusion of this engagement, are to be destroyed.

Article 6.—The subjects of the Queen of England may always trade freely with the subjects of the Chiefs of the Egba Nation in every article they may wish to buy and sell in all the places and ports and rivers within the territories of the Chiefs of the Egba Nation, and throughout the whole of their dominions; and the Chiefs of the Egba Nation pledge themselves to show no favour and give no privilege to the ships and traders of other countries which they do not show to those of England.

Article 7.—The Chiefs of the Egba Nation declare that no human beings shall at any time be sacrificed within their territories on account of religious or other ceremonies, and that they will prevent the barbarous practice of murdering prisoners captured in war.

Article 8.—Complete protection shall be afforded to missionaries or ministers of the Gospel, of whatever nation or country, following their vocation of spreading the knowledge and doctrines of Christianity, and extending the benefits of civilization, within the territory of the Chiefs of the Egba Nation. Encouragement shall be given to such missionaries or ministers in the pursuits of industry, in building houses for their residence, and schools and chapels. They shall not be hindered or molested in their endeavours to teach the doctrines of Christianity to all persons willing and desirous to be taught; nor shall any subjects of the Chiefs of the Egba Nation who may embrace the Christian faith be on that account, or on account of the teaching or exercise thereof, molested or troubled in any manner whatsoever. The Chiefs of the Egba Nation further agree to set apart a piece of land, within a convenient distance of the principal towns, to be used as a burial-ground for Christian persons; and the funerals and sepulchres of the dead shall not be disturbed in any way or upon any account.

Article 9.—Power is hereby expressly reserved to the Government of France to become a party to this Treaty, if it shall think fit, agreeably with the provision contained in Article 5 of the Convention between Her Majesty and the King of the French for the suppression of the traffic in slaves, signed in London, May 29th, 1845.

In faith of which we have hereunto set our hands and seals, at Abbeokuta, this 5th day of January, 1852.

(Signed)
(Their marks)
X SAGBUA. } Presidents of
X OBASARON. } Abbeokuta
X OGUBONNA. } or the Egba
X SOKENO. } Race.
X TAMBACA, Balagon of Ikereku.
X AKIONME, for ARROBA, Egba Agorra.
X MEMUNU, Owu.
X LOGEMO, Owe.

Witnesses:
HENRY TOWNSEND, C.M.S.
ISAAC SMITH, C.M.S.
THOMAS J. BOWEN, Am. B.M.

Signed and sealed in my presence.
(Signed) F. E. FORBES, Commander.

SUPPLEMENTARY TREATY.

Article 1.—That Sierra Leone Africans, natives of whatsoever country, are not to be permitted to be kidnapped.

Article 2.—That we will not attempt to hinder the advance of missionaries, merchants, or others, into the interior.

In faith of which we have hereunto set our hands and seals, at Abbeokuta, this 5th day of January, 1852.

(Signed)
(Their marks.)
X SAGBUA.
X OBASARON.
X OGUBONNA.
X SOKENO.
X TAMBACA.
X AKIONME, for ARROBA.
X MEMUNU.
X LOGEMO.

Witnesses:
HENRY TOWNSEND, C.M.S.
ISAAC SMITH, C.M.S.
THOMAS J. BOWEN, Am. B.M.

Signed and sealed in my presence.
(Signed) F. E. FORBES, Commander, R.N.

## EPE.

AGREEMENT entered into this 28th day of Sept., 1854, between KOSOKO, his Cabooceers and Chiefs, and BENJAMIN CAMPBELL, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul for the Bight of Benin, and THOMAS MILLER, Esq., Commander of Her Majesty's Sloop Crane, Senior Officer in the Bights of Benin and Biafra.

Article 1.—Kosoko, his Cabooceers and Chiefs, solemnly pledge themselves to make no attempt to regain possession of Lagos, either by threats, hostilities, or stratagem.

Article 2.—Kosoko, his Cabooceers and Chiefs, claim Palma as their port of trade, and Benjamin Campbell, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, and Thomas Miller, Esq., Commander and Senior Naval Officer in the Bights, engage to recognize Palma as the port of Kosoko, his Cabooceers and Chiefs, for all purposes of legitimate trade.

Article 3.—Kosoko, his Cabooceers and Chiefs, do most solemnly pledge themselves to abandon the slave trade—that is, the export of slaves from Africa; also not to allow any slave-trader to reside at their port, or at any other place within their jurisdiction and influence.

Article 4.—Kosoko, his Cabooceers and Chiefs, solemnly bind themselves to give every protection and assistance to such merchants and traders as may wish to reside among them for the purpose of carrying on legitimate trade; and to assist Her Britannic Majesty's Consul to re-open the markets on the Jaboo shore—viz., Agienee, Ecorodo, and Abayee, and in maintaining order and security at those markets.



Article 5.—There shall be levied at the port of Palma an export duty of one head of cowries for every puncheon of palm oil, of the average size of one hundred and twenty gallons, and two strings of cowries per lb. on all ivory exported from the above port, for the benefit of Kosoko.

Article 6.—B. Campbell, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, engages on behalf of Her Majesty's Government, that for the due and faithful performance of this engagement on the part of Kosoko, his Cabooceers and Chiefs, here shall be paid to Kosoko by Her Majesty's Government an annual allowance for his life of two thousand heads of cowries, or one thousand dollars, at his option.

Article 7.—This engagement to have full force and effect from this day, and until annulled by Her Britannic Majesty's Government.

Signed up the Lagoon at Epé, this 28th day of September, 1854.

(Their marks)
X KOSOKO.
Cabooceers and Chiefs:—
X OLOOSEMA.
X OLOTO.
X PELLEW.
X TAPA.
X AGENIA.
X BOSOOPO.
X AGAGOO.
X OBATCHI.
X WHYDOBAH.
X BAGALOO.
X APSEE.
X OLEESAU.
X ETTEE.
X LOMOSA.
X OTCHEODEE.

(Signed) B. CAMPBELL, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul for the Bight of Benin.
THOS. MILLER, Commander of Her Majesty's Sloop Crane, and Senior Officer of the Bights of Benin and Biafra.

In the presence of
HERBERT L. RYVES, Lieutenant-Commander of Minx.
W. P. BRAUND, Master, Her Majesty's Sloop Crane.
FRANCIS WM. DAVIS, Assistant-Surgeon, Minx.
GEO. BATT. SCALA, Merchant of Lagos.
W. R. HANSEN, Merchant of Lagos.
JOSE PEDRO DA COUSTA ROY, Merchant of Lagos.
S. B. WILLIAMS, Merchant of Lagos, and Interpreter.

## GRAND POPO.

ENGAGEMENT between Her Majesty the QUEEN of ENGLAND and the CHIEFS of GRAND POPO, for the ABOLITION of the TRAFFIC in SLAVES. Signed at Grand Popo, February 2, 1852.

I, Thomas George Forbes, Esq., Commander of Her Majesty's ship Philomel, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England, and the Chiefs of Grand Popo and of the neighbourhood, on the part of themselves and of their country, have agreed upon the following Articles and Conditions:—

Article 1.—The export of slaves to foreign countries is for ever abolished in the territories of the Chiefs of Grand Popo, and the Chiefs of Grand Popo engage to make and to proclaim a law prohibiting any of their subjects, or any person within their jurisdiction, from selling or assisting in the sale of any slave for transportation to a foreign country; and the Chiefs of Grand Popo promise to inflict a severe punishment on any person who shall break this law.

Article 2.—No European, or other person whatever, shall be permitted to reside within the territory of the Chiefs of Grand Popo for the purpose of carrying on in any way the traffic in slaves; and no houses or stores, or buildings of any kind whatever, shall be erected for the purpose of slave trade within the territory of the Chiefs of Grand Popo; and if any such houses, stores, or buildings shall at any future time be erected, and the Chiefs of Grand Popo shall fail or be unable to destroy them, they may be destroyed by any British officers employed for the suppression of slave trade.

Article 3.—If at any time it shall appear that slave trade has been carried on through or from the territory of the Chiefs of Grand Popo, the slave trade may be put down by Great Britain by force upon that territory, and British officers may seize the boats of Grand Popo found anywhere carrying on the slave trade: and the chiefs of Grand Popo will be subject to a severe act of displeasure on the part of the Queen of England.

Article 4.—The slaves now held for exportation shall be delivered up to Commodore H. W. Bruce, or any officer duly authorized by him to receive them, for the purpose of being carried to a British colony, and there liberated; and all the implements of slave trade, and the barracoons, or buildings exclusively used in the slave trade, shall be forthwith destroyed.

Article 5.—Europeans or other persons now engaged in the slave trade are to be expelled the country; the houses, stores, or buildings hitherto employed as slave factories, if not converted to lawful purposes within three months of the conclusion of this engagement, are to be destroyed.

Article 6.—The subjects of the Queen of England may always trade freely with the people of Grand Popo in every article they may wish to buy and sell in all the places and ports and rivers within the territories of the Chiefs of Grand Popo, and throughout the whole of their dominions; and the Chiefs of Grand Popo pledge themselves to show no favour and give no privilege to the ships and traders of other countries which they do not show to those of England.

Article 7.—The Chiefs of Grand Popo declare that no human beings shall be sacrificed on account of religious or other ceremonies, and that they will prevent the barbarous practice of murdering prisoners captured in war.

Article 8.—Complete protection shall be afforded to missionaries or ministers of the Gospel, of whatever nation or country, following their vocation of spreading the knowledge and doctrines of Christianity, and extending the benefits of civilization, within the territory of the Chiefs of Grand Popo. Encouragement shall be given to such missionaries or ministers in the pursuits of industry, in building houses for their residence, and schools and chapels. They shall not be hindered or molested in their endeavours to teach the doctrines of Christianity to all persons willing and desirous to be taught; nor shall any subjects of the Chiefs of Grand Popo who may embrace the Christian faith be on that account, or on account of the teaching or exercise thereof, molested or troubled in any manner whatsoever. The Chiefs of Grand Popo further agree to set apart a piece of land, within a convenient distance of the town, to be used as a burial-ground for Christian persons; and the funerals and sepulchres of the dead shall not be disturbed in any way or upon any account.

Article 9.—Power is hereby expressly reserved to the Government of France to become a party to this Treaty, if it should think fit, agreeably with the provision contained in the Fifth Article of the Convention between Her Majesty and the King of the French for the suppression of the traffic in slaves, signed in London, May 29th, 1845.

In faith of which we have hereunto set our hands and seals, at Grand Popo, the 2nd day of February, 1852.

(Signed) THOS. GEO. FORBES.
(Their marks) X AL-LEE-FAR.
X JOHN BASSORA.

Witnesses:
LOUIS FRASER, Her Majesty's Vice-Consul for the Kingdom of Dahomey.
JOHN TWEEDIE, Paymaster and Purser, Her Majesty's Ship Philomel.
J. P. BROWN, Linguist.

The above Treaty was signed and sealed in our presence.

## JABOO.

ENGAGEMENT between Her Majesty the QUEEN of ENGLAND and the KING and CHIEFS of JABOO, for the ABOLITION of the TRAFFIC in SLAVES. Signed at Lagos, 25th day of February, 1852.

Arthur Parry Eardley Wilmot, Esquire, Commander of Her Majesty's ship Harlequin, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England, and the King and Chiefs of Jaboo and of the neighbourhood, on the part of themselves and of their country, have agreed upon the following Articles and Conditions :—

Article 1.—The export of slaves to foreign countries is for ever abolished in the territories of the King and Chiefs of Jaboo, and the King and Chiefs of Jaboo engage to make and to proclaim a law prohibiting any of their subjects, or any person within their jurisdiction, from selling or assisting in the sale of any slave for transportation to a foreign country ; and the King and Chiefs of Jaboo promise to inflict a severe punishment on any person who shall break this law.

Article 2.—No European, or other person whatever, shall be permitted to reside within the territory of the King and Chiefs of Jaboo for the purpose of carrying on in any way the traffic in slaves ; and no houses, or stores, or buildings of any kind whatever shall be erected for the purpose of slave trade within the territory of the King and Chieis of Jaboo ; and if any such houses, stores, or building shall at any future time be erected, and the King and Chiefs of Jaboo shall fail or be unable to destroy them, they may be destroyed by any British officers employed for the suppression of slave trade.

Article 3.—If at any time it shall appear that slave trade has been carried on through or from the territory of the King and Chiefs of Jaboo, the slave trade may be put down by Great Britain by force upon that territory, and British officers may seize the boats of Jaboo found anywhere carrying on the slave trade ; and the King and Chiefs of Jaboo will be subject to a severe act of displeasure on the part of the Queen of England.

Article 4.—The subjects of the Queen of England may always trade freely with the people of Jaboo in every article they may wish to buy and sell in all the places and ports and rivers within the territories of the King and Chiefs of Jaboo, and throughout the whole of their dominions and the King and Chiefs of Jaboo pledge themselves to show no favour and give no privilege to the ships and trdaers of other countries which they do not show to those of England.

Article 5. The slaves now held for exportation shall be delivered up to any British officer duly authorized to receive them, for the purpose of being carried to a British colony, and there liberated ; and all the implements of slave trade, and the barracoons, or buildings exclusively used in the slave trade, shall be forthwith destroyed.

Article 6.—Europeans or other persons now engaged in the slave trade are to be expelled the country ; the houses, stores, or buildings hitherto employed as slave factories, if not converted to lawful purposes within three months of the conclusion of this engagement, are to be destroyed.

Article 7.—The King and Chiefs of Jaboo declare that no human beings shall at any time be sacrificed within their territories on account of religious or other ceremonies, and that they will prevent the barbarous practice of murdering prisoners captured in war.

Article 8.—Complete protection shall be afforded to missionaries or ministers of the Gospel, of whatever nation or country, following their vocation of spreading the knowledge and doctrines of Christianity, and extending the benefits of civilization, within the territory of the King and Chiefs of Jaboo. Encouragement shall be given to such missionaries or ministers in the pursuits of industry, in building houses for their residence, and schools and chapels. They shall not be hindered or molested in their endeavours to teach the doctrines of Christianity to all persons willing and desirous to be taught ; nor shall any subjects of the King and Chiefs of Jaboo who may embrace the Christian faith be on that account, or on account of the teaching or exercise thereof, molested or troubled in any manner whatsoever. The King and Chiefs of Jaboo further agree to set apart a piece of land, within a convenient distance of the principal towns, to be used as a burial-ground for Christian persons ; and the funerals and sepulchres of the dead shall not be disturbed in any way or upon any account.

Article 9.—Power is hereby expressly reserved to the Government of France to become a party to this Treaty, if it shall think fit, agreeably with the provision contained in the Fifth Article of the Convention between Her Majesty and the King of the French for the suppression of the traffic in slaves, signed at London, May 29, 1845.

In faith of which we have hereunto set our hands and seals, at Lagos, this 25th day of February, 1852.

(Signed) ARTHUR E. WILMOT, Commander, Her Majesty's Sloop Harlequin.
NORMAN B. BEDINGFELD, Lieutenant commanding Her Majesty's Steam-vessel Jackal.
C. F. F. BOUGHEY, Lieutenant, Her Majesty's Sloop Harlequin.

(Their marks)
X IBAGOIE, King of Jaboo.
X QUITCHEROE, Chief of Jaboo.
X GAZA, Chief of Jaboo.
X OGEBAYE, Chief of Jaboo.
X BAWEWOE, Chief of Jaboo.
X OKATU, Chief of Jaboo.
X OKUMADIE, Chief of Jaboo.

Witnesses :
THOMAS EARL, Master.
EDWD. J. BENNETT, Paymaster and Purser.
J. N. WICKER, Clerk.
} Her Majesty's Sloop Harlequin.

## LAGOS.

ENGAGEMENT between Her Majesty the QUEEN of ENGLAND and the KING and CHIEFS of LAGOS, for the ABOLITION of the TRAFFIC in SLAVES. Signed at Lagos, on board Her Majesty's Ship Penelope, on the 1st day of January, 1852.

Commodore Henry William Bruce, Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's ships and vessels on the West Coast of Africa, and John Beecroft, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul in the Bights of Benin and Biafra, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England, and the King and Chiefs of Lagos and of the neighbourhood, on the part of themselves and of their country, have agreed upon the following Articles and Conditions :—

Article 1.—The export of slaves to foreign countries is for ever abolished in the territories of the King and Chiefs of Lagos ; and the King and Chiefs of Lagos engage to make and to proclaim a law prohibiting any of their subjects, or any person within their jurisdiction, from selling or assisting in the sale of any slave for transportation to a foreign country ; and the King and Chiefs of Lagos promise to inflict a severe punishment on any person who shall break this law.

Article 2.—No European or other person whatever shall be permitted to reside within the territory of the King and Chiefs of Lagos for the purpose of carrying on in any way the traffic in slaves ; and no houses or stores, or buildings of any kind whatever, shall be erected for the purpose of slave trade within the territory of the King and Chiefs of Lagos ; and if any such houses, stores, or buildings shall at any future time be erected, and the King and Chiefs of Lagos shall fail or be unable to destroy them, they may be destroyed by any British officers employed for the suppression of slave trade.

Article 3.—If at any time it shall appear that slave trade has been carried on through or from the territory of the King and Chiefs of Lagos, the slave trade may be put down by Great Britain by force upon that territory, and British officers may seize the boats of Lagos found anywhere carrying on the slave trade ; and the King and



Chiefs of Lagos will be subject to a severe act of displeasure on the part of the Queen of England.

Article 4.—The slaves now held for exportation shall be delivered up to any British officer duly authorized to receive them, for the purpose of being carried to a British colony, and there liberated ; and all the implements of slave trade, and the barracoons, or buildings exclusively used in the slave trade, shall be forthwith destroyed.

Article 5.—Europeans or other persons now engaged in the slave trade are to be expelled the country ; the houses, stores, or buildings hitherto employed as slave factories, if not converted to lawful purposes within three months of the conclusion of this engagement, are to be destroyed.

Article 6.—The subjects of the Queen of England may always trade freely with the people of Lagos in every article they may wish to buy and sell in all the places and ports and rivers within the territories of the King and Chiefs of Lagos, and throughout the whole of their dominions ; and the King and Chiefs of Lagos pledge themselves to show no favour and give no privilege to the ships and traders of other countries which they do not show to those of England.

Article 7.—The King and Chiefs of Lagos declare that no human beings shall at any time be sacrificed within their territories on account of religious or other ceremonies, and that they will prevent the barbarous practice of murdering prisoners captured in war.

Article 8.—Complete protection shall be afforded to missionaries or ministers of the Gospel, of whatever nation or country, following their vocation of spreading the knowledge and doctrines of Christianity, and extending the benefits of civilization, within the territory of the King and Chiefs of Lagos. Encouragement shall be given to such missionaries or ministers in the pursuits of industry, in building houses for their residence, and schools and chapels. They shall not be hindered or molested in their endeavours to teach the doctrines of Christianity to all persons willing and desirous to be taught ; nor shall any subjects of the King and Chiefs of Lagos who may embrace the Christian faith be on that account, or on account of the teaching or exercise thereof, molested or troubled in any manner whatsoever. The King and Chiefs of Lagos further agree to set apart a piece of land, within a convenient distance of the principal towns, to be used as a burial-ground for Christian persons ; and the funerals and sepulchres of the dead shall not be disturbed in any way or upon any account.

Article 9.—Power is hereby expressly reserved to the Government of France to become a party to this Treaty, if it shall think fit, agreeably with the provision contained in the Fifth Article of the Convention between Her Majesty and the King of the French for the suppression of the traffic in slaves, signed at London, May 29, 1845.

In faith of which we have hereunto set our hands and seals, at Lagos, on board Her Majesty's ship Penelope, this 1st day of January, 1852.

(Signed) H. W. BRUCE.
JOHN BEECROFT.

(Their marks)
X KING AKITOYE.
X ATCHOBOO.
X KOSAE.

Witnesses:

LEWIS T. JONES, Captain, Her Majesty's Ship Samson.
H. LYSTAR, Captain, Her Majesty's Ship Penelope.
W. HICKMAN, Secretary to Commander-in-Chief.

## LITTLE POPO.

ENGAGEMENT between Her Majesty the QUEEN of ENGLAND and the CHIEFS of LITTLE POPO, for the ABOLITION of the TRAFFIC in SLAVES. Signed at Little Popo, January 24, 1852.

I, Thomas George Forbes, Esquire, Commander of Her Majesty's ship Philomel, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England, and the Chiefs of Little Popo and of the neighbourhood, on the part of themselves and of their country, have agreed upon the following Articles and Conditions :—

Article 1.—The export of slaves to foreign countries is for ever abolished in the territories of the Chiefs of Little Popo ; and the Chiefs of Little Popo engage to make and to proclaim a law prohibiting any of their subjects, or any person within their jurisdiction, from selling or assisting in the sale of any slave for transportation to a foreign country ; and the Chiefs of Little Popo promise to inflict a severe punishment on any person who shall break this law.

Article 2.—No European or other person whatever shall be permitted to reside within the territory of the Chiefs of Little Popo for the purpose of carrying on in any way the traffic in slaves ; and no houses, or stores, or buildings of any kind whatever shall be erected for the purpose of slave trade within the territory of the Chiefs of Little Popo ; and if any such houses, stores, or buildings shall at any future time be erected, and the Chiefs of Little Popo shall fail or be unable to destroy them, they may be destroyed by any British officers employed for the suppression of slave trade.

Article 3.—If at any time it shall appear that slave trade has been carried on through or from the territory of the Chiefs of Little Popo, the slave trade may be put down by Great Britain by force upon that territory, and British officers may seize the boats of Little Popo found anywhere carrying on the slave trade ; and the Chiefs of Little Popo will be subject to a severe act of displeasure on the part of the Queen of England.

Article 4.—The slaves now held for exportation shall be delivered up to Commodore H. W. Bruce, or any officer duly authorized by him to receive them, for the purpose of being carried to a British colony, and there liberated ; and all the implements of slave trade and the barracoons, or buildings used in the slave trade, shall be forthwith destroyed.

Article 5.—Europeans or other persons now engaged in the slave trade are to be expelled the country ; the houses, stores, or buildings hitherto employed as slave factories, if not converted to lawful purposes within three months of the conclusion of this engagement, are to be destroyed.

Article 6.—The subjects of the Queen of England may always trade freely with the people of Little Popo in every article they may wish to buy and sell in all the places and ports and rivers within the territories of the Chiefs of Little Popo, and throughout the whole of their dominions ; and the Chiefs of Little Popo pledge themselves to show no favour and give no privilege to the ships and traders of other countries which they do not show to those of England.

Article 7.—The Chiefs of Little Popo declare that no hum anbeings shall be sacrificed on account of religious or other ceremonies, and that they will prevent the barbarous practice of murdering prisoners captured in war.

Article 8.—Complete protection shall be afforded to missionaries or ministers of the Gospel, of whatever nation or country, following their vocation of spreading the knowledge and doctrines of Christianity, and extending the benefits of civilization, within the territory of the Chiefs of Little Popo. Encouragement shall be given to such missionaries or ministers in the pursuits of industry, and in building houses for their residence, and schools and chapels. They shall not be molested or hindered in their endeavours to teach the doctrines of Christianity to all persons willing and desirous to be taught ; nor shall any snbjects of the Chiefs of Little Popo who may embrace the Christ an faith be on that account, or on account of the teaching or exercise thereof, molested or troubled in any manner whatsoever. The Chiefs of Little Popo further agree to set apart a piece of land, within a convenient distance of the town, to be used as a burial-ground for Christian persons ; and the funerals and sepulchres of the dead shall not be disturbed in any way or upon any account.

Article 9.—Power is hereby ex[illegible]essly reserved to the

Government of France to become a party to this Treaty, if it should think fit, agreeably with the provision contained in Article 5 of the Convention between Her Majesty and the King of the French for the suppression of the traffic in slaves, signed in London, May 29, 1845.

In faith of which we have hereunto set our hands and seals, at New London, Little Popo, this 24th day of January, 1852.

(Signed) GEORGE LAWSON.
THOS. GEO. FORBES.
(Their marks) X AH-SHAM-BO GAR-GAI.
X AH-SHAM-SO DONOVEE.

Witnesses:

LOUIS FRASER, Her Majesty's Vice-Consul for the Kingdom of Dahomey.
JOHN TWEEDIE, Paymaster and Purser.
J. P. BROWN.
J. HOGARTH.
EDMD. GR. GUNNEL.

The above Treaty was signed and sealed in our presence.

## PORTO NOVO.

ENGAGEMENT between Her Majesty the QUEEN of ENGLAND and the KING and CHIEFS of PORTO NOVO, for the ABOLITION of the TRAFFIC in SLAVES. Signed at Porto Novo, on board Her Majesty's Ship Harlequin, on the 11th day of January, 1852.

Commodore Henry William Bruce, Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's ships and vessels on the West Coast of Africa; John Beecroft, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul in the Bights of Benin and Biafra; and Arthur Parry Eardley Wilmot, Esq., Commander of Her Majesty's ship Harlequin, and Senior Officer present, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England; and the King and Chiefs of Porto Novo and of the neighbourhood, on the part of themselves and of their country, have agreed upon the following Articles and Conditions:—

Article 1.—The export of slaves to foreign countries is for ever abolished in the territories of the King and Chiefs of Porto Novo; and the King and Chiefs of Porto Novo engage to make and to proclaim a law prohibiting any of their subjects, or any person within their jurisdiction, from selling or assisting in the sale of any slave for transportation to a foreign country; and the King and Chiefs of Porto Novo promise to inflict a severe punishment on any person who shall break this law.

Article 2.—No European, or other person whatever, shall be permitted to reside within the territory of the King and Chiefs of Porto Novo for the purpose of carrying on in any way the traffic in slaves; and no houses, or stores, or buildings of any kind whatever shall be erected for the purposes of slave trade within the territory of the King and Chiefs of Porto Novo; and if any such houses, stores, or buildings shall at any future time be erected, and the King and Chiefs of Porto Novo shall fail or be unable to destroy them, they may be destroyed by any British officers employed for the suppression of slave trade.

Article 3.—If at any time it shall appear that slave trade has been carried on through or from the territory of the King and Chiefs of Porto Novo, the slave trade may be put down by Great Britain by force upon that territory, and British officers may seize the boats of Porto Novo found anywhere carrying on the slave trade; and the King and Chiefs of Porto Novo will be subject to a severe act of displeasure on the part of the Queen of England.

Article 4.—The slaves now held for exportation shall be delivered up to any British officer duly authorized to receive them, for the purpose of being carried to a British colony, and there liberated; and all the implements of slave trade, and the barracoons, or buildings exclusively used in the slave trade, shall be forthwith destroyed.

Article 5.—Europeans or other persons now engaged in the slave trade are to be expelled the country; the houses, stores, or buildings hitherto employed as slave factories, if not converted to lawful purposes within three months of the conclusion of this engagement, are to be destroyed.

Article 6.—The subjects of the Queen of England may always trade freely with the people of Porto Novo in every article they may wish to buy and sell, in all the places and ports and rivers within the territories of the King and Chiefs of Porto Novo, and throughout the whole of their dominions; and the King and Chiefs of Porto Novo pledge themselves to show no favour and give no privilege to the ships and traders of other countries which they do not show to those of England.

Article 7.—The King and Chiefs of Porto Novo declare that no human beings shall at any time be sacrificed within their territories on account of religious or other ceremonies, and that they will prevent the barbarous practice of murdering prisoners captured in war.

Article 8.—Complete protection shall be afforded to missionaries or ministers of the Gospel, of whatever nation or country, following their vocation of spreading the knowledge and doctrines of Christianity, and extending the benefits of civilization, within the territory of the King and Chiefs of Porto Novo. Encouragement shall be given to such missionaries or ministers in the pursuits of industry, in building houses for their residence, and schools and chapels. They shall not be hindered or molested in their endeavours to teach the doctrines of Christianity to all persons willing and desirous to be taught; nor shall any subjects of the King and Chiefs of Porto Novo who may embrace the Christian faith be on that account, or on account of the teaching or exercise thereof, molested or troubled in any manner whatsoever. The King and Chiefs of Porto Novo further agree to set apart a piece of land, within a convenient distance of the principal town, to be used as a burial-ground for Christian persons; and the funerals and sepulchres of the dead shall not be disturbed in any way or upon any account.

Article 9.—Power is hereby expressly reserved to the Government of France to become a party to this Treaty, if it shall think fit, agreeably with the provision contained in Article 5 of the Convention between Her Majesty and the King of the French for the suppression of the traffic in slaves, signed at London, May 29, 1845.

In faith of which we have hereunto set our hands and seals, at Porto Novo, on board Her Britannic Majesty's ship Harlequin, this 17th day of January, 1852.

ARTHUR E. WILMOT, Commander.
C. F. F. BOUGHEY, Senior Lieutenant.
THOS. EARL, Master.
(Their marks) X SUGEE, King of Porto Novo.
X GOGA, Chief of Porto Novo.
X SOGA, Chief of Porto Novo.

Witnesses:

T. J. HARAN, Assistant-Surgeon.
ARTHUR R. WRIGHT, Midshipman.
J. N. WICKER, Clerk.

## LIBERIA.

TREATY of FRIENDSHIP and COMMERCE between HER MAJESTY and the REPUBLIC of LIBERIA. Signed at London, November 21, 1848.

[Ratifications exchanged at London, August 1, 1849.]

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Republic of Liberia, being desirous to conclude a Treaty of Peace and Friendship, and to regulate thereby the commercial intercourse between the dominions and subjects of Her Majesty and the territories and citizens of the Republic, Her Majesty has for this purpose named as her Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:—

The Right Honourable Henry John Viscount Palmerston, Baron Temple, a Peer of Ireland, a Member of Her Britannic Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, a Member of Parliament, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, and Her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and the Right Honourable Henry Labouchere, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, a Member of Parliament, and President of the Committee of Privy Council for Affairs of Trade and Foreign Plantations:

And the Republic of Liberia having, by resolutions of the Legislature, bearing date the 4th of February, 1848, authorized and empowered Joseph Jenkins Roberts, the President of the Republic, to conclude such Treaty on behalf of the Republic;

The Plenipotentiaries of Her Majesty, and the said President of the Republic, after having communicated to each other their respective powers, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:—

. . . . . .

Article 9.—Slavery and the slave trade being perpetually abolished in the Republic of Liberia, the Republic engages that a law shall be passed declaring it to be piracy for any Liberian citizen or vessel to be engaged or concerned in the slave trade. The Republic engages to permit any British vessel of war which may be furnished with special instructions under the Treaties between Great Britain and Foreign Powers for the prevention of the slave trade to visit any vessels sailing under the Liberian flag which may, on reasonable grounds, be suspected of being engaged in the slave trade; and if, by the result of the visit, it should appear to the officer in command of such British vessel of war that the suspicions which led thereto are well grounded, the vessel shall be sent without delay to a Liberian port, and shall be delivered up to the Liberian authorities, to be proceeded against according to the laws of the Republic.

Article 10.—The Republic of Liberia further engages to permit any British vessel of war which may be furnished with special instructions as aforesaid to visit on the Coast within the jurisdiction of the Republic, or in the ports of the same, any vessel which may be suspected of being engaged in the slave trade, and which shall be found sailing under any flag whatever, or without any flag; and if the suspicions which led to the visit should appear to the officer in command of such British vessel of war to be well grounded, to detain such vessel, in order to send it as soon as possible before the competent court for adjudication. Duly constituted ports of entry in the Republic of Liberia shall be excepted from the operation of the stipulations of the present Article, and no vessel shall be visited by a British cruiser within the limits of such ports, except on permission specially granted by the local authorities.

Done at London, the 21st day of November, in the year of our Lord 1848.

(L.S.) PALMERSTON.
(L.S.) H. LABOUCHERE.
(L.S.) J. J. ROBERTS.

## JELLAH COFFEE.

TREATY OF PEACE entered into at Jellah Coffee this 22nd day of June, 1874 (A.D.), between KINGS TACKIE and SOLOMON of ACCRA; King DOSOO of ADDAH, and CHARLES CAMERON LEES, Esquire, Acting Administrator of Her Majesty's Government on the Gold Coast, and Commodore Sir WILLIAM NATHAN WRIGHTE HEWETT, Victoria Cross, Knight Commander of the Bath, Commanding the West African Squadron, on behalf of Her Majesty the QUEEN of ENGLAND, on the one part, and the undermentioned representatives of the Ahwoonah Nation on the other part—namely:

ADJABA, Chief of Ahwoonah.
FOLEE, Chief of Jellah Coffee.
COCUMAY (for Aholu), War Captain of Ahwoonah.
TAMEKLO, Chief of Hootay.
JOSEPH AKROBOTU, Chief of Seroboy.
TRINGEE, Captain of Anqako.
TABOLU, Interpreter.
AFADEE, Interpreter.
GELO, for Anegasby, Chief of Quittah.
POSOO, Captain of Jellah Coffee.
ALIQUO, Chief of Anyako.
AGUDAGO, Chief of Fiaho.
AGBLEVO, Chief of Aliove.
NYAHO, Chief of Jalame.
LETSHA, Chief of Aveno.
JABA, Chief of Afyarengba.
MOGOLU, Chief of Feta.
AMEDOMY (for Antonio, Chief of Whey).

The following Articles being fully discussed and understood, are agreed to:—

1. That there shall be peace and friendship between the represented nations henceforth and for ever.

2. That the River Volta shall be kept open for all lawful traders, and both parties to this Treaty shall use their best efforts to discourage any dishonest or unlawful interference with legitimate traders of whatever country or nation.

3. With the view to remove any doubts which the natives might entertain as to the right of Her Majesty the Queen of England to occupy Jellah Coffee, Quittah, and any other places deemed necessary to be held in order to place the Ahwoonah country, or any portion of it, under the same jurisdiction as is exercised by Her Majesty over the other portions of the Gold Coast:

It is hereby further agreed that, should it seem fit to Her Majesty's Government, they shall occupy any such places as may appear to them expedient for and on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen of England.

In proof of our truth and sincerity, we subscribe our names to this Treaty, a copy of which is to be retained by each party.

(Signed) C. C. LEES, Acting Administrator of Her Majesty's Government on the Gold Coast.
W. N. W. HEWETT, Commodore and Senior Officer of the West African Squadron.
} On the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England.

(Their marks)
X KING TACKIE, King of Accra.
EDWARD SOLOMON, King of Accra.
X KING DOSOO, King of Addah.
X POSOO, King of Jellah Coffee.
X ADJABA, Chief of Ahwoonah.
X FOLEE, Chief of Jellah Coffee.
X COCUMAY (for Aholu, War Captain of Ahwoonah)
X TAMEKLO, Chief of Hootay.
X JOSEPH AKROBOTU, Chief of Seroboy.
X TRINGEE, Captain of Angeko.
X TABOLU, Interpreter.
X AFADEE, Interpreter.
X ALIQUO, Chief of Fiaho.
X AGUDAGO, Chief of Anyako.
X AGBLEVO, Chief of Aliove.
X NYAHO, Chief of Jalame.
X LETSHA, Chief of Aveno.
X JABA, Chief of Afyarengba.
X MOGOLU, Chief of Feta.
X GELO (for Amegasby, Chief of Quittah).
X AMEDOMY (for Antonio, Chief of Whey).

(Witnessed)

HENRY C. W. GIBSON, Secretary to Commodore Sir William Hewett.
A. AUGUSTT, Contractor, Jellah Coffee.
CHARLES ROTTMAN, Agent of Bremen Factory.
THOMAS D. WILLIAMS, Merchant, Quittah.

## RIVER CONGO.

ENGAGEMENT between Her Majesty the QUEEN of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, etc., etc., and the principal CHIEFS (whose names hereafter appear) holding authority on the SOUTH BANK of the RIVER CONGO, for the ABOLITION of the TRAFFIC in SLAVES, for the PREVENTION of HUMAN SACRIFICES, for the PROTECTION of all WHITE TRADERS, more particularly BRITISH, and for the PUNISHMENT of all PIRATES and DISTURBERS of the PEACE and GOOD ORDER of the RIVER.

Commodore Sir William Nathan Wrighte Hewett, K.C.B., V.C., commanding Her Britannic Majesty's Naval Forces on the West Coast of Africa, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, etc., etc., and the principal Chiefs holding authority on the South Bank of the River Congo, whose names are hereunto subscribed, on the part of themselves, their heirs, and successors, have agreed upon the following Articles, viz. :—

Article 1.—The export of slaves to foreign countries is for ever abolished in the territories of the Chiefs who are parties hereto; and the Chiefs who are parties hereto do, for themselves, their heirs and successors, engage to make and proclaim a law prohibiting any of their dependents or any person within their jurisdiction from selling or assisting in the sale of any slaves for transportation to a foreign country; and the Chiefs who are parties hereto promise to inflict a severe punishment on any person who shall break this law.

Article 2.—No European or other person whatever shall be permitted to reside within the territories of the Chiefs who are parties hereto, or of their heirs or successors, for the purpose of carrying on in any way the traffic in slaves; and no houses, stores, or buildings of any kind whatever shall be erected for the purpose of the slave-trade within the territories of the Chiefs who are parties hereto, or of their heirs or successors; and if any such houses, stores, or buildings shall at any future time be erected, and the Chiefs who are parties hereto, or their heirs or successors, fail or find themselves unable to destroy them, they may be destroyed by any British officers employed for the suppression of the slave-trade.

Article 3.—If at any time it shall appear that the slave-trade has been carried on through or from the territories of the Chiefs who are parties hereto, the slave-trade may be put down by force upon those territories; and British officers may seize the boats of the Chiefs who are parties hereto, or of their heirs and successors, found anywhere carrying on the slave-trade; and the Chiefs who are parties hereto, their heirs and successors, will subject themselves to Her Britannic Majesty's severe displeasure.

Article 4.—The subjects of Her Britannic Majesty and all white foreigners may always trade freely with the people of the Chiefs who are parties hereto, and of their heirs and successors, in every article they may wish to buy or sell, at any place whatever within their respective territories; and the Chiefs who are parties hereto, for themselves, their heirs, and successors, pledge themselves to show no favour and to give no privilege to the ships and traders of other countries which they do not show to those of Great Britain.

Article 5.—In the event of any British or other foreign vessel running aground in any part of the River Congo near to our respective territories, we, the Chiefs, who are parties hereto, faithfully promise, for ourselves, our heirs and successors, that we will in no way allow them to be interfered with under any pretence whatever, unless an application be made to us for assistance; and we do further faithfully promise that immediately we hear of any such vessel being on shore and in danger we will communicate the intelligence to the nearest white settler.

Article 6.—Should any British or other foreign vessel, being aground in the river, apply to us for assistance, we, the Chiefs who are parties hereto, for ourselves, our heirs, and successors, most faithfully promise to render her individually all the help in our power, provided we are fairly paid for our trouble.

Article 7.—Should the ships of British or other friendly traders be attacked by pirates or plunderers, we, the Chiefs who are parties hereto, for ourselves, our heirs, and successors, most faithfully promise assistance by sending our people with arms, and to do all in our power to punish the robbers.

Article 8.—If at any time a naval officer of Great Britain shall require guides or armed people from the Chiefs who are parties hereto, or their heirs and successors, to accompany the said officer on an expedition against pirates or other enemies of the Queen of Great Britain, etc., the Chiefs who are parties hereto faithfully promise for themselves, their heirs and successors, to provide them.

Article 9.—The Chiefs who are parties hereto, for themselves, their heirs and successors, declare that no human beings shall be sacrificed on account of religious or other ceremonies, and that they will prevent the barbarous practice of killing prisoners in war.

Article 10.—Missionaries or other ministers of the Gospel are to be allowed to reside in the territories of the Chiefs who are parties hereto, their heirs and successors, for the purpose of instructing the people in all useful occupations.

Article 11.—And in consideration of these engagements, all past offences of the Chiefs whose names are hereunto subscribed, against the Queen of Great Britain, etc., are hereby forgiven.

Concluded on board Her Majesty's Ship Active, off Shark's Point, in the River Congo, this 27th day of March, A.D. 1876.

(Signed by the Contracting Parties.)

(Signed) W. N. W. HEWETT,
Commodore Commanding Her Britannic Majesty's Naval Forces on the West Coast of Africa.

(Their marks)
X KING PARKER.
X KING ASSUMBA.
X KING KALA.
X POLO BOLO.
X M. PACA.
X NANHIDY.

Witnesses :
HENRY C. W. GIBSON, Secretary to the Commodore.
E. N. ROLFE, Lieutenant H.M.S. Active.

The following Articles to be considered as additional Articles to our Treaty with Commodore Arthur Parry Eardley Wilmot, C.B., R.N., then Commanding Her Britannic Majesty's Naval Forces on the West Coast of Africa, dated the 6th June, 1865 :—

1.—In the event of any British or other foreign vessel running aground in any part of the River Congo near to our territories, we, the Chiefs whose names are hereunto subscribed, faithfully promise for ourselves, our heirs and successors, that we will in no way allow them to be interfered with under any pretence whatever, unless an application be made to us for assistance; and we do further faithfully promise that immediately we hear of any such vessel being on shore, and in danger, we will communicate the intelligence to the nearest white settler.

2.—Should any British or other foreign vessel, being aground in the river, apply to us for assistance, we, the Chiefs whose names are hereunto subscribed, most faithfully promise to render her individually all the help in our power, provided we are fairly paid for our trouble.

Agreed to on board Her Majesty's Ship Active, lying off Shark's Point, in the River Congo, on the 27th day of March, A.D. 1876.

(Their marks)
X KING RENTY.
X KING MEDORA.
X CAPETA MEDORA.

In consideration of these engagements, all past offences of the above Chiefs against Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, etc., etc., are hereby forgiven.

(Signed) W. N. W. HEWETT,
Commodore Commanding Her Britannic Majesty's Ships on the West Coast of Africa, 27th March, 1876.

Witnesses :
HENRY C. W. GIBSON, Secretary to Commodore.
E. ROLFE, Lieutenant H.M.S. Active.

## CRACKEY.

We, the King, Fetish Priest, and Chiefs of Crackey, on our own part, and on behalf of our heirs and successors, hereby swear by our great Fetish Dentey, that we will oppose no obstacle in the way of free trade between Salaga, the interior, and the Coast, an l that we will offer no impediment whatever to the passage to and fro through Crackey of lawful and peaceful traders, or to that of the merchandize or produce they may carry with them or be possessed of.

That we will use our zealous efforts to maintain the roads henceforth and for ever in open, free, and safe condition, it being our earnest desire to cultivate friendly relations and intercourse with the subjects and allies of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and to encourage and foster free trade between the interior and Her Majesty's possessions on the Coast, to which end we will always use our best efforts and influence.

(Their marks)
(Signed) X ACQUASIE BASAMMUNAH, King of Crackey.
X ACQUASIE DENTEY, Fetish Priest.

Witnesses : X ACQUASIE ABBRAH.
T. SKEPTON GOULDSBURY, Special Commissioner.
JAS. ISAAC NELSON, Sergeant-Major and Interpreter.
Dated March 8, 1876.

## SLAVE TRADE SUPPRESSION TABLES.

*A Chronologically Arranged Statement of the Measures taken by different Nations for the Abolition of the Slave Trade.*

1776.—GREAT BRITAIN.—A resolution against slave trade first moved in the British House of Commons.

1787.—GREAT BRITAIN.—A Slave Trade Abolition Committee first formed.

1788.—GREAT BRITAIN.—Sir William Dolben's Act passed for Regulating the Transportation of Slaves from Africa.

1792.—DENMARK abolished the slave trade.

1794.—UNITED STATES abolished her foreign slave trade.

1805.—GREAT BRITAIN.—Order in Council issued, prohibiting the importation of slaves into newly-conquered British Colonies.

1806.—GREAT BRITAIN abolished her foreign slave trade.

1806.—UNITED STATES.—In a treaty with Great Britain, an article inserted respecting slave trade; signed, but not ratified by the United States.

1807.—UNITED STATES abolished entirely her slave trade.

1807.—GREAT BRITAIN abolished entirely her slave trade.

1807.—PORTUGAL.—The British Minister at Lisbon instructed to press for a treaty engaging to abolish Portuguese slave trade.

1808.—SPAIN.—The British Minister at Madrid instructed to press for a similar treaty with Spain.

1810.—PORTUGAL, by treaty with Great Britain, bound herself gradually to abolish slave trade, and in the mean time to prohibit it in places where it was discontinued by other Powers.

1810.—GREAT BRITAIN.—Judgment given in the Privy Council on the Amadie, American slave vessel.

1811.—GREAT BRITAIN.—Act of Parliament passed to constitute slave trade felony, and to punish British subjects engaged in it with transportation or imprisonment for five years.

1813.—SWEDEN.—Guadaloupe ceded by Great Britain to Sweden in exchange for a treaty providing for the abolition of Swedish slave trade in the West Indian possessions of that Power.

1814.—DENMARK, by treaty with Great Britain, engaged to prohibit slave trade.

1814.—HOLLAND by decree forbade the Dutch slave trade on the coast of Africa.

1814.—AUSTRIA, RUSSIA, PRUSSIA, and FRANCE engaged at the ensuing Congress to assist Great Britain to abolish slave trade; and the latter Power engaged to abolish the trade in five years.

1814.—SPAIN, by treaty with Great Britain, bound herself to permit slave trade solely for the supply of her own possessions.

1815.—GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRIA, FRANCE, PORTUGAL, PRUSSIA, SPAIN, and SWEDEN signed a declaration denouncing slave trade.

1815.—PORTUGAL, by treaty with Great Britain, declared Portuguese slave trade north of the Equator illegal, engaged to fix a period for its entire abolition, and permitted the trade only for its Transatlantic possessions.

1815.—FRANCE.—Napoleon, on his return from Elba, issued a decree abolishing all French slave trade.

1816.—GREAT BRITAIN.—Decision given in the Court of Admiralty touching the right of search for slaves, in the case of Le Louis.

1817.—FRANCE.—Louis XVIII. by decree abolished French slave trade.

1817.—PORTUGAL by treaty conceded to Great Britain a right of search, established mixed commissions, and regulated Portuguese slave trade allowed south of the Equator.—In September an additional article to the treaty was concluded.

1817.—SPAIN, by treaty with Great Britain, abolished Spanish slave trade north of the Equator, gave a right of search, established mixed commissions, and engaged to abolish slave trade entirely after May 30, 1820.—In December, a decree to this effect was promulgated.

1818.—GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRIA, FRANCE, PRUSSIA, and RUSSIA, at the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle, requested the King of Portugal to fix a time for the complete abolition of Portuguese slave trade.

1818.—NETHERLANDS, by treaty with Britain, suppressed their slave trade, gave a right of search, and established mixed commissions.

1819.—UNITED STATES requested by Great Britain to concede a right of search, and established mixed commissions.

1819.—ARAB Chieftains of Persian Gulf signed treaties with Great Britain for suppression of piracy and slave trade

1820.—UNITED STATES enacted a law making American slave trade piracy, and punishable by death.

1820.—ARAB Chiefs in Persian Gulf.—General treaty made by Great Britain with friendly Arabs declaring the carrying off of slaves to be piracy.

1821.—UNITED STATES.—A committee of the House of Representatives in the United States recommended the concession to Great Britain of a right of search, or similar arrangements to those made between that country and other Powers.

1822.—UNITED STATES.—A committee of Congress made the same recommendation.

1822.—GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRIA, FRANCE, PRUSSIA, and RUSSIA, at the Congress of Verona, signed a declaration stating their adherence to the sentiments of their joint declaration of 1815.

1822.—SPAIN concluded an additional article to the treaty of 1817, authorizing the condemnation of vessels proved to have had slaves on board on the voyage in which they were taken.

1822.—NETHERLANDS concluded an additional article to the treaty of 1818, for the same purpose, of a similar nature.

1823.—THE NETHERLANDS concluded an additional article to the treaty of 1818 that the vessels of either nation engaged in slave trade should be condemned for slave trade equipment, and broken up.

## RIVER CONGO.

ENGAGEMENT between Her Majesty the QUEEN of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, etc., etc., and the principal CHIEFS (whose names hereafter appear) holding authority on the SOUTH BANK of the RIVER CONGO, for the ABOLITION of the TRAFFIC in SLAVES, for the PREVENTION of HUMAN SACRIFICES, for the PROTECTION of all WHITE TRADERS, more particularly BRITISH, and for the PUNISHMENT of all PIRATES and DISTURBERS of the PEACE and GOOD ORDER of the RIVER.

Commodore Sir William Nathan Wrighte Hewett, K.C.B., V.C., commanding Her Britannic Majesty's Naval Forces on the West Coast of Africa, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, etc., etc., and the principal Chiefs holding authority on the South Bank of the River Congo, whose names are hereunto subscribed, on the part of themselves, their heirs, and successors, have agreed upon the following Articles, viz. :—

Article 1.—The export of slaves to foreign countries is for ever abolished in the territories of the Chiefs who are parties hereto; and the Chiefs who are parties hereto do, for themselves, their heirs and successors, engage to make and proclaim a law prohibiting any of their dependents or any person within their jurisdiction from selling or assisting in the sale of any slaves for transportation to a foreign country; and the Chiefs who are parties hereto promise to inflict a severe punishment on any person who shall break this law.

Article 2.—No European or other person whatever shall be permitted to reside within the territories of the Chiefs who are parties hereto, or of their heirs or successors, for the purpose of carrying on in any way the traffic in slaves; and no houses, stores, or buildings of any kind whatever shall be erected for the purpose of the slave-trade within the territories of the Chiefs who are parties hereto, or of their heirs or successors; and if any such houses, stores, or buildings shall at any future time be erected, and the Chiefs who are parties hereto, or their heirs or successors, fail or find themselves unable to destroy them, they may be destroyed by any British officers employed for the suppression of the slave-trade.

Article 3.—If at any time it shall appear that the slave-trade has been carried on through or from the territories of the Chiefs who are parties hereto, the slave-trade may be put down by force upon those territories; and British officers may seize the boats of the Chiefs who are parties hereto, or of their heirs and successors, found anywhere carrying on the slave-trade; and the Chiefs who are parties hereto, their heirs and successors, will subject themselves to Her Britannic Majesty's severe displeasure.

Article 4.—The subjects of Her Britannic Majesty and all white foreigners may always trade freely with the people of the Chiefs who are parties hereto, and of their heirs and successors, in every article they may wish to buy or sell, at any place whatever within their respective territories; and the Chiefs who are parties hereto, for themselves, their heirs, and successors, pledge themselves to show no favour and to give no privilege to the ships and traders of other countries which they do not show to those of Great Britain.

Article 5.—In the event of any British or other foreign vessel running aground in any part of the River Congo near to our respective territories, we, the Chiefs, who are parties hereto, faithfully promise, for ourselves, our heirs and successors, that we will in no way allow them to be interfered with under any pretence whatever, unless an application be made to us for assistance; and we do further faithfully promise that immediately we hear of any such vessel being on shore and in danger we will communicate the intelligence to the nearest white settler.

Article 6.—Should any British or other foreign vessel, being aground in the river, apply to us for assistance, we, the Chiefs who are parties hereto, for ourselves, our heirs, and successors, most faithfully promise to render her individually all the help in our power, provided we are fairly paid for our trouble.

Article 7.—Should the ships of British or other friendly traders be attacked by pirates or plunderers, we, the Chiefs who are parties hereto, for ourselves, our heirs, and successors, most faithfully promise assistance by sending our people with arms, and to do all in our power to punish the robbers.

Article 8.—If at any time a naval officer of Great Britain shall require guides or armed people from the Chiefs who are parties hereto, or their heirs and successors, to accompany the said officer on an expedition against pirates or other enemies of the Queen of Great Britain, etc., the Chiefs who are parties hereto faithfully promise for themselves, their heirs and successors, to provide them.

Article 9.—The Chiefs who are parties hereto, for themselves, their heirs and successors, declare that no human beings shall be sacrificed on account of religious or other ceremonies, and that they will prevent the barbarous practice of killing prisoners in war.

Article 10.—Missionaries or other ministers of the Gospel are to be allowed to reside in the territories of the Chiefs who are parties hereto, their heirs and successors, for the purpose of instructing the people in all useful occupations.

Article 11.—And in consideration of these engagements, all past offences of the Chiefs whose names are hereunto subscribed, against the Queen of Great Britain, etc., are hereby forgiven.

Concluded on board Her Majesty's Ship Active, off Shark's Point, in the River Congo, this 27th day of March, A.D. 1876.

(Signed by the Contracting Parties.)

(Signed) W. N. W. HEWETT,
Commodore Commanding Her Britannic Majesty's Naval Forces on the West Coast of Africa.

(Their marks)
X KING PARKER.
X KING ASSUMBA.
X KING KALA.
X POLO BOLO.
X M. PACA.
X NANHIDY.

Witnesses :

HENRY C. W. GIBSON, Secretary to the Commodore.
E. N. ROLFE, Lieutenant H.M.S. Active.

The following Articles to be considered as additional Articles to our Treaty with Commodore Arthur Parry Eardley Wilmot, C.B., R.N., then Commanding Her Britannic Majesty's Naval Forces on the West Coast of Africa, dated the 6th June, 1865 :—

1.—In the event of any British or other foreign vessel running aground in any part of the River Congo near to our territories, we, the Chiefs whose names are hereunto subscribed, faithfully promise for ourselves, our heirs and successors, that we will in no way allow them to be interfered with under any pretence whatever, unless an application be made to us for assistance; and we do further faithfully promise that immediately we hear of any such vessel being on shore, and in danger, we will communicate the intelligence to the nearest white settler.

2.—Should any British or other foreign vessel, being aground in the river, apply to us for assistance, we, the Chiefs whose names are hereunto subscribed, most faithfully promise to render her individually all the help in our power, provided we are fairly paid for our trouble.

Agreed to on board Her Majesty's Ship Active, lying off Shark's Point, in the River Congo, on the 27th day of March, A.D. 1876.

(Their marks)
X KING RENTY.
X KING MEDORA.
X CAPETA MEDORA.

In consideration of these engagements, all past offences of the above Chiefs against Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, etc., etc., are hereby forgiven.

(Signed) W. N. W. HEWETT,
Commodore Commanding Her Britannic Majesty's Ships on the West Coast of Africa, 27th March, 1876.

Witnesses :
HENRY C. W. GIBSON, Secretary to Commodore.
E. ROLFE, Lieutenant H.M.S. Active.

## CRACKEY.

We, the King, Fetish Priest, and Chiefs of Crackey, on our own part, and on behalf of our heirs and successors, hereby swear by our great Fetish Dentey, that we will oppose no obstacle in the way of free trade between Salaga, the interior, and the Coast, and that we will offer no impediment whatever to the passage to and fro through Crackey of lawful and peaceful traders, or to that of the merchandize or produce they may carry with them or be possessed of.

That we will use our zealous efforts to maintain the roads henceforth and for ever in open, free, and safe condition, it being our earnest desire to cultivate friendly relations and intercourse with the subjects and allies of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and to encourage and foster free trade between the interior and Her Majesty's possessions on the Coast, to which end we will always use our best efforts and influence.

(Their marks)
(Signed) X ACQUASIE BASAMMUNAH, King of Crackey.
X ACQUASIE DENTEY, Fetish Priest.

Witnesses : X ACQUASIE ABBRAH.
T. SKEPTON GOULDSBURY, Special Commissioner.
JAS. ISAAC NELSON, Sergeant-Major and Interpreter.
Dated March 8, 1876.

## SLAVE TRADE SUPPRESSION TABLES.

*A Chronologically Arranged Statement of the Measures taken by different Nations for the Abolition of the Slave Trade.*

1776.—GREAT BRITAIN.—A resolution against slave trade first moved in the British House of Commons.
1787.—GREAT BRITAIN.—A Slave Trade Abolition Committee first formed.
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1792.—DENMARK abolished the slave trade.
1794.—UNITED STATES abolished her foreign slave trade.
1805.—GREAT BRITAIN.—Order in Council issued, prohibiting the importation of slaves into newly-conquered British Colonies.
1806.—GREAT BRITAIN abolished her foreign slave trade.
1806.—UNITED STATES.—In a treaty with Great Britain, an article inserted respecting slave trade; signed, but not ratified by the United States.
1807.—UNITED STATES abolished entirely her slave trade.
1807.—GREAT BRITAIN abolished entirely her slave trade.
1807.—PORTUGAL.—The British Minister at Lisbon instructed to press for a treaty engaging to abolish Portuguese slave trade.
1808.—SPAIN.—The British Minister at Madrid instructed to press for a similar treaty with Spain.
1810.—PORTUGAL, by treaty with Great Britain, bound herself gradually to abolish slave trade, and in the mean time to prohibit it in places where it was discontinued by other Powers.
1810.—GREAT BRITAIN.—Judgment given in the Privy Council on the Amadie, American slave vessel.
1811.—GREAT BRITAIN.—Act of Parliament passed to constitute slave trade felony, and to punish British subjects engaged in it with transportation or imprisonment for five years.
1813.—SWEDEN.—Guadaloupe ceded by Great Britain to Sweden in exchange for a treaty providing for the abolition of Swedish slave trade in the West Indian possessions of that Power.
1814.—DENMARK, by treaty with Great Britain, engaged to prohibit slave trade.
1814.—HOLLAND by decree forbade the Dutch slave trade on the coast of Africa.
1814.—AUSTRIA, RUSSIA, PRUSSIA, and FRANCE engaged at the ensuing Congress to assist Great Britain to abolish slave trade; and the latter Power engaged to abolish the trade in five years.
1814.—SPAIN, by treaty with Great Britain, bound herself to permit slave trade solely for the supply of her own possessions.
1815.—GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRIA, FRANCE, PORTUGAL, PRUSSIA, SPAIN, and SWEDEN signed a declaration denouncing slave trade.
1815.—PORTUGAL, by treaty with Great Britain, declared Portuguese slave trade north of the Equator illegal, engaged to fix a period for its entire abolition, and permitted the trade only for its Transatlantic possessions.
1815.—FRANCE.—Napoleon, on his return from Elba, issued a decree abolishing all French slave trade.
1816.—GREAT BRITAIN.—Decision given in the Court of Admiralty touching the right of search for slaves, in the case of Le Louis.
1817.—FRANCE.—Louis XVIII. by decree abolished French slave trade.
1817.—PORTUGAL by treaty conceded to Great Britain a right of search, established mixed commissions, and regulated Portuguese slave trade allowed south of the Equator.—In September an additional article to the treaty was concluded.
1817.—SPAIN, by treaty with Great Britain, abolished Spanish slave trade north of the Equator, gave a right of search, established mixed commissions, and engaged to abolish slave trade entirely after May 30, 1820.—In December, a decree to this effect was promulgated.
1818.—GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRIA, FRANCE, PRUSSIA, and RUSSIA, at the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle, requested the King of Portugal to fix a time for the complete abolition of Portuguese slave trade.
1818.—NETHERLANDS, by treaty with Britain, suppressed their slave trade, gave a right of search, and established mixed commissions.
1819.—UNITED STATES requested by Great Britain to concede a right of search, and established mixed commissions.
1819.—ARAB Chieftains of Persian Gulf signed treaties with Great Britain for suppression of piracy and slave trade
1820.—UNITED STATES enacted a law making American slave trade piracy, and punishable by death.
1820.—ARAB Chiefs in Persian Gulf.—General treaty made by Great Britain with friendly Arabs declaring the carrying off of slaves to be piracy.
1821.—UNITED STATES.—A committee of the House of Representatives in the United States recommended the concession to Great Britain of a right of search, or similar arrangements to those made between that country and other Powers.
1822.—UNITED STATES.—A committee of Congress made the same recommendation.
1822.—GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRIA, FRANCE, PRUSSIA, and RUSSIA, at the Congress of Verona, signed a declaration stating their adherence to the sentiments of their joint declaration of 1815.
1822.—SPAIN concluded an additional article to the treaty of 1817, authorizing the condemnation of vessels proved to have had slaves on board on the voyage in which they were taken.
1822.—NETHERLANDS concluded an additional article to the treaty of 1818, for the same purpose, of a similar nature.
1823.—THE NETHERLANDS concluded an additional article to the treaty of 1818 that the vessels of either nation engaged in slave trade should be condemned for slave trade equipment, and broken up.

1823.—Portugal concluded an additional article to the treaty of 1817, authorizing the condemnation of vessels proved to have had slaves on board on the voyage in which they were taken.

1823.—United States proposed to Great Britain to pass a law constituting slave trade piracy, and punishing it by death.

1823.—United States instructed her Ministers in Europe and America to propose to the several States to which they were accredited that slave trade should be declared piracy, and a right of search be conceded, on condition that the captured party should be delivered to the tribunals of his own country for trial.

1824.—Great Britain, by Act of Parliament, 5 Geo. IV., c. 113, constituted slave trade piracy, and punishable by death.

1824.—The United States' envoy at the Court of Great Britain signed a treaty with that Power conceding a right of search, which treaty was not ratified by the United States.

1824.—Sweden, by treaty with Great Britain, engaged to suppress her slave trade, gave British cruisers a right of search, established mixed commissions, and authorized the condemnation of vessels equipped for slave trade.

1825.—Buenos Ayres by law declared slave trade to be piracy.

1825.—Buenos Ayres engaged by treaty with Great Britain to use her endeavours for the total abolition of slave trade, and to forbid it in her own dominions.

1825.—Columbia concluded a treaty with Great Britain of a similar nature.

1825.—Sweden and Norway.—Declarations made in reference to the treaty of 1824 respecting instructions to be given to cruisers, and respecting the establishment of a mixed court of justice at Sierra Leone.

1826.—Brazil, by treaty with Great Britain, engaged to abolish her slave trade in three years, and until that time to adopt the treaty of 1817 between that Power and Portugal.

1826.—Mexico engaged by treaty with Great Britain to use her endeavours for the total suppression of the slave trade, and to forbid it in her own dominions.

1827.—France.—A law passed to punish slave trade with fine, imprisonment, and banishment.

1830.—Spain requested by Great Britain to condemn slave vessels on the ground of equipment.

1831.—France, by treaty with Great Britain, conceded a right of search within certain limits.

1831.—Brazil by decree made slave trade punishable by fine and corporal punishment, and declared that slave vessels arriving at that country should be confiscated.

1832.—Brazil by decree ordered ships to be searched on their arrival at Rio, as an enforcement of the decree of 1831.

1832.—Portugal requested by Great Britain to abolish slave trade finally, and to condemn slave vessels on the ground of equipment.

1833.—France, by treaty with Great Britain, authorized the condemnation of slave vessels when equipped for slave trade.

1833.—Great Britain and France conjointly requested United States to unite with them for the general abolition of slave trade.

1833.—Great Britain, by Act of Parliament, abolished slavery in her colonies, granting twenty millions sterling as compensation to slaveholders.

1834.—Denmark, by treaty with Great Britain and France, acceded to the conventions between those Powers of 1831 and 1833.

1834.—Sardinia, by treaty made in August with Great Britain and France, acceded to the conventions between those Powers of 1831 and 1833, and in December concluded an additional article thereto.

1835.—Spain, by treaty with Great Britain, abolished slave trade entirely, gave a right of search, established mixed commissions, gave power to condemn slave vessels on the ground of equipment, declared that slave vessels should be broken up, and the negroes liberated by sentence of the mixed commission should be delivered to the Government whose cruiser had made the capture.

1835.—Sweden and Norway concluded an additional article to the Treaty of Great Britain of 1824, stipulating that vessels condemned for slave trade should be broken up before sale.

1835.—Brazil signed with Great Britain two additional articles to the Treaty of 1826, authorizing the condemnation of vessels equipped for slave trade and the breaking up condemned vessels; but these articles have not been ratified by Brazil.

1835.—Russia issued a circular withdrawing her protection from slave vessels making use of her flag.

1836.—Portugal issued a decree abolishing slave trade, limiting the number of slaves to be transported by colonists, affixing punishments to Portuguese slave traders, and authorizing condemnation of vessels equipped for the slave trade. (The execution of this law was confined to Portuguese authorities.)

1837.—Great Britain pressed Portugal for a treaty authorizing British cruisers to assist in suppressing Portuguese slave trade.

1837.—The Netherlands concluded with Great Britain an article stipulating that vessels condemned for slave trade should be broken up before sale.

1837.—Peru.—Bolivia, by treaty with Great Britain engaged to co-operate for the total abolition of the slave trade, and to prohibit her own subjects from being concerned in the trade.

1837.—Hanse Towns concluded a treaty with Great Britain and France, acceding to the treaties concluded between those Powers in 1831 and 1833.

1837.—Tuscany concluded a treaty with Great Britain and France of a similar nature.

1838.—Naples concluded a treaty with Great Britain and France of a similar nature.

1838.—Persian Gulf.—Agreement between Great Britain and Arab chiefs for the suppression of slave trade.

1838.—Great Britain requested Portugal to conclude a treaty in accordance with the separate article of 1817, authorizing the co-operation of Great Britain in suppressing Portuguese slave trade.

1838.—Great Britain, by Act of Parliament, altered the punishment for slave trade from that of death to transportation or imprisonment for three years.

1839.—Great Britain concluded a treaty with Chili, by which the latter conceded a right of search; mixed commissions were to be established; slave vessels to be condemned on the ground of equipment; and negroes liberated by the mixed commissions to be given over to the Government whose cruisers had made the capture.

1839.—Venezuela concluded a treaty with Great Britain, giving a right of search, authorizing vessels equipped for slave trade to be condemned, and that negroes liberated should be given over to the Government whose cruiser had made the capture.

1839.—Argentine Confederation signed a treaty with Great Britain, similar to that concluded between that Power and Spain in 1835.

1839.—United States formally requested by Great Britain to accede to the concession of a mutual right of search.

1839.—Uruguay signed a treaty with Great Britain, similar to that concluded between that Power and Spain in 1835.

1839.—Great Britain.—Act of Parliament passed, authorizing British cruisers to detain Portuguese slave vessels, and British Vice-Admiralty Courts to condemn them (2 & 3 Vict., cap. 73).

1839.—Persian Gulf.—Agreements between Great Britain and Arab chiefs for the suppression of the slave trade.

1839.—Hayti concluded a treaty with Great Britain, acceding to the conventions concluded between that Power and France in 1831 and 1833.



1839.—Rome.—Pope Gregory XVI. issued a Bull against the slave trade.

1839.—Muscat.—Additional articles to treaty of 1822 for prevention of slave trade concluded between Great Britain and Imaum of Muscat.

1839.—Brazil requested by Great Britain to take further measures for the abolition of slave trade.

1840.—Greece issued a decree against the slave trade.

1840.—Texas signed a treaty with Great Britain nearly similar to those concluded between that Power and France in 1831 and 1833.

1840.—Bolivia concluded a treaty with Great Britain nearly similar to that concluded between that Power and Spain in 1835.

1841.—Mexico signed a treaty with Great Britain declaring slave trade piracy, conceding a right of search, authorizing condemned vessels to be broken up before sale, and the condemnation of vessels equipped for slave trade, and providing that negroes liberated should be delivered to the Government whose cruiser had made the capture.

1841.—Equator.—A treaty similar to that concluded between Great Britain and Spain in 1835 was concluded with Equatorian Government.

1842.—Tunis forbade the exportation of slaves from her possessions, and suppressed her slave market.

1842.—Chili.—An additional article to the treaty of 1839 concluded, explaining within what limits the right of search was conceded.

1842.—Austria, France, Prussia, and Russia concluded a treaty with Great Britain for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade, extending the right of search, authorizing the condemnation of vessels on the ground of equipment; and on the part of Austria, Prussia, Russia, and Great Britain declaring slave trade to be piracy.

1842.—Portugal concluded a treaty with Great Britain giving British cruisers a right of search, authorizing the condemnation of slave vessels on the ground of equipment, establishing mixed commissions, declaring slave trade piracy on the part of Portugal, regulating the number of slaves to be carried by Portuguese subjects to and from Portuguese possessions, and providing that negroes liberated should be delivered to the Government whose cruiser had made the capture.—*October* 22.—An additional article concluded, regulating the treatment of negroes in British colonies where mixed commissions should be established. (The British Act of Parliament 2nd and 3rd Vict., cap. 73, repealed as far as relates to Portuguese vessels concerned in slave trade.)

1842.—United States, in a treaty concluded with Great Britain at Washington, engaged to keep a fleet of a certain number of guns on the coast of Africa, for the suppression of the slave trade.

1842.—Mexico.—Further additional article made to treaty of 1841.

1842.—Chili.—Treaty of 1830 and convention of 1841 both ratified. Law made declaring the slave trade piracy.

1842.—Uruguay.—Chamber passed Emancipation Decree.

1842.—Tunis.—Slave trade abolished in Tunis. Any children born to be declared free.

1843.—Great Britain.—Slave trade in the territories of the East India Company virtually abolished by Act No. 5 of the East Indian Council with the assent of the Governor-General.

1843.—Mexico.—Act passed giving effect to treaty of 1841

1843.—Texas.—Act passed giving effect to treaty of 1841.

1843.—Venezuela.—Government issued laws, decrees, and resolutions relating to manumissions.

1843.—New Granada.—Law passed permitting extradition of slaves.

1843.—German Governments entirely concurred in slave trade treaty of London, December 20, 1841.

1843.—Equator.—Made changes in laws relating to slave trade.

1843.—Great Britain.—Act 6 and 7 Vict., c. 98, passed for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade.

1844.—Spain.—Issued orders for radical destruction of traffic in Spain. Project of decree issued accordingly.

1844.—Portugal.—Committee of Portuguese House of Peers appointed to propose measures for suppression of the slave trade in Portuguese colonies.

1844.—Sweden proposed to Diet (Oct. 13) emancipation of slaves in St. Bartholomew.

1844.—Comoro Islands, Johanna.—Treaty made between Great Britain and the Sultan of Johanna for the abolition of foreign slave trade.

1844.—France stated intention of gradually abolishing slavery in colonies.

1844.—Venezuela.—Decree determining the domicile of foreigners importing slaves.

1844.—Peru repealed decree of August 12, 1843, permitting import of slaves.

1845.—Spain.—Penal law for suppression of slave trade published in *Madrid Gazette* of March 3.

1845.—France concluded convention with England instead of conventions of 1831 and 1833.

1845.—Brazil announced that convention of July 28, 1817, would cease on March 15, and notified cessation of right of search, and that full powers had been issued for negotiation of a new convention.

1845.—Bolivian Congress passed law making slave trade piracy.

1845.—Sicilian Government announced adherence to former treaties, and to former limits of right of search.

1845.—Venezuela called a congress to issue law prohibiting entirely importation of slaves, and declaring them free on touching Venezuelan territories.

1845.—Equator.—Additional article to treaties of 1841 adjusted between British and Equatorian Governments. Term for ratification of treaties prolonged.

1845.—Peru.—Council of State adopted a resolution that all persons introduced into Peruvian territory are free; referred to Congress. Bill introduced into Congress for legalizing importation of slaves from neighbouring Republics.

1845.—Muscat.—Agreement between Great Britain and Muscat signed October, 1845, by which Imaum of Muscat engaged to prohibit export of slaves from his African dominions. To take effect from January 1, 1847.

1845.—Germany.—Diet passed resolution June 19, 1845, to prohibit slave trade, and to punish it as piracy or as kidnapping.

1845.—Austria, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia.—Protocol of a conference respecting the clause of the treaty of 1841 which authorized the detention of vessels having a larger quantity of water in casks than required for the use of the crew.

1846.—Sweden.—Orders and authority sent to Governor of St. Bartholomew Island for emancipation of slaves. Gazetted March 24.

1846.—Equator.—Treaty of May 24, 1841, constitutionally sanctioned, as amended according to original draft by British Government.

1846.—Hanse Towns.—Despatch from Her Britannic Majesty's Secretary for Foreign Affairs to the Agent and Consul-General for the Hanseatic Cities of Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg, having reference to Art. VI. of the supplementary convention of March 22, 1833.

1846.—Swedish Government appropriated fund in addition to those voted by Diet for emancipation in St. Bartholomew.

1846.—Equator Government ratified treaty.

1846.—Turkey.—Slave market at Constantinople abolished. Sultan prohibits importation of slaves to ports in Persian Gulf, and ordered a squadron for that purpose.

1847.—Borneo.—Signed treaty with British Government for suppression of slave trade.

1847.—Arab Chiefs in Persian Gulf.—The Independent Chiefs on Arabian Coast and Persian Gulf made slave trade treaties with British Government.
1847.—New Granada Government sanctioned law prohibiting import and export of slaves.
1848.—France.—Decree in French *Moniteur* for total abolition of slave trade in French colonies and possessions.
1848.—Liberia.—Contracted engagements with British Government for suppression of slave trade.
1848.—Netherlands.—Dutch Government signed additional articles to treaties of 1818.
1848.—Persian Government prohibits importation of slaves by sea.
1848.—Portugal.—Commission appointed for inquiring into means of abolishing slave trade in Portuguese colonies.
1848.—Turkey.—Porte forbids all public functionaries from taking part in slave trade.
1848.—Venezuela.—Importation to Venezuela prohibited.
1848.—Belgium acceded to treaty of 1841 between Great Britain, Austria, France, Prussia, and Russia for suppression of African slave trade.
1850.—Portugal.—Portuguese ships going from Brazil to Africa required to give bond.
1850.—Spain.—Commission of Inquiry as to administration sent to Cuba was further directed to inquire relating to putting down slave trade.
1850.—Turkey.—Porte prohibits embarkation of slaves in Turkish navy.
1850.—Muscat.—Leave given to Her Majesty's ships to act within Imaum's territorial waters.
1851.—Brazil.—Slave depôts south of Rio closed.
1851.—New Granada.—Concluded treaty with Great Britain for the suppression of the slave trade, and passed law for total abolition of slavery in New Granada.
1851.—Mexico passed law declaring slave trade piracy.
1851.—Persia.—Convention for search of Persian vessels by British and India Company's cruisers.
1851.—Peru and Brazil.—Article inserted in treaty forbidding introduction of negroes by land.
1851.—Portugal.—Portaria sent to Governor-General of Cape Verd with reference to colonial authorities checking the slave trade.
1851.—Sardinian Government issued notification to merchant navy Penal Law of 1827, inflicting fifteen years' hard labour, and fine of 24,000 lire, on conviction of slave-trading.
1851.—Portugal.—Portaria sent to Governor-General of Cape Verd limiting number of domestic slaves in each household, and enjoining him to put down slave trade.
1853.—Brazil.—Issued a decree for emancipation of liberated Africans after fourteen years' service.
1853.—Uruguay.—Legislative Chambers passed law proclaiming slave trade piracy.
1853.—Spain.—Ordinance of Captain-General of Cuba granting freedom to certain emancipados.
1853.—Spain.—Decree at Havana that slaves should have pass tickets.
1854.—Spain.—Decree of March 22, relating to slavery in Cuba.
1854.—Brazil.—Law passed for more effectual suppression of slave trade.
1854.—Peru.—Decree of President forming a corps of reserve through which slaves may receive freedom.
1854.—Portugal.—Decree for registration of slaves in colonial possessions.
1854.—Venezuela.—Law passed abolishing slave trade.
1854.—Brazil.—Recognise Liberian State, and send thither rescued slaves.
1854.—Comoro Islands.—Treaties concluded between Great Britain and Comoro Islands, including article against slave trade.
1854.—Circassia and Georgia.—Firmans prohibiting slave trade. Vizirial letters to Governors of Batoum and Trebizonde.
1854.—Venezuela.—Law entirely abolishing slave trade in Venezuela.
1854.—Brazil.—Decree imposing fine and imprisonment on captains and masters conveying slaves from one province to another without passports.
1855.—Egypt.—Importation of slaves from Abyssinia prohibited.
1855.—Great Britain pressed Turkish Government to issue a general edict against slave trade in Turkey.
1856.—Portugal.—Law passed for eventual abolition of slave trade in Ambriz, Cabenda, and Molembo, on the West Coast of Africa.—Law also passed granting freedom to all slaves arriving in Portugal or Portuguese colonies.—Portaria to Governor-General of Portuguese possessions in India to declare slavery in those possessions extinct.—Portaria to the Government of the Cape Verd.—Law passed for abolition of slave trade in Macao dependencies.
1857.—Portugal.—Portaria abolishing slave trade at St. Vincent.
1857.—Turkey.—Exportation of slaves from Tripoli abolished.—Sultan sanctioned the abolition of negro slavery.—Firmans for entire suppression of slave trade from Turkish provinces were issued.—Vizirial letter to Governor of Jeddah to abolish slave trade.
1857.—Persia.—Renewed engagements for suppression of slave trade.
1858.—Brazil stated she would prevent export of slaves from one Brazilian province to another.
1858.—Portugal.—Decree abolishing slavery in Portuguese transmarine provinces in twenty years.—Portaria prohibiting transfer of slaves to San Antao and San Nicolau, Cape Verd.
1858.—Spain.—Great Britain pressed Spanish Government to amend penal law relating to Cuban slave trade.
1858.—Turkey.—Vizirial letters prohibiting slave trade in Jeddah, Tripoli, and Bengazi.
1859.—Brazil.—Extradition treaty between Brazil and Argentine Confederation ratified.
1858.—United States.—Mr. Seward introduced Bill for more effectual suppression of slave trade by United States Government.
1859.—Spain.—Issued orders against slave trade at Fernando Po.
1860.—Turkey.—Vizirial letter to Pasha of Jeddah prohibiting import and export of slaves.—Vizirial letters to Governor of Tripoli and Pasha of Salonica to take more effectual measures for suppression of slave trade.
1861.—Comoro Islands.—Agreement between Great Britain and Sultan Amadi, Chief of Muroni, for the abolition of slave trade.
1862.—United States signed a treaty with Great Britain on the 7th of April for the suppression of the slave trade.
1863.—United States.—Additional articles to the treaty of 1862, extending the right of search to coast of Madagascar, were signed.
1863.—France.—Declaration proposed by Great Britain to be made by France relating to the fraudulent use of the French flag.
1862—Zanzibar.—Sultan prohibited the transport of slaves coastwise during the seasons that the Northern Arabs visit the Zanzibar coast.

## GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

Merchants and traders are again requested to be more punctual in making out entries for produce and other articles shipped by them; the omission in some instances to do so causes much inconvenience, as well as renders the defaulters liable to the penalties mentioned in the "Merchant Shipping Act."—By command,

W. J. Maxwell, Deputy Collector of Customs.

Custom House, Lagos, 31st July, 1873.

The following copy of a letter having been received by His Excellency the Acting Administrator from the Chairman of the Court of Equity in Benin River, is published for general information.—By command,

W. J. Maxwell, Acting Collector of Customs.

Colonial Office, Lagos, 23rd August, 1873.



*(Copy.)*

Benin River, August 2, 1873.

To the Chairman of the Court of Equity.

Sir,—In consequence of the hostile disposition evinced by the Natives of the Joe-man country towards steamers passing through their creeks to the Niger River, and from the closing of the Warree trade, I deem it expedient to inform you that that route will be unsafe, and that I cannot hold myself responsible for any injury that may occur to any steamer or other craft in future taking that way to the Niger, or going through these creeks to or beyond Warree.

You will please communicate this information to the Consul, and the Governor of Lagos.

Chanomi, his ⋊ mark. Governor of Benin.

Witnesse. 'o signature,
F. S. Nuttall.
Becke, his ⋊ mark. Headman.

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Secretary's Office, Lagos, January 12, 1874.

The following notice to masters relating to signals or pilots is hereby published for general information.—By command,

John Shaw,
Acting Collector and Colonial Secretary.

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Notice to Masters.

Merchant Shipping Act, 1873.

*Signals for Pilots.*

The Board of Trade give notice that, on and after the 1st of November, 1873, if a vessel require the services of a pilot, the signals to be used and displayed shall, in accordance with the 19th section of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1873, be the following, viz.:—

*In the Day-time.*—The following signals, numbered 1 and 2, when used or displayed separately or together, shall be deemed to be signals for a pilot in the day-time, viz.:—

1. To be hoisted at the fore, the Jack or other national colour usually worn by merchant ships, having round it a white border, one-fifth of the breadth of the flag; or
2. The International Code pilotage signal, indicated by P.T.

*At Night.*—The following signals, numbered 12, and when used or displayed together or separately, shall be deemed to be signals for a pilot at night, viz.:—

1. The pyrotechnic light, commonly known as a blue light, every fifteen minutes; or
2. A bright white light, flashed or shown at short or frequent intervals just above the bulwarks, for about a minute at a time.

And "any master of a vessel who uses or displays, or causes or permits any person under his authority to use or display any of the said signals for any other purpose than that of summoning a pilot, or uses or causes or permits any person under his authority to use any other signal for a pilot, shall incur a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds."

C. Cecil Trevor,
Assistant Secretary of Harbour Department of the Board of Trade.

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No. 3.

Secretary's Office, Lagos, 27th February, 1874.

His Excellency the Administrator having received the following copy of a letter from the Board of Trade, addressed to the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, together with a copy of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1873, directs that the same be published for general information.—By command,

John Shaw,
Acting Collector and Colonial Secretary.

Board of Trade to the Colonial Office.

Board of Trade, Whitehall Gardens,
8th September, 1873.

*Merchant Shipping Act, 1873.—Registry.*

Sir,—I am directed by the Board of Trade to transmit a copy of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1873, and to request that you will call the attention of the Earl of Kimberley to the 3rd section, by which every British ship is required to be marked to the satisfaction of the Board with certain particulars, including a scale of feet denoting her draught of water.

An offence against this section is punishable by a penalty of one hundred pounds.

I am also to call attention to Sections 16 and 17, relating to the duties of masters in cases of collision, and to state that the Board of Trade, being strongly impressed with the importance of carrying into effect these provisions as far as possible at home and abroad, direct me to request that you will move his Lordship to bring them to the notice of the Governors or Administrators of the various British possessions, with instructions to take such steps as may be practicable for their general publication, and for the detection and punishment of offences against them.

With regard to the 12th and 13th sections, relating to the survey of unseaworthy ships, I am to request you to suggest to his Lordship that it is very advisable that Acts or Ordinances should be passed in the various colonies, giving similar power to the Governors, Administrators, or other authorities, to that which is by these sections given to the Board of Trade.

A draft circular to registrars and other officers in the British possessions abroad is enclosed for the approval of Earl Kimberley, and the Board of Trade would be glad to know the number which will be required for distribution.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) Thomas Gray.

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

Merchant Shipping Acts Amendment, 36 & 37 Vict., ch. 85.

An Act to amend the Merchant Shipping Acts.

[5th August, 1873.]

Be it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

*Preliminary.*

1. This Act may be cited as the Merchant Shipping Act, 1873.
2. This Act shall be construed as one with the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, and the Acts amending the same, and the said Acts and this Act may be cited collectively as the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1854 to 1873.

*Registry (Part II. of Merchant Shipping Act, 1854.)*

3. Every British ship registered after the passing of this Act shall, before registry, and every British ship registered before the passing of this Act shall, on or before the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, be permanently and conspicuously marked to the satisfaction of the Board of Trade, as follows:

Her name shall be marked on each of her bows, and her name and the name of her port registry shall be marked on her stern, on a dark ground in white or yellow letters, or on a light ground in black letters, such letters to be of a length not less than four inches, and of proportionate breadth:

Her official number and the number denoting her registered tonnage shall be cut in on her main beam.

A scale of fect denoting her draught of water shall be marked on each side of her stem and of her stern-post in Roman capital letters or in figures, not less than six inches in length, the lower line of such letters or figures to coincide with the draught line denoted thereby. Such letters

or figures shall be marked by being cut in and painted white or yellow on a dark ground, or in such other way as the Board of Trade may from time to time approve.

The Board of Trade may, however, exempt any class of ships from the requirements of this section, or any of them.

If the scale of feet showing the ship's draught of water is in any respect inaccurate, so as to be likely to mislead, the owner of the ship shall incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred pounds.

The marks required by this section shall be permanently continued, and no alteration shall be made therein, except in the event of any of the particulars thereby denoted being altered in the manner provided by the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1854 to 1873.

Any owner or master of a British ship who neglects to cause his ship to be marked as aforesaid, or to keep her so marked, and any person who conceals, removes, alters, defaces, or obliterates, or suffers any person under his control to conceal, remove, alter, deface, or obliterate any of the said marks, except in the event aforesaid, or except for the purpose of escaping capture by an enemy, shall for each offence incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred pounds; and any officer of customs, on receipt of a certificate from a surveyor or inspector of the Board of Trade that a ship is insufficiently or inaccurately marked, may detain the same until the insufficiency or inaccuracy has been remedied.

Provided that no fishing vessel duly registered, lettered, and numbered, in pursuance of the Sea Fisheries Act, 1868, shall be required to have her name and port of registry marked under this section.

Provided also that if any registered British ship is not within a port of the United Kingdom at any time before the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, she shall be marked, as by this section required, within one month after her next return to a British port of registry subsequent to that date.

4. The record of the draught of water of any sea-going ship required under Section 5 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1871, shall, in addition to the particulars thereby required, specify the extent of her clear side in feet and inches.

The term "clear side" means the height from the water to the upper side of the plank of the deck from which the depth of hold as stated in the register is measured, and the measurement of the clear side is to be taken at the lowest part of the side.

Every master of a sea-going ship shall, upon the request of any person appointed to record the ship's draught of water, permit such person to enter the ship and to make such inspections and take such measurements as may be requisite for the purpose of such record, and any master who fails so to do, or impedes or suffers any one under his control to impede any person so appointed in the execution of his duty, shall for each offence incur a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

5. Where a foreign ship, not having at any previous time been registered as a British ship, becomes a British ship, no person shall apply to register, and no registrar shall knowingly register such ship, except by the name which she bore as a foreign ship immediately before becoming a British ship, unless with the permission of the Board of Trade granted in manner directed by Section 6 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1871.

Any person who acts or suffers any person under his control to act in contravention of this section, shall for each offence incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred pounds.

6. Where a ship has ceased to be registered as a British ship by reason of having been wrecked or abandoned, or for any reason other than capture by the enemy or transfer to a person not qualified to own a British ship, such ship shall not be re-registered until she has, at the expense of the applicant for registration, been surveyed by one of the surveyors appointed by the Board of Trade and certified by him to be seaworthy.

*Masters and Seamen (Part III. of Merchant Shipping Act, 1854).*

7. Any agreement with a seaman made under Section 149 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, may, instead of stating the nature and duration of the intended voyage or engagement, as by that section required, state the maximum period of the voyage or engagement, and the places or parts of the world (if any) to which the voyage or engagement is not to extend.

8. The owner or master of any British vessel engaged in fishing off the coast of the United Kingdom may enter into agreement with any person employed on such vessel, that such person shall be remunerated wholly by a share in the profit of the fishing adventure.

Every such agreement shall be in writing or in print, or partly in writing and partly in print, and shall be signed by the contracting parties in the presence of a superintendent or deputy superintendent of a mercantile marine office.

The superintendent or deputy superintendent shall, before such agreement is signed, read and (if necessary) explain the same to the contracting parties, and shall attest the signature of the agreement, and certify that it has been read to and agreed to by the contracting parties.

Any such agreement, if made in the manner by this section required, shall be valid and binding on all the contracting parties, notwithstanding anything contained in Section 182 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854.

9. If a seaman or apprentice belonging to any ship is detained on a charge of desertion or any kindred offence, and if upon a survey of the ship being made under Section 7 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1871, it is proved that she is not in a fit condition to proceed to sea, or that her accommodation is insufficient, the owner or master of the ship shall be liable to pay to such seaman or apprentice such compensation for his detention as the Court, having cognizance of the proceedings, may award.

10. In case where the business of a mercantile marine office is conducted otherwise than under a local marine board, the Board of Trade may, if they think fit, instead of conducting such business at a Custom House or otherwise, establish a mercantile marine office, and for that purpose procure the requisite buildings and property, and from time to time appoint and remove all the requisite superintendents, deputies, clerks, and servants. They may also, in the like case, make all such provisions and exercise all such powers with respect to the holding of examinations for the purpose of granting certificates of competency as masters, mates, or engineers to persons desirous of obtaining the same, as might have been made or exercised by a local marine board.

11. Whenever it has been made to appear to Her Majesty that the Government of any foreign State is desirous that any of the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1854 to 1873, relating to the engagement and discharge of seamen, shall apply to the ships of such State, Her Majesty may, by Order in Council, declare that such of the said provisions as are in such order specified, shall, subject to the limitations, if any, contained in the order, apply, and thereupon, so long as the order remains in force, such provisions shall apply, subject to the said limitations, to the ships of such State and to the owners, masters, officers, and crews of such ships, when not within the jurisdiction of such State, in the same manner in all respects as if such ships were British ships.

It shall be lawful for Her Majesty from time to time, by Order in Council, to add to, alter, or repeal any order made under this Section.

*Safety and Prevention of Accidents (Part. IV. of Merchant Shipping Act, 1854).*

12. Where the Board of Trade have received a complaint, or have reason to believe that any British ship is, by reason of the defective condition of her hull, equipments, or machinery, or by reason of overloading or improper loading, unfit to proceed to sea without serious danger to human life, they may, if they think fit, appoint some competent person or persons to survey such ship, and the equipments, machinery, and cargo thereof, and to report thereon to the Board.



Any person so appointed may, for the purposes of such survey, require the unloading or removal of any cargo, ballast, or tackle, and shall have all the powers of an inspector appointed under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854.

Any person who (having notice of the intention to hold such survey) wilfully does or causes to be done any act by which the person appointed to make such survey is prevented from or obstructed in ascertaining the condition of the ship, her equipments, machinery, and cargo, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds.

The Board of Trade may, if they think fit, order that any ship be detained for the purpose of being surveyed under this section; and thereupon any officer of Customs may detain such ship until her release be ordered either by the Board of Trade or by any Court to which an appeal is given under this Act.

Upon the receipt of the report of the person making any such survey, the Board may, if in their opinion the ship cannot proceed to sea without serious danger to human life, make such further order as they may think requisite as to the detention of the ship or as to her release, either absolutely or upon the performance of such conditions with respect to the execution of repairs or alterations, or the unloading or reloading of cargo, as the Board may impose. They may also from time to time vary or add to such order.

A copy of any such order and of the report upon which it was founded, and also of any variation of or addition to such order, shall be delivered as soon as possible to the owner of master of the ship to which it relates.

When a ship has been detained under this section she shall not be released by reason of her British register having been closed.

13. If upon the survey of a ship under this Act she is reported to have been at the time of the survey, having regard to the nature of the service for which she was then intended, unfit to proceed to sea without serious danger to human life, the expenses incurred by the Board of Trade, in respect of the survey, shall be paid by the owner of the ship to the Board of Trade, and shall, without prejudice to any other remedy, be recoverable by them in the same manner as salvage is recoverable.

If upon such survey the ship is not reported to have been unfit to proceed to sea, having regard to the nature of the service for which she was intended, the Board of Trade shall be liable to pay compensation to any person for any loss or damage which he may have sustained by reason of the detention of the ship for the purpose of survey, or otherwise in respect of such survey.

Where a complaint has been made to the Board of Trade that a ship is not fit to proceed to sea, they may, if they think fit, before ordering a survey of the ship, require the complainant to give or provide such security as they may think sufficient for the payment of the costs and expenses which they may incur in respect of the survey of the ship, and of the compensation which they may be rendered liable to pay for loss or damage caused by her detention for the purpose of such survey, or otherwise in respect of such survey.

Where a ship has been surveyed under this Act in consequence of a complaint made to the Board of Trade, if upon such survey being made, it appear that such complaint was made without reasonable cause, the expenses incurred by the Board in respect of the survey of the ship and the amount, if any, which the Board may have been rendered liable to pay in respect of any loss or damage caused by her detention, shall be recoverable by the Board from such complainant.

All moneys payable by the Board of Trade in respect or by reason of the survey or detention of a ship under this Act shall, subject to the right by this section provided of recovering such moneys from the complainant, be paid out of moneys to be provided by Parliament.

14. If the owner of any ship surveyed under this Act is dissatisfied with any order of the Board of Trade made upon such survey, he may apply to any of the following Courts having jurisdiction in the place where such ship was surveyed, that is to say:—

In England, to any Court having Admiralty jurisdiction;

In Ireland, to any Court having jurisdiction under the Court of Admiralty (Ireland) Act, 1867;

In Scotland, to the Court of the sheriff of the county.

The Court may, upon such application, if they think fit, appoint one or more competent persons to survey the ship anew; and any surveyor so appointed shall have all the powers of the person by whom the original survey was made. Such survey anew shall, if so required by the Board of Trade or the shipowner, be made in the presence of any person or persons appointed by them respectively to attend at the survey.

The Court to which such application is made may make such order as to the detention or release of the ship, as to the payment of any costs and damages which may have been occasioned by her detention, as to the payment of the expenses of the original survey, and of the survey anew, and otherwise as to the payment of any costs of, and incident to, the application, as to the Court may seem just.

Where an application is made under this section to a County Court, or in Ireland to a Local Court, the matter of the application shall be deemed to be an Admiralty cause within the meaning of the County Courts Admiralty Jurisdiction Act, 1868, and the Court of Admiralty (Ireland) Act, 1867.

15. In the case of any ship surveyed under the fourth part of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, the Board of Trade may, at the request of the owner, authorize the reduction of the number and the variation of the dimensions of the boats required for the ship by Section 292 of that Act, and also the substitution of rafts or other appliances for saving life for any such boats, so, nevertheless, that the boats so reduced or varied, and the rafts or other appliances so substituted, be sufficient for the persons carried on board the ship.

Section 293 of the said Act shall extend to any such rafts or appliances in the same manner as if they were boats.

16. In every case of collision between two vessels it shall be the duty of the master or person in charge of each vessel, if and so far as he can do so without danger to his own vessel, crew, and passengers (if any), to stay by the other vessel until he has ascertained that she has no need of further assistance, and to render to the other vessel, her master, crew, and passengers (if any), such assistance as may be practicable and as may be necessary in order to save them from any danger caused by the collision; and also to give to the master and person in charge of the other vessel the name of his own vessel, and of her port of registry, of the port or place to which she belongs, and also the names of the ports and places from which and to which she is bound.

If he fails so to do, and no reasonable cause for such failure is shown, the collision shall, in the absence of proof to the contrary, be deemed to have been caused by his wrongful act, neglect, or default.

Every master or person in charge of a British vessel who fails, without reasonable cause, to render such assistance or give such information as aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour, and if he is a certificated officer, an inquiry into his conduct may be held, and his certificate may be cancelled or suspended.

17. If in any case of collision it is proved to the Court before which the case is tried, that any of the regulations for preventing collision contained in or made under the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1854 to 1873, has been infringed, the ship by which such regulation has been infringed shall be deemed to be in fault, unless it is shown to the satisfaction of the Court that the circumstances of the case made departure from the regulation necessary.

18. The signals specified in the first schedule to this Act shall be deemed to be signals of distress.

Any master of a vessel who uses or displays, or causes or permits any person under his authority to use or display any of the said signals, except in the case of a vessel being in distress, shall be liable to pay compensation for any labour undertaken, risk incurred, or loss sustained in consequence of such signal having been supposed to be a signal of distress, and such compensation may, without prejudice to any other remedy, be recovered in the same manner in which salvage is recoverable.

19. If a vessel requires the services of a pilot, the signals to be used and displayed shall be those specified in the second schedule to this Act.

Any master of a vessel who uses or displays, or causes or permits any person under his authority to use or display, any of the said signals for any other purpose than that of summoning a pilot, or uses, or causes, or permits any person under his authority to use any other signal for a pilot, shall incur a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds.

20. Her Majesty may, from time to time, by Order in Council, repeal or alter the rules as to signals contained in the schedules to this Act, or make new rules in addition thereto, or in substitution therefor, and any alterations in or additions to such rules made in manner aforesaid shall be of the same force as the rules in the said schedules.

21. Any shipowner who is desirous of using for the purposes of a private code any rockets, lights, or other similar signals, may register such signal with the Board of Trade, and the Board shall give public notice of the signals so registered in such manner as they may think requisite for preventing such signals from being mistaken for signals of distress or signals for pilots.

The Board may refuse to register any signals which, in their opinion, cannot easily be distinguished from signals of distress or signals for pilots.

When any signal has been so registered, the use or display thereof by any person acting under the authority of the shipowner in whose name it is registered shall not subject any person to any of the penalties or liabilities by this Act imposed upon persons using or displaying signals improperly.

22. If the managing owner, or, in the event of there being no managing owner, the ship's husband of any British ship have reason, owing to the non-appearance of such ship or to any other circumstances, to apprehend that such ship has been wholly lost, he shall, as soon as conveniently may be, send to the Board of Trade notice in writing of such loss and of the probable occasion thereof, stating the name of the ship and her official number (if any), and the port to which she belongs; and if he neglect to do so within a reasonable time, he shall incur a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds.

23. If any person sends, or attempts to send by, or not being the master or owner of the vessel, carries or attempts to carry in any vessel, British or foreign, any dangerous goods—that is to say, aquafortis, vitriol, naphtha, benzine, gunpowder, lucifer matches, nitro-glycerine, petroleum, or any other goods of a dangerous nature, without distinctly marking their nature on the outside of the package containing the same, and giving written notice of the nature of such goods and of the name and address of the sender or carrier thereof to the master or owner of the vessel at or before the time of sending the same to be shipped or taking the same on board the vessel, he shall for every such offence incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred pounds: Provided that if such person show that he was merely an agent in the shipment of any such goods as aforesaid, and was not aware, and did not suspect, and had no reason to suspect, that the goods shipped by him were of a dangerous nature, the penalty which he incurs shall not exceed ten pounds.

24. If any person knowingly sends or attempts to send by, or carries, or attempts to carry in any vessel, British or foreign, any dangerous goods or goods of a dangerous nature, under a false description, or falsely describes the sender or carrier thereof, he shall incur a penalty not exceeding five hundred pounds.

25. The master or owner of any vessel, British or foreign, may refuse to take on board any package or parcel which he suspects to contain goods of a dangerous nature, and may require it to be opened to ascertain the fact.

26. Where any dangerous goods as defined in this Act, or any goods which, in the judgment of the master or owner of the vessel, are of a dangerous nature, have been sent or brought aboard any vessel, British or foreign, without being marked as aforesaid, or without such notice having been given as aforesaid, the master or owner of the vessel may cause such goods to be thrown overboard, together with any package or receptacle in which they were contained; and neither the master nor the owner of the vessel shall, in respect of such throwing overboard, be subject to any liability, civil or criminal, in any Court.

27. Where any dangerous goods have been sent or carried, or attempted to be sent or carried, on board any vessel, British or foreign, without being marked as aforesaid, or without such notice having been given as aforesaid, and where any such goods have been sent or carried, or attempted to be sent or carried, under a false description, or the sender or carrier thereof has been falsely described, it shall be lawful for any Court having Admiralty jurisdiction to declare such goods, and any package or receptacle in which they are contained, to be, and they shall thereupon be forfeited, and when forfeited shall be disposed of as the Court directs.

The Court shall have and may exercise the aforesaid powers of forfeiture and disposal, notwithstanding that the owner of the goods have not committed any offence under the provisions of this Act relating to dangerous goods, and be not before the Court, and have not notice of the proceedings, and notwithstanding that there be no evidence to show to whom the goods belong; nevertheless the Court may, in its discretion, require such notice as it may direct to be given to the owner or shipper of the goods before the same are forfeited.

28. The provisions of this Act relating to the carriage of dangerous goods shall be deemed to be in addition to and not in substitution for or in restraint of any other enactment for the like object, so nevertheless that nothing in the said provisions shall be deemed to authorize that any person be sued or prosecuted twice in the matter.

*Miscellaneous and Repeal.*

29. Where, in accordance with the Foreign Jurisdiction Acts, Her Majesty exercises jurisdiction within any port out of Her Majesty's dominions, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by Order in Council, to declare such port a port of registry (in this Act referred to as a foreign port of registry), and by the same or any subsequent Order in Council to declare the description of persons who are to be registrars of British ships at such foreign ports of registry, and to make regulations with respect to the registry of British ships thereat.

Upon such Order coming into operation it shall have effect as if it were enacted in the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1854 to 1873, and shall, subject to any exceptions and regulations contained in the Order, apply in the same manner, or as near as may be, as if the port mentioned in the Order were an ordinary port of registry.

30. There shall be paid, in respect of the several measurements, inspections, and surveys mentioned in the third schedule hereto, such fees, not exceeding those specified in that behalf in the said schedule, as the Board of Trade may from time to time determine.

31. In any legal proceedings under the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1854 to 1873, the Board of Trade may take proceedings in the name of any of their officers.

32. The following sections of this Act—that is to say, Sections 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28—shall not come into operation until the first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

33. Section 29 of the Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1862, and Sections 4 and 10 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1871, are hereby repealed; and on and after the first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, Sections 327 and 329 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, Sections 33 and 38 of the Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1862, and Section 9 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1871, shall be repealed; but this repeal shall not affect—

1. Anything duly done before this Act comes into operation;
2. Any right acquired or liability accrued before this Act comes into operation;
3. Any penalty, forfeiture, or other punishment incurred or to be incurred in respect of any offence committed before this Act comes into operation; or,
4. The institution of any legal proceeding or any other remedy for ascertaining, enforcing, or recovering any such liability, penalty, forfeiture, or punishment as aforesaid.



## SCHEDULES.

SCHEDULE I.—*Signals of Distress.*

*In the Daytime.*—The following signals, numbered 1, 2, and 3, when used or displayed together or separately, shall be deemed to be signals of distress in the daytime:—

1. A gun fired at intervals of about a minute;
2. The International Code signal of distress indicated by N.C.;
3. The distant signal, consisting of a square flag having either above or below it a ball, or anything resembling a ball.

*At Night.*—The following signals, numbered 1, 2, and 3, when used or displayed together or separately, shall be deemed to be signals of distress at night:—

1. A gun fired at intervals of about a minute;
2. Flames on the ship (as from a burning tar barrel, oil barrel, &c.);
3. Rockets or shells, of any colour or description, fired one at a time, at short intervals.

SCHEDULE II.

*Signals to be made by Ships wanting a Pilot.*

*In the Daytime.*—The following signals, numbered 1 and 2, when used or displayed together or separately, shall be deemed to be signals for a pilot in the daytime:—

1. To be hoisted at the fore, the Jack or other national colour usually worn by merchant ships, having round it a white border, one-fifth of the breadth of the flag; or,
2. The International Code pilotage signal indicated by P.T.

*At Night.*—The following signals, numbered 1 and 2, when used or displayed together or separately, shall be deemed to be signals for a pilot at night:—

1. The pyrotechnic light, commonly known as a blue light, every fifteen minutes; or
2. A bright white light, flashed or shown at short or frequent intervals just above the bulwarks, for about a minute at a time.

SCHEDULE III.

Table of Maximum Fees to be paid for the Measurement, Survey, and Inspection of Merchant Ships.

1. *For Measurement of Tonnage.*

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| For a ship under 50 tons register tonnage | | | | | £1 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, | from | 50 to | 100 tons | | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| ,, | ,, | 100 ,, | 200 | ,, | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, | ,, | 200 ,, | 500 | ,, | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, | ,, | 500 ,, | 800 | ,, | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, | ,, | 800 ,, | 1200 | ,, | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, | ,, | 1200 ,, | 2000 | ,, | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, | ,, | 2000 ,, | 3000 | ,, | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, | ,, | 3000 ,, | 4000 | ,, | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, | ,, | 4000 ,, | 5000 | ,, | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, | ,, | 5000 and upwards | | | 10 | 0 | 0 |

2. *For the Inspection of the Berthing or Sleeping Accommodation of the Crew.*

For each visit to the ship ..... 0 10 0

Provided as follows:—

1. The aggregate amount of the fees for any such inspection shall not exceed one pound (£1), whatever be the number of separate visits.
2. When the accommodation is inspected at the same time with the measurement of the tonnage, no separate fee shall be charged for such inspection.

3. *For the Survey of Emigrant Ships.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *a.* For an ordinary survey of the ship and of her equipments, accommodation, stores, light, ventilation, sanitary arrangements, and medical stores | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| *b.* For a special survey | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| *c.* In respect of the medical examination of passengers and crew, for every hundred persons or fraction of a hundred persons examined | 1 | 0 | 0 |

4. *For the Inspection of Lights and Fog Signals.*

For each visit made to a ship on the application of the owner, and for each visit made where the lights or fittings are found defective ..... 0 10 0

Provided that the aggregate amount of fees for any such inspection shall not exceed one pound (£1), whatever be the number of separate visits.

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Treasury, Lagos, 24th December, 1875.

The Acting Administrator of the Government has directed the publication, for general information, of the following despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, enclosing a copy of a letter from the Board of Trade with accompanying copy of "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1875."

By Command,
C. PIKE, Acting Asst. Collector and Treasurer.

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*(Circular 2.)*

Downing Street, 22nd October, 1875.

Sir,—With reference to my predecessor's Circular Despatch of the 3rd December, 1873, I transmit herewith for your information and for general publication in the colony under your government, a copy of a letter from the Board of Trade enclosing a copy of "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1875."

2. I request that, in accordance with the desire expressed by the Board of Trade, you will furnish me with an immediate report of any case in which grain, etc., is shipped in British vessels in contravention of the Act, and in such a manner as to endanger human life.

3. I shall be obliged if you will favour me with any observations which may occur to you with reference to the application of the several provisions of this Act to the colony under your government.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient, humble servant,
CARNARVON.

The Officer Administering the Government of Lagos.

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THE BOARD OF TRADE TO THE COLONIAL OFFICE.

*(Copy.)* Board of Trade, Whitehall Gardens,
11th August, 1875.

Sir,—I am directed by the Board of Trade to enclose a copy of "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1875," and to request your attention to the 3rd Section of this Act relating to the carriage of grain and other seeds or nuts in British ships.

I am to suggest that a copy of this Act should be sent to the Governors of all colonies from which grain is shipped.

I am further to suggest that instructions may be given to cause an immediate report to be sent to the Board of Trade of any case in which grain, etc., is shipped in British vessels in contravention of the Act, and in such a manner as to endanger human life.—I have, etc.,

(Signed) THOMAS GRAY.

The Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

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## UNSEAWORTHY SHIPS.

[38 & 39 VICT., Ch. 88, 1875.]

ARRANGEMENT OF CLAUSES.

Clause 1.—Appointment and powers of officers having authority to detain unseaworthy ships.

Clause 2.—Ship to be detained on complaint of crew.
Clause 3.—Cargo of grain, etc.
Clause 4.—Penalties onsending unseaworthy ships to sea.
Clause 5.—Marking of deck-lines.
Clause 6.—Statement of load-line.
Clause 7.—Penalty for offences in relation to marks on ships.
Clause 8.—Proceedings may be taken against the Board of Trade by action against the principal Secretary.
Clause 9.—Liability of shipowner to crew.
Clause 10.—Short title.
Clause 11.—Duration of Act.

CHAPTER 88. An Act to make provision for giving further powers to the Board of Trade for stopping unseaworthy ships.

[13th August, 1875.]

Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. The Board of Trade may forthwith and from time to time by special order appoint a sufficient number of fit and proper persons from their own staff or otherwise to be officers having authority to detain unseaworthy ships, and may from time to time revoke any such appointment.

If any officer so appointed has reason to believe upon inspection or otherwise that any British ship is by reason of the defective condition of her hull, equipments, or machinery, or by reason of overloading or improper loading, unfit to proceed to sea without serious danger to human life, he may order that the ship be detained for the purpose of being surveyed.

Any such order shall have the same effect as if it were an order of the Board of Trade under Section 12 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1873.

For the purpose of ascertaining whether a British ship is fit to proceed to sea, any officer so appointed may go on board the ship and inspect the same or any part thereof, or any of the machinery, boats, equipments, or other articles on board thereof, not unnecessarily detaining or delaying her from proceeding on her voyage; and any person who wilfully impedes him in the execution of his duty shall be liable to the same penalties, and may be dealt with in the same manner, as if the officer were an inspector appointed by the Board of Trade under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854.

When any officer so appointed orders a ship to be detained, he shall forthwith report his proceedings to the Board of Trade.

An officer so appointed shall receive such remuneration for his services under this Act as the Treasury from time to time direct, and such remuneration shall be paid out of moneys to be provided by Parliament.

2. Whenever a complaint is made to the Board of Trade or to any officer so appointed, by one-fourth of the seamen belonging to any British ship, that the ship is by reason of the defective condition of her hull, equipments, or machinery, or by reason of overloading or improper loading, unfit to proceed to sea without serious danger to human life, it shall be the duty of the Board or officer, as the case may be, if the complaint is made within time sufficient for that purpose before the sailing of the ship, without requiring any security for the payment of costs and expenses, to take proper steps for ascertaining whether the ship ought to be detained for the purpose of being surveyed under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1873.

3. From and after the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, no cargo of which more than one-third consists of any kind of grain, corn, rice, paddy, pulse, seeds, nuts, or nut kernels, shall be carried on board any British ship, unless such grain, corn, rice, paddy, pulse, seeds, nuts, or nut kernels be contained in bags, sacks, or barrels, or secured from shifting by boards, bulkheads, or otherwise. This section shall not apply to any grain shipped previous to the first October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

The master of any British ship who shall knowingly allow any cargo or part of a cargo to be shipped therein for carriage contrary to the provisions of this section shall for every such offence incur a penalty not exceeding two hundred pounds.

4. Section 11 of "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1871," shall be repealed, and in lieu thereof it shall be enacted:—

(1.) Every person who sends a ship to sea in such unseaworthy state that the life of any person would be likely to be thereby endangered, and the managing owner of any British ship so sent to sea from any port in the United Kingdom, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, unless he prove that he used all reasonable means to ensure her being sent to sea in a seaworthy state, or prove that her going to sea in such unseaworthy state was, under the circumstances, reasonable and justifiable; and, for the purpose of giving such proof, such person may give evidence in the same manner as any other witness.

(2.) Every person who attempts, or is party to any attempt, to send to sea any ship in such unseaworthy state that the life of any person would be likely to be thereby endangered, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, unless he give such proof as aforesaid; and for the purpose of giving such proof, such person may give evidence as aforesaid.

(3.) Every master of a British ship who knowingly takes the same to sea in such unseaworthy state that the life of any person would be likely to be thereby endangered, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, unless he prove that her going to sea in such unseaworthy state was, under the circumstances, reasonable and justifiable; and for the purpose of giving such proof, such person may give evidence as aforesaid.

(4.) The owner of every British ship shall from time to time register at the Custom House of the port to the United Kingdom at which such ship is registered the name of the mannaging owner of such ship; and if there be no managing owner, then of the person to whom the maagement of the ship is entrusted by and on behalf of the owner; and in case the owner fail or neglect to register the name of such managing owner or manager as aforesaid, he shall be liable, or if there be more owners than one, each owner shall be liable in proportion to his interest in the ship, to a penalty not exceeding in the whole five hundred pounds each time that the said ship leaves any port in the United Kingdom, after the first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, without the name being duly registered as aforesaid."

(5.) The term "managing owner in Sub-section 1 shall include every person so registered as managing owner or as having the management of the ship for and on behalf of the owner.

(6.) No prosecution under this section shall be instituted except by or with the consent of the Board of Trade.

(7.) No misdemeanour under this section shall be punishable upon summary conviction.

Provided that the repeal enacted by this section shall not affect any punishment incurred or to be incurred in respect of any offence against the enactment hereby repealed, or any legal proceeding in respect of any such punishment, and any such legal proceeding may be carried on as if this Act had not passed.

5. Every British ship registered on or after the first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, shall before registry, and every British ship registered before that day, shall, on or before that day, be permanently and conspicuously marked with lines of not less than twelve inches in length and one inch in breadth, painted longitudinally on each side amidships, or as near thereto as is practicable, and indicating the position of each deck which is above water.

The upper edge of each of these lines shall be level with the upper side of the deck-plank next the waterway at the place of marking.

The lines shall be white or yellow on dark ground or black on a light ground.

Provided that—

(1.) This section shall not apply to ships employed in the coasting trade or in fishing, nor to pleasure yachts; and

(2.) If a registered British ship is not within a British port of registry at any time before the first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, she shall be marked as by this section required within one month after her next return to a British port of registry subsequent to that date.

6. With respect to the marking of a load-line on British ships, the following provisions shall have effect:—

(1.) From and after the first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, the owner of every British ship shall, before entering his ship outwards from any port in the United Kingdom, upon any voyage for which he is required so to enter her, or if that is not practicable, as soon after as may be, mark upon each of her sides amidships, or as near thereto as is practicable, in white or yellow on a dark ground, or in black on a light ground, a circular disc, twelve inches in diameter, with a horizontal line, eighteen inches in length, drawn through its centre.

(2.) The centre of this disc shall indicate the maximum load-line in salt water to which the owner intends to load the ship for that voyage.

(3.) He shall also, upon so entering her, insert in the form of entry delivered to the Collector or other principal officer of Customs, a statement in writing of the distance in feet and inches between the centre of this disc and the upper edge of each of the lines indicating the position of the ship's decks which is above that centre.

(4.) If default is made in delivering this statement in the case of any ship, any officer of Customs may refuse to enter the ship outwards.

(5.) The master of the ship shall enter a copy of this statement in the agreement with the crew before it is signed by any member of the crew, and no superintendent of any mercantile marine office shall proceed with the engagement of the crew until this entry is made.

(6.) The master of the ship shall also enter a copy of this statement in the official log book.

(7.) When a ship has been marked as by this section required, she shall be kept so marked until her next return to a port of discharge in the United Kingdom.

7. Any owner or master of a British ship who neglects to cause his ship to be marked as by this Act required, or to keep her so marked, and any person who conceals, removes, alters, defaces, or obliterates, or suffers any person under his control to conceal, remove, alter, deface, or obliterate, any of the said marks, except in the event of the particulars thereby denoted being lawfully altered, or except for the purpose of escaping capture by an enemy, shall for each offence incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred pounds.

If any of the marks required by this Act is in any respect inaccurate, so as to be likely to mislead, the owner of the ship shall incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred pounds.

8. Where a claim of compensation, under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1873, is made against the Board of Trade, and liability to pay compensation, or the amount thereof is in dispute, proceedings may be taken against the Board of Trade by action against the principal Secretary thereof as nominal defendant.

9. In every contract of service, expressed or implied, between the owner of a ship and the master or any seaman thereof, and in every instrument of apprenticeship whereby any person is bound to serve as an apprentice on board any ship, there shall be implied, notwithstanding any agreement to the contrary, an obligation on the part of the owner of the ship to the master, seaman, or apprentice, that the owner of the ship, his agents and servants, shall use all reasonable efforts to ensure the seaworthiness of the ship for the voyage at the commencement thereof, and to keep her in a seaworthy condition during the voyage.

Provided that nothing in this section shall make the owner of a ship liable for the death of, or any injury to, a master, seaman, or apprentice belonging to any ship when caused by the wrongful act, neglect, or default of a seaman or apprentice belonging to the same ship, in any case where he would not otherwise be so liable.

10. This Act may be cited as the Merchant Shipping Act, 1875, and shall be construed as one with the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, and the Acts amending the same, and the said Acts and this Act may be cited collectively as the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1854 to 1875.

11. This Act shall continue in force until the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.



## ANNUAL RAIDS OF THE DAHOMIANS.

Few people know the full extent of the sufferings endured by the population of the lower and western part of the Yoruba country, from year to year, and caused by the annual raids made by the Dahomians.

From the boundary of their territory to the town of Abeokuta the distance is, as the crow flies, about 85 miles of land, which is inhabited by the Yoruba tribes of the Ketus and Egbados. Towards the south lies the territory of Porto Novo, Ado, Ota, Badagry; the whole extending north to south about 45 miles. This gives an area of about 3,000 square miles of land inhabited by industrious farm-labourers; it is the region from which we draw our supply of animal and vegetable provisions, the country which to a large degree supplies the trade of Lagos; the Ijebu country in the east being as yet only open on its coast line. Now what is the result of the annual inroads of the Dahomians into this territory? Let it be understood that the inhabitants of these 3,000 square miles do not, for one third of the year, feel themselves safe from attack, and that this third of the year is the most important part of the year to the farmers—the planting time. It has happened during the last few years that the poor farmers have been lingering about their farms preparing them for the planting of yams, Indian corn, and other things, when the enemy has fallen upon them and carried them away, so that the authorities of Abeokuta have now forbidden them to remain in their farm-villages during this season of danger. But what is the consequence of all this? People fear the breaking out of famine in Abeokuta — in a large town inhabited by 100,000 farmers.

What an anomaly in a country so thinly populated, and deprived, as it has been so largely, of its able-bodied labourers, by a century of the slave-trade, and yet so it is. This very year the Dahomian hordes hunted the country up and down, making towns and villages unsafe, kidnapping on a large scale—refugees from Ota came even here to Lagos—until they finally pounced upon two villages in the Ketu country, which they completely sacked, and returned loaded with plunder. Under such circumstances, how can trade flourish, when people are unable to obtain the necessaries of life, and when their town is threatened with famine? It is but little likely that he who is in anxiety about the needful harvest will take much trouble to gather in palm-nuts, which ripen during the same first four months of the year, or to gather in the

cotton which at the same time whitens his fields. Both must rot or be destroyed by birds and insects. It is not easy to imagine how great the amount of produce would be that might be obtained from this extensive region if those yearly raids were put a stop to. One strange feature in the case is, that this happens so near to Lagos —only some twenty miles from the lagoon, which is navigable nearly the whole of the before-mentioned eighty-five miles of territory. The loss arising from these raids is not by any means confined to the people who are the first to suffer; but the trade of Lagos, whether as regards that done in the direction of Abeokuta, Badagry, or Porto Novo, suffers most seriously. It is to be hoped that England will not overlook this matter when the time for settlement with the King of Dahomey comes. If he can be restrained, both humanity and commerce will gain greatly by it.

## TREATY WITH DAHOMEY.

The following is a copy of the TREATY concluded by Captain G. L. SULIVAN, of Her Majesty's ship Sirius, and the KING OF DAHOMEY, at Whydah, on the 12th of May, 1877:—

Article 1.—It is agreed that there shall be henceforth peace and friendship between Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria and His Majesty Gelele, of Dahomey, in Africa, and their heirs and successors.

Article 2.—There shall be to the subjects of Her Most Gracious Majesty Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India, complete liberty of commerce, and they shall have entire right and liberty to come with their ships and cargoes to all places and ports on the dominions of His Majesty Gelele, to reside and trade in any part of the said dominions, to hire, occupy, and possess any houses or warehouses for the purpose of commerce, and enjoy the most complete protection and security from His Majesty the King of Dahomey, the Governors and people of his dominions.

Article 3.—The subjects of Her Britannic Majesty being or residing in the country of Dahomey shall receive special protection from all annoyance and inconvenience in their various occupations or trades from any and all of the subjects of His Majesty Gelele, and from foreigners residing in that country, and they shall be permitted to hoist on their houses and factories a flag of the kingdom of Dahomey alone, or in concert with the flag of England; and the King Gelele engages herewith to issue a proclamation to His Majesty's subjects, and to all foreigners in his dominions, never again to molest, interfere with, or threaten the lives or persons of British subjects, on pain of severe punishment.

Article 4.—The export of slaves to foreign countries is for ever abolished in the territories of the King of Dahomey, and the law made and proclaimed in accordance with a former treaty between Her Majesty the Queen of England and King Gezo of Dahomey, dated January 13th, 1852, shall continue in force for ever.

Article 5.—No British subject shall henceforth be compelled to attend any of the customs of the country of Dahomey where any human sacrifices are held.

Article 6.—Whereas, in consequence of insult and violence towards one of Her Majesty's subjects in the country of Dahomy, a fine has been imposed of 500 puncheons of oil on that kingdom, and a blockade established to enforce payment of the same, it is herein agreed, on the part of Her Most Gracious Majesty, that the fine shall be reduced to 400 puncheons of oil and the blockade immediately raised, under the following conditions: that 200 puncheons of oil are paid at once, and the remainder within twelve months from this date; and His Majesty King Gelele agrees to these conditions, and promises herewith to complete the payment of the 400 puncheons of oil by the time given.

Signed at the Pacooteh Whydah, at Whydah, this 12th day of May, 1877.

## FISHERIES.

DESCRIPTION OF FISH AND PRICE VALUE AT LAGOS.—Malantea, 55s. to £3 3s. each; Tapon, 10s. to 12s. 6d.; Sawfish, 9s. to 12s.; Baracouta, 3s. 6d. to 5s.; Sand Mackerel, 1s. to 1s. 6d.; Mackerel, 9d. to 1s.; Grouper, 9d.; Ten Pounder, 9d.; Shynose, 6d.; Skate, 6d.; Crocus, 6d.; The Jo, 6d; Mullets, 3d.; Sole, 3d.; Catfish, 3d.; Blackfish, 1d. per string; Sprats, 3d. per heap; Shrimps, 4d. per quart; Oysters, 3d.; Crabs, 3d.; Lobsters, 3d. each; Minnows, 1d. per heap.

## DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING A WILL.

A will cannot be made in language too simple or concise; must be *written with ink*, on paper or parchment, and, if contained on one sheet, must be signed at the end by the testator, in the presence of two or more witnesses; and if written on more than one sheet, the testator and the witnesses had better sign each sheet. The signature of the testator must be acknowledged by him in the presence of the witnesses; and he must (after having signed the will) take it in his hand and say, "I acknowledge this to be my last will and testament," and request you to witness it.

## TABLE OF INTEREST.

*From £1 to £100, at Five per Cent., from One Month to Twelve.*

| | 1 Mon. | | | 2 Mon. | | | 3 Mon. | | | 4 Mon. | | | 5 Mon. | | | 6 Mon. | | | 7 Mon. | | | 8 Mon. | | | 9 Mon. | | | 10 Mon. | | | 11 Mon. | | | 12 Mon. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| £ | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 9 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 8 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 11 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 9 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 7 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 6 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| 7 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 11 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 8 | 0 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 10 | 0 | 6 | 5 | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| 8 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 8 | 0 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 8 | 0 | 7 | 4 | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| 9 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 9 | 0 | 4 | 6 | 0 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 9 | 0 | 7 | 6 | 0 | 8 | 3 | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| 10 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 10 | 0 | 6 | 8 | 0 | 7 | 6 | 0 | 8 | 4 | 0 | 9 | 2 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| 20 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 4 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 8 | 0 | 13 | 4 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 8 | 0 | 18 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 30 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 6 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 6 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| 40 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 6 | 8 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 4 | 0 | 16 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 8 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 13 | 4 | 1 | 16 | 8 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 50 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 8 | 4 | 0 | 12 | 6 | 0 | 16 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 10 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 13 | 4 | 1 | 17 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 5 | 10 | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| 60 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 15 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 0 | 2 | 15 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 70 | 0 | 5 | 10 | 0 | 11 | 8 | 0 | 17 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 15 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 10 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 2 | 12 | 6 | 2 | 18 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 10 | 0 |
| 80 | 0 | 6 | 8 | 0 | 13 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 8 | 1 | 13 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 2 | 13 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 8 | 3 | 13 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| 90 | 0 | 7 | 6 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 17 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 12 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 6 | 3 | 15 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 0 |
| 100 | 0 | 8 | 4 | 0 | 16 | 8 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 13 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 10 | 0 | 2 | 18 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 8 | 3 | 15 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 11 | 8 | 5 | 0 | 0 |



# REMARKABLE OCCURRENCES, &c.

## SEPTEMBER, 1881.

1. Prince Owassoo, of Gaman, committed suicide at Elmina Castle on June 16th last, by jumping over the Fort Wall. It was the application for the surrender of this Prince by King Mensah, of Ashanti, that caused the late threatened Ashanti War in the Gold Coast Colony.

4. In England, Mr. Justice Lopes passed sentence of fifteen months' hard labour at the Liverpool Assizes recently upon a Liverpool merchant named Robert William Hickson, who pleaded guilty to an indictment for fraudulent conversion of securities of £2,500 belonging to native traders—viz., Messrs. William Nahr, Ocansey, and Co., of Addah, West Africa.—Viscomte Agoult, the French explorer, who has been travelling along the banks of the Niger, died at Brass on the 26th ult., on his return voyage to France.

8. Mr. William Bergmann, Agent, Witt and Busch, arrived per mail from Hamburg.

9. At Sierra Leone, Mr. Joseph Maire Metzger, Chief Clerk Secretariat, was appointed by His Excellency Governor Havelock, C.M.G., to be a J.P. for the Settlement of Sierra Leone, Acting Manager, Deputy Coroner, and a Commissioner of the Court of Requests for the Eastern and British Quittah Districts.

10. Mr. Charles Pike, Deputy Assistant Collector and Treasurer, Lagos, was appointed to be a Visitor of Prisons, by His Excellency Lieut.-Governor Griffith, C.M.G.

12. At Sierra Leone, the Committee for the Completion of the Wilberforce Memorial Building passed a vote of thanks to the Rev. James Quaker, the Lecturer, for his able discourse delivered on August 31st; and arranged that the lecture should be printed for general circulation.

15. Prince Biraki, of Ashanti, arrived at Anamaboe and was very well received by the King and chiefs. Upwards of £22 cash, besides provisions, were presented to him by the influential residents of the town.

21. Mr. John A. Payne, Registrar of the Supreme Court, Lagos, appointed to sign such informations as may be necessary for the trial of criminal causes in the Eastern Province, by His Excellency, the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir Edmund Rowe, K.C.M.G.

26. The *Lagos Times* appears with a strong article against the Credit system in Lagos Trade.

28. It is just ten years since the measure for the gradual abolition of slavery in Brazil became law under the ministry of Viscount Branco. The prediction that this measure, which provided that all children born after the 28th September, 1871, should be free, would be "the ruin of the country," has proved the reverse of the truth. At the Census in 1872, there were 1,510,000 slaves in Brazil, but at the end of last year this total had been reduced to 1,370,000. The average cost of emancipation is put at £78 per head, and 250,000 children have been born of slave parents since the law came into force, of whom only a hundred have been left for the Government to provide for.

## OCTOBER.

3. Mrs. Hood, wife of the Danish Consul, arrived per mail from England.

8. The first Gatling gun, with five cartridges, for Prince Archibong III., arrived at Duke Town, Old Calabar, by the s.s. Senegal.

10. Public Notification was made by Lieut.-Governor Griffith, C.M.G., that traders carrying on their business between Lagos and places beyond Leckie should be informed that, owing to disturbances on the Eastern River beyond Leckie, travellers ran the risk of their persons and goods being seized by the Mahins and Ijohs.

15. Surgeon-Major Frank Simpson, Assistant Colonial Secretary, left per mail for Accra. Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Soares left for Ahgwey, and Mr. John Curphey for Madeira and England.

17. Messrs. H. Rottman and B. Canner arrived per mail from Accra, and Mr. William P. Richards from Quittah.

23. Rev. Timothy Laing, Wesleyan Native Missionary of Cape Coast, died, aged 57 years. Mr. D. S. Green arrived per mail from England, and Master J. A. T. Davies from Sierra Leone. Public notification has been made by His Excellency Administrator Gouldsbury, at the Gambia, that yellow fever has appeared at Goree and Dakar, and that all vessels are subject to rigid quarantine for twenty-eight days.

25. The Transvaal Volksraad ratified the convention with Great Britain by a unanimous vote.

28. Surgeon Major William B. Davies, M.D. (native), of the Army Medical Department, retires from the service with the usual retired pay of an officer of his rank.

## NOVEMBER.

4. The Hon. Thomas Woodcock, B.L., Queen's advocate of the Gold Coast Colony, died at Accra, much regretted by all who knew him.

9. Mr. Justice Watt arrived per mail from Cape Coast to act as judge of the Eastern Province. Dr. Derwent Waldron, M.B.C.M., Assistant Colonial Surgeon, arrived also per mail from the Gold Coast.—Mr. Nash H. Williams, Barrister at Law, appointed by His Excellency Lieut.-Governor Griffith, C.M.G., to act as Crown Prosecutor of Lagos.

11. At Merxheim, Germany, the wife of Chas. L. Fabel, Esq., gave birth to a daughter.

12. The following is from the *West African Reporter*, respecting the Census of Lagos taken April 3rd, 1881:—"From the Government Gazette of Lagos, published in July last, we gather the following interesting details of the result of the Census of 1881, showing the population, etc., of Lagos and its dependencies, viz:—Number of Houses, 17,050; Number of Persons, Male 37,665; Female 37,905. Of this number 117 are white, 63 mulattoes, and the remainder blacks. The return shows an increase of population, etc., in a remarkable way since the last Census, taken in 1871, the total increase being put down at 15,049. Mr. Registrar Payne's ability as a compiler has already been established in his past successful publication of the Lagos Almanack, which contains all that can be desired in respect to local and general matters; and his certificate to the Census returns carries with it the confidence of its being an accurate and reliable document, as far as the nature of the duty will permit. It is to be regretted, however, that the forms being issued late prevented a return of the religion of the population, which must afford much interest as showing what progress Christianity has made, or is making, in that late stronghold of Paganism. The increase in the number of traders, etc., is accepted as a proof of the rapid progress of the Settlement in all its branches, and promises a hopeful future in commerce and manufacture for the rising Settlement. Whatever reward the Lagos Government shall award to Mr. Payne it will be well deserved for his efficient discharge of a very onerous and responsible duty."

17. Mr. Justice Watt left per mail for the Gold Coast, and Capt. R. K. Bastow, Acting District Commissioner, for England.

19. Mr. Nash H. Williams, B.L., appointed by His Excellency Lieut.-Governor Griffith, C.M.G., to act as District Commissioner of Lagos, *vice* Capt. Bastow.

21. The wife of Mr. Frank Hood, Danish Consul, gave birth to a daughter.

22. Mr. J. Alphonso Reffell, of Belmont House, Kissey. Sierra Leone, gave a grand treat to the students of Fourah Bay College, in recognition of the general success that has attended the College since its affiliation to the University of Durham, but especially in honour of Mr. A. E. Metzger, who has lately distinguished himself in the University Examination by obtaining a first-class certificate in the Final Theological Honour School. It is hoped that this will both stimulate the students and be an example to gentlemen of means to encourage the students in their pursuits.

23. Mr. John A. Payne, Registrar, was appointed by His Excellency Lieut.-Governor Griffith, C.M.G., to act as District Commissioner of Lagos, *pro tem*, *vice* Mr. Williams, on leave.

25. Rev. Charles Phillips of Ondo, and Mr. Samuel Johnson, C.M.S., Catechist at Ibadan, arrived, the former on a message of peace from the King of the Mahins, and the latter with a letter from the King of Oyo, soliciting the intervention of this Government for the restoration of peace in the interior.—The Rev. G. W. Baxter, Principal of the Wesleyan High School, arrived from England.

26. Suggestions for a railway route on the Gold Coast of Western Africa, by Surgeon-Major J. A. B. Horton, M.D., published in England.

30. His Excellency Lieut.-Governor Griffith, C.M.G., had interviews with the resident Yorubas, Egbas, Jebus, and Ijeshas in Lagos on the subject of peace in the interior; the result was that a deputation of two of each resident tribe has been accredited to their respective tribes in the interior, so that a general and lasting peace may be established.

A Blue Book just published contains an interesting report by Dr. Gouldsbury, Administrator of the British settlements on the Gambia, of an expedition to the regions approached by the upper waters of that great river. The account of the Upper Gambia is disappointing. For a distance of 180 miles from Yarbutenda to Bady, he did not meet with a single canoe or other vessel, while on the shore there was no sign whatever of cultivation or of human habitation. He is of opinion that the population of Western Africa is diminishing, mainly owing to the enormous infant mortality. Their backwardness appears to be due far more to the ravages of war and to general ignorance of the arts of industry than to the sterility of the soil or the absence of mineral wealth. The *Gazette* of November 26 announces that the Queen has been graciously pleased to give directions for the following appointments to the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George. To be Companions of the Order:—Lieut.-Colonel William Clive Justice, late in command of Her Majesty's troops in the Gold Coast Colony; Captain Robert Knapp Barrow, for services rendered in the Gold Coast Colony; Frederick Evans, Esq., Assistant Colonial Secretary at Sierra Leone, also for services in the Gold Coast Colony.—The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. James W. Shaw as Consul-General, and of Mr. John Sandilands Ward as Consul, in London, and Mr. William Henry Davis as Consul at Southampton, for the Republic of Liberia.

## DECEMBER.

2. A *conversazione* by the members of the Independent Order of Good Templars, and under the patronage of C. J. George, Esq., J.P., was held in one of the halls of the Faji market.

4. At Bathurst, Gambia, Mr. Thomas Brown, late Honourable Member of Council, and head of the mercantile firm, died.

5. His Excellency Lieut.-Governor Griffith, C.M.G., Rev. C. Phillips, and Mr. S. Johnson, together with Messrs. Meffie and Haastrup (Ijeshas), Kester and Odeyinlo (Yombas), members of the deputation accredited to the two tribes at war in the interior, embarked on board H.M.C.S. Gertrude, for the Eastern Districts. His Excellency and suite were visiting the Eastern Districts of Leckie.

6. The Anniversary Sermons of the Lagos Auxiliary Association of the Church Missionary Society were preached in English at Christ Church yesterday by the Rev. E. S. Willoughby, and in Yomba at St. Paul's Church this evening by the Rev. D. Coker, of St. Thomas, Badagry.

7. The Public Anniversary Meeting of the Lagos Auxiliary Association of the Church Missionary Society was held at the Schoolroom of St Paul's Church, Breadfruit Station. The chair was taken by John A. Payne, Esq., the Treasurer, and Rev. C. H. V. Gollmer, Secretary, read the report. The speakers were Messrs. J. Braithwaite, D. O. Williams, J. S. Williams, D. Murray, Jacob Johnson, and E. F. Harrison.

11. Mr. Robert A. Coker, Music Master in the Educational Department of the C.M.S. Institutions of Lagos, arrived from England.

12. Public Meeting held at the Breadfruit School-room, Lagos, for the purpose of interesting immigrants from Sierra Leone, and other natives of this country, in the efforts that are being made at Sierra Leone for completing the Wilberforce Memorial Hall, in memory of that great Philanthropist's labours to rescue Africa from slavery. About 85 persons were present. The Chair was taken by Nash H. Williams, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, and speeches were made by Revs. James Johnson and Samuel Pearse Messrs. C. Foresythe, C. J. George, John A. Payne, Registrar, and W. T. G. Lawson, Assistant Colonial Surveyor Subscriptions were promised amounting to about £50.—Messrs. J. P. L. Davies, C. Foresythe, C. J. George, and Barrister Nash H. Williams are the Sub-Committee appointed by the Committee at Freetown.

13. The Hon. T. Risely Griffith, Colonial Secretary and Treasurer of Sierra Leone, read a paper on "Sierra Leone, Past, Present, and Future," before the members of the Royal Colonial Institute, England, when the Hon. William Grant, Member of the Legislative Council, Sierra Leone (native), and Mr. George W. Nicol, B.A., Oxon. (native), took part in the discussion.

17. His Excellency Lieut.-Governor Griffith, C.M.G., returned in H.M.C.S. Gertrude from the Eastern Districts with most of the prisoners detained by the Mahins in the Ondo Country.—*The Durham University Journal* stated that "the Madeira deputation report that the affiliation of Fourah Bay with Durham University has given a decided stimulus to the desire for higher education on the West Coast, and the African Christians will be prepared in due time to take the responsibility of providing that higher education."

18. Bishop Crowther, D.D., held an ordination at Bonny, when Messrs. J. Boyle and J. D. Garrick, native lay agents in the Niger Mission, were admitted to Deacons' Orders, and the Rev. J. Buck, Native Deacon, to Priests' Orders. Mr. Boyle was the schoolmaster at Bonny who attended the Madeira Conference. He read the Gospel on the occasion, and Archdeacon Crowther preached the sermon on the words of Luke 24, 48, "Ye are witnesses."

21. Public Examination of the pupils of the Lagos Grammar School held at Breadfruit Schoolroom.—The *Daily News* of England, in a leading article, came down on the leave-of-absence policy granted to European officials in Sierra Leone.

22. William Brandforth Griffith, jun., Esq., Barrister-at-Law, arrived per mail from England, to practise in the Supreme Court of the Gold Coast Colony.—Meeting held at Cape Coast by several gentlemen, under the presidency of G. T. H. Lyall, Esq., for the reform of the law on the Gold Coast and its administration; Messrs. J. Renner Maxwell, Barrister-at-Law, and J. Richards, Solicitor, were among the speakers.

26. Mr. F. W. Batty, agent for Messrs. Nuttall and Son, arrived per mail from England.—Entertainment given at Quittah under the patronage of the Commandant, and ably conducted by Dr. J. Farrell Easmon, M.D.



27. The Annual Festival and Installation of the Lagos Freemasons' Lodge, No. 1,171, was held at the Freemasons' Hall, Marina; Brother Rodrigues, I.P.M., presiding. Brother C. J. George, being W.M. elect, was presented by Brother Campbell, P.M., to the Installing master. The ceremony of installation having been impressively performed, the new W.M. invested Brothers John A. Payne, S.W.; Walter W. Lewis, J.W.; Chas. Pike, P.M. Treasurer; W. T. G. Lawson, Secretary; N. T. King, S.D.; Chris. A. Williams, J.D.; H. Robbin, I.C.; Robt. Campbell, P.M.M.C.; Francis D. Cole, J. S. Bucknor, Stewards; J. H. Hamilton, Tyler. The Lodge was closed at the conclusion of the business, and the brethren adjourned to the banquet room. Upwards of twenty-five brethren sat down to enjoy the delicacies provided by the exertions of Brothers Campbell, Foresythe, Bucknor, Cole, and Lawson.

28. Ceremony of laying the foundation stone of a new church at King street, Lagos, performed by his Excellency Lieut.-Governor Griffith, C.M.G., for the use of ex-King Docemo and chiefs, and other residents near the King's quarters. Hundreds of persons were present, including the ex-King Docemo, chiefs, elders, ministers of religion (European and Native), and the *elite* of Lagos. Rev. James Johnson, Incumbent of St. Paul's, gave out the hymn, Rev. S. Pearse read portion of Scripture, Rev. W. Morgan, Pastor of Holy Trinity Church, offered prayer. Mr. Registrar Payne, on behalf of the King and the Committee, addressed His Excellency, and gave an historical account of the place where the King's church is being built, and then handed to the Lieut.-Governor a trowel and a bottle containing some Reports Native Pastorate, Church Missionary Society papers, Lagos Times, Payne's Lagos Almanack, &c., with some couries and British coins, which His Excellency received and deposited in the corner place asssigned for it. The Lieut.-Governor declared it to be duly laid. His Excellency made an appropriate and excellent speech, which was duly interpreted. Mr. Charles Foresythe, a member of the Committee, returned a vote of thanks to His Excellency, which was carried, and the Lieut.-Governor replied accordingly. The Rev. J. B. Wood, local Secretary of the C.M.S., pronounced the benediction. After the ceremony was over, his Excellency and the King greeted each other warmly. Captain T. J. Whittington, Harbour Master, and Messrs. C. G. Blackburn, Chief Clerk Customs and Warehousekeeper, and A. R. Elliot, arrived per mail from England.

## JANUARY, 1882.

1. Rev. T. Cameron Wilson and Mrs. Wilson embarked per mail for England.—Messrs. J. S. Leigh and Schabert, and Miss L. Johnson arrived per mail from England.

3. A Government Savings Bank opened at Freetown, Sierra Leone. The Colonial Secretary and Treasurer is the Manager. Interest given on deposits.

4. George W. Neville, Esq., Agent of the African Royal Mail Steamship Companies and Lloyd's, gave a sumptuous *Soiree* at the Agency Palm House, Mrs. J. A. Payne acting as hostess; the spacious rooms were filled with guests, composing the *élite* of the Colony, among whom was His Excellency Lieutenant-Governor Griffith, C.M.G. At 9 o'clock p.m., the supper-tables, which were most tastefully arranged, were replete with everything that could have been suggested, and the whole arrangement reflected great credit on the hostess. Several toasts were proposed and drunk most enthusiastically. After supper dancing was kept up until 2.30 a.m., when the party began to disperse; and all were well pleased with the generous and cordial reception afforded by the host, whose stay amongst us will ever be remembered.—Captain Bastow died at Madeira, much regretted by all.

5. Mrs. Z. A. Williams gave birth to a son.

8. His Honour Mr. Justice Bailey arrived per mail from Accra, to hold the January assize of the Eastern Province.

9. Mr. C. J. Blackburn appointed District Commissioner of Lagos.—At Buxton Chapel, Freetown, Sierra Leone, the members of the various denominations partook of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, thereby showing the unity of the churches in the Colony.—Fire took place at Okeite, in Lagos, several houses and a considerable amount of property being consumed.

10. Public notification by His Excellency Lieut.-Governor Griffith, C.M.G., that malignant Cholera had broken out at Bida, Eggan, Kippo Hills, and other places on the Upper Niger, and travelling towards the leeward coast; and also that small-pox is raging at the Port of Ahgwey, on the Windward Coast. His Excellency has appointed a Quarantine Board, by virtue of the provisions of Sec. 4 of the Quarantine Ordinance, 1880, and the Quarantine Amendment Ordinance, 1881, and declared those ports to be infected places.

11. Grand entertainment given at Accra last evening by the members of the Flower of Accra Club. Mr. Edmund Bannerman, Chairman.

12. The Quarantine Board, consisting of Mr. Commissioner Blackburn as Chairman, Messrs. A. H. Porter, King, Hood, and George, Members, and Mr. W. W. Lewis as Clerk, Dr. Macarthy, the Colonial Surgeon, to perform the duties of Visiting Officer of Vessels, and will be in direct communication with the Quarantine Board. Arrangements to be made for Dr. Macarthy visiting the Mail Steamers, and Vessels arriving from Leeward and Windward Coasts.

14. His Honour Mr. Justice Bailey left per mail for Accra.—Messages arrived from the King of Jebu to His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor.

15. Ordination held at Buxton Chapel, Sierra Leone, of Revs. B. W. Davies and W. G. Marke into the full ministry, by the Rev. M. Godman, General Superintendent of the Wesleyan Missions.

17. Mr. H. C. M. Davies, the Deputy-Registrar, who absconded about December 24th last, was apprehended on board the s.s. Lualaba by Mr. Superintendent Pratt, in Lagos Roads, bound for Opobo.

21. The Right Rev. Bishop Crowther returned per mail from his periodical visitation to the Niger Mission, having left in May last.—The Rev. Walter E. Carew and children arrived per mail from New Calabar.—A canoe coming from Ebute Metta with about 70 passengers to Lagos, got upset on the Lagoon, when about over half the number were drowned.

23. His Excellency Lieut.-Governor Griffith, C.M.G., opened the Church Missionary Society's new Grammar School, attached to their Training Institution. The statement of accounts, read by Rev. J. B. Wood, the local Secretary, showed the cost of the work, including the parsonage, in St. Peter's Church, to have been over £3,500. Addresses were delivered by Bishop Crowther and the Rev. James Johnson.—Died at Brussels, Mrs. Ussher, mother of the late Governor Ussher, C.M.G., of Gold Coast Colony.

24. The atrocious treatment of slaves in Brazil appeared in the *Rio* (de Janeiro) *News*. If any proof had been wanting of the necessity of watching that hellish institution, negro slavery, the atrocious cruelty detailed would have afforded it.—Interview held at Government House between His Excellency Lieut. Governor Griffith, C.M.G., and the White Cap chiefs of Lagos, relating to fishing stakes lying between Offin, Ebute Ero, Ojuolokun, Igama, Idito, Ojora, and Ebute Metta; also with the owners of canoes, plying to and from the said places, carrying goods, produce, luggage, and passengers. The stakes obstructed the river way, and had caused much loss of life. His Excellency explained and told the chiefs and people that certain stakes to be pointed out by the Harbour Master must be taken away.

25. Captain Knapp Barrow, C.M.G., eminent for his services on the Gold Coast, and who was the bearer of the gold axe from the King of Ashantee to Her Majesty the Queen, returned to the Gold Coast as Assistant Colonial Secretary to the Governor. Prior to his departure he was entertained at a banquet the Empire Club, over which

Lord Brabourne presided. The chairman proposed the toast of the evening, "The health of Captain Knapp Barrow," and having given a *résumé* of the distinguished services of that gentlemen, he quoted a dispatch of Sir Samuel Rowe, Governor of the Gold Coast, to Lord Kimberley, in May, 1881: "To Captain Barrow's patience, perseverance, and unhesitating obedience to and consideration of my wishes I owe it that our relations with the Ashantees are what they are. He has given up his nights as well as his days to gaining their confidence and influencing them for good. He well deserves some mark of your lordship's consideration." That approbation, the chairman added, had been given. He had a profound conviction that there were two things with regard to our colonial empire which should never be forgotten—one, that the British flag should never be overcome, and next, that British justice should never be impeached. In drinking this toast they desired to offer their homage to the conspicuous valour and diplomatic abilities of their distinguished guest. Captain Knapp Barrow, in returning thanks, accepted the compliment which had been paid him not as personal to himself, but as reflecting on the service to which he had the honour to belong, and the colony to the administration of which Lord Kimberley had been pleased to appoint him. Among the company present were Lord Ashley, Rear Admiral Sir W. N. Hewett, K.C.B., Colonel Sir F. W. Festing, and Mr. W. A. Ross, late Governor of the Gold Coast.

26. His Honour Chief Justice Marshall and Mrs. Marshall left Accra per mail for England; and Mr. Justice Bailey became Acting Chief Justice of the Gold Coast Colony.

28. Messengers arrived from the King of Jebu to the Lieut.-Governor. The Hon. William Grant, native of Sierra Leone, and member of the Legislative Council, died in London. The loss is an irreparable calamity to the native community of the Western Coast of Africa, and our Government of Sierra Leone will miss a valuable and much respected adviser. Mr. Grant was the proprietor of the *West African Reporter*, an ably-conducted weekly newspaper in Sierra Leone.

29. From *L'Independance*, of Brussels, we learn that Mr. William Renner, a native of Sierra Leone, has passed with distinction his final examination as Doctor of Medicine in the university of that city. His Honour Chief Justice Streeten, C.M.G., of Sierra Leone, embarked per mail for England.

30. Capt. Cecil Dudley left Cape Coast for England.

31. His Honour Mr. Justice Macleod arrived per mail from England.—At Sierra Leone Mr. Samuel Lewis, Barrister-at-Law (native), has been appointed by His Excellency Governor Havelock, C.M.G., to the office of Acting Chief Justice of the West African Settlements, pending further arrangements to be made by the Government. Mr. Lewis's extensive private practice would interfere with his appointment for any length of time.—Mr. J. A. Colonna de Lacca and Miss H. Macaulay arrived per mail from England.

## FEBRUARY.

1. Marriage of Rev. W. L. Carew, of Old Calabar, to Mrs. C. Faulkner, widow of the late C. W. Faulkner, Esq., Merchant, Marina, and Sister of H. Robbins, Esq. The ceremony at Christ Church was performed by Revs. J. B. Wood and J. Johnson.—The marriage of Captain Moloney, late of the 1st West Indian Regiment (Colonial Secretary of Gold Coast), and Miss Constance Knight, eldest daughter of Mr. William Clifford Knight, of Westerford, Richmond, and Russian Consul of the Cape of Good Hope, was celebrated at the church of St. Elizabeth (Roman Catholic), Richmond. The bride wore a dress of rich cream satin and broché, trimmed with pearls, with wreath of orange blossom and myrtle, and spray of orange at throat. A large party of relatives and friends sat down to the wedding breakfast, and in the afternoon the bride and bridegroom started for the south of England.—A mission of five natives, two of whom are princes, has arrived in Paris from the district in North-Western Africa between Senegambia and the Niger River. The country is called Fouta-Djallon, and they are the first of their race who have been introduced to modern civilization. The astonishment of the new Embassy at the unaccustomed sights and sounds amid which they now find themselves is naturally great in the extreme. Dr. Bayol conducted them to Paris, and has presented them to the President of the Republic.—We learn that a syndicate has been formed for constructing a light railway from the sea shore of the Gold Coast, through the rich gold-mining districts of Wassaw. It will open a country where palm oil, indiarubber, etc., abound, and pass close by the properties and mines of several gold-mining companies.—At Charlotte Street, Freetown, Sierra Leone, the West Africa Hotel was opened.—Annual meeting of the Wesleyan Missionary Society held at Cape Coast. John Sarbah, Esq., in the chair.

4. The first number of the *Lagos Observer* newspaper published, 1882.

5. Mrs. Thomas A. King gave birth to a son.—His Excellency Lieutenant-Governor Griffith, C.M.G., left for Badagry and Porto Novo yesterday, and returned this day.

7. In regard to the Niger Mission, the Sub-Committee of the C.M.S., England, in charge of the Africa Missions, in their report referred to an interesting letter received from Archdeacon Henry Johnson, on the subject of "Boys and Girls'" Boarding Schools, and on the proposed Præparandi Institution at Lokoja, and recommended that his plans for the boarding-schools be sanctioned; that Archdeacon D. C. Crother be requested to prepare a similar scheme, and that further correspondence be held respecting the proposed Præparandi Institution.

8. Mr. H. C. M. Davies, late Deputy Registrar of the District Commissioners' Court, was tried in the Assize Court, and found guilty of embezzlement, and sentenced by the judge to seven years' penal servitude.

13. Hon. and Rev. Henry H. Garnett, D.D., United States Consul-General, died in Monrovia, West Africa.—Revs. J. Milum, M. J. Elliot, and W. W. Mountford, B.A., arrived per mail from England and Cape Coast.

14. Captain Paul D. O'Brien, G.C.C., died at Elmina.

16. His Excellency Lieut.-Governor Griffith, C.M.G., left on the 7th inst. in the Colonial Steamer "Gertrude," Captain Whittington, for the Eastern Districts, and returned this day, with Messrs. Meffre, Haastrup, Kester, Odeyinto, who were sent into the interior on a special mission by this Government; also messengers from the Kings of Oyo, Ilesha, and Chief of Ibadan.

16. Mr. J. J. Tolman, Colonial Surveyor, left per mail for England.—The s.s. Winnebah, Captain Hooper, arrived in the roads off Lagos, when she crossed the Bar, and anchored in the river opposite the Customs wharf a few hours after. This is indeed a great boon to Lagos. The facilities given to shippers are incalculable, not to speak of that of passengers in general and ladies and children in particular, as transhipment from one steamer to another outside the Bar, which is generally attended with so much risk, especially in the rainy season, will be entirely dispensed with. We understand that there are three other steamers of the pattern of the "Winnebah," and we trust that as Captain Hooper has "run the gauntlet" with safety, the other Captains will copy his praiseworthy example, thereby extending the boon.—Rev. J. B. Franklin, native Wesleyan missionary, arrived from Little Popo, and Mr. J. A. Peters and child from Elmina.

19. Chas. L. Fabel, Esq., mail packet agent and Lloyd's agent, arrived per mail from England.

28. Bishop Cheetham having resigned the Bishopric of Sierra Leone, the name of the Rev. Mr. Walsh, Vicar of St. Matthew's, Old Kent Road, England, had been suggested for the post; but to the great disappointment of those who are interested in West Africa, the C.M.S. Medical Board have forbidden Mr. Walsh's going to the climate of Africa.



—The Golden Axe of King Mensah, of Ashanti, which was lately sent to the Queen in England, has been deposited in the South Kensington Museum in London.—There have been several serious fires at Abeokuta during the month, whereby a very considerable portion of the town has been laid in ashes. Many lives have been lost and numerous cattle.—Captain R. F. Burton and Commander V. L. Cameron, C.B., two renowned African travellers, have arrived at Cape Coast and Axim during the month to examine and report upon the West African Gold Mines on the Gold Coast.—During the past week (*i.e.*, from the 19th inst.) public services and meetings were held in the various churches in connection with the Annual District Meeting of the Wesleyan Missionary Society in Lagos, presided over by the Rev. J. Milum, General Superintendent, and in the ordination service the Rev. A. Franklin (native) was admitted to the full Ministry of the Church.

## MARCH.

2. In England a dastardly attempt to shoot Her Majesty the Queen, under the plea of hunger, was made at Windsor by a miserable-looking man, by name Roderick M'Lean; but, happily, without effect. Well may the following special verse for the National Anthem, by Arthur Mattison, be echoed by all:—

God guards our noble Queen,
Shields our beloved Queen;
God save the Queen!
No bullet e'er hath harm'd
That sacred life—t'is charm'd;
England be not alarm'd,
God guards the Queen!

5. Mr. and Mrs. David H. Wright arrived per mail from Sierra Leone.

6. The Colonial Surgeon's letter on the water supply of Lagos, to the editor of the *Lagos Times*, is so important that we give it in extenso with the leading article, as published in the said journal on the 22nd March, 1882:—

"The letter of Dr. J. Desmond M'Carthy, which we publish in another column, furnishes the most startling, though immensely valuable, information respecting the well-water in general use in this Settlement. In that letter we are informed that, after a careful analysis and repeated examinations of the water of fourteen different wells, the conclusion has been arrived at that 'there are not more than two or three, if so many, public wells in Lagos which contain what sanitarians term *usable* water; whilst that of a well examined at Ereko street has been classed as "dangerously impure," if it can at all be termed water.' To be told by one qualified to do so, that there are not more than three wells containing '*usable*' water in a Settlement of nearly 40,000 inhabitants, and that all the rest are impure, is anything but assuring, especially when it is remembered how much sickness is induced, and disease engendered by the use of impure water; particularly that which has become contaminated with putrid organic matter, and the use of which is strictly forbidden by Professor Wanklyn, an eminent authority on this question, and other learned writers on Hygiene. As might have been conjectured, the principal cause of pollution is traceable to the soakage from cesspools and surface impurities which is incessantly going on, and is especially in active operation during the rainy season, being particularly facilitated in this case by the porous nature of the soil; but the drainage from the former is by far the chief and main source of contamination; nearly all of the wells being in the vicinity of numberless cesspools to the contents of which they become a drain in the form of an inverted cone. That the population of this Settlement should have been continually drinking water so largely infused with properties destructive to human life and live, is indeed marvellous, or, as the doctor has justly observed, "a problem easier theorised on than solved." The effects, however, appear not to be immediately fatal, but result in a general impairment of health, which is unnoticed and unaccounted for until infected sewage from an adjacent cesspool penetrates into the well, and the presence of some dire zymotic disease indicates in a fearfully fatal manner the poisonous nature of the water. It is a relief to learn that, although there is no possibility of abolishing the present system of cesspools, or of replacing that system by another, there are some practical methods existing for at least minimising the danger with which their proximity to the public wells renders them so fearfully fraught. Let us hope that the suggestions of the Colonial Surgeon will be speedily acted upon, and the public health of the community thereby improved, and rendered less liable to fatal infection from the many contagious diseases so very prevalent just now. With regard to the objection of the natives, as expressed to Acting-Administrator Moloney, against a general emptying of the cesspools into the Lagoon, we are inclined to the opinion that such objection was not from a disinclination of disturbing any traditional customs, nor from any fear of the well-water being contaminated; but chiefly on the grounds as set forth by us at the time: that the tides of the Lagoon would be unable to carry away the fæcal discharge, which, being left on the banks of the River, exposed to the powerful rays of the sun, would emit a fearful effluvia, and thereby increase the very danger which it was sought to remove. We fully coincided with this view at the time, and have every reason for doing so still, knowing what our health and olfactory organs have suffered from the dangerous effluvia emitted by the fetid alvine discharges which have been permitted to remain on the wharves and banks of the Marina, and which only partly indicate what the exhalations would be should the practice be generally resorted to. We feel it our duty to add that the earnest and untiring labours of our worthy Colonial Surgeon testify to the deep interest he takes in the sanitary improvement of the Settlement, and the health of the community generally; and we feel greatly indebted to him for the noble exertions which have enabled him to arrive at such material and conclusive results, as also for the generous impulse which suggested their publicity. Should his suggestions be carried out—which we have no doubt they will—carrying as they do the full weight of his official capacity as Health Officer of the Settlement, the inhabitants of Lagos will owe to him a blessing which will be appreciated and enjoyed by both natives and foreigners for many, many years to come.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "LAGOS TIMES."

Sir,—The public well water of Lagos has always been said to be impure, that is, unfit to be drunk without filtration; and though the source of its contamination has been frequently discussed, no means have ever been taken to clear up the doubts which have invested the subject. In the beginning of last year, however, an outbreak of yellow fever occurred at Goree, and the fear of its possible extension to Lagos led Captain Moloney, then administering the Government here, to consider, amongst other sanitary improvements which he had in contemplation at the time, the possibility of abolishing the pernicious cesspits which infest the town, and substituting for them the "dry-earth system of excrement removal." It was his opinion that it would improve the quality of the public well water, and also tend to render the air in dwellings purer were the earth system adopted. Some of the chiefs and leading natives, however, whom he consulted on the matter, give it as their opinion that the earth system would be impracticable, owing to the strong aversion the people have of relinquishing any old habit or custom which from their youth they have been taught to regard as normal. Were this the only obstacle in the way of establishing the earth system in Lagos, it would, of course, soon disappear before the authority of an ordinance on the subject; but the real difficulty lies in another direction. It is obviously during the rains that the earth system would most prove its worth, but it is in that very season that the Government would find the greatest difficulty in drying and storing sufficient earth to supply

the town with, not to mention the special service of a large number of labourers, supervised by more than one inspector of nuisance, who would be required to attend to the closets. "Added to these circumstances the enormous aggravation of all the difficulties of the plan, where not fifty but ten thousand households have to be supplied with the necessary appliances, and induced to work them properly, and we can have no hesitation in pronouncing the dry earth system, however suitable for institutions, villages and camps, where personal or official regulations can be enforced, entirely unfitted to the circumstances of large towns."—*First Report of the Rivers Pollution Commissioners*, 1868. If the Commissioners considered the system not adapted to large towns in England, it must *a fortiori* be much less suited to Lagos, a town of nearly 40,000 inhabitants. When, therefore, it was seen that it would be next to impossible to establish the earth system, Captain Moloney mooted the question of making the Lagoon a receptacle for night soil. This was regarded as a dangerous alternative, for it was represented that "were the idea adopted the well water of the town would be contaminated." This statement—the merits of which I shall examine further on—seemed so untenable that Captain Moloney, in his anxiety to obtain accurate information as to the actual source of the contamination of the public well water, requested me to make a comprehensive analysis of it. I have already examined the water of fourteen public wells, selecting a few in each of the most thickly populated districts, so that the analysis may be taken to represent fairly the composition of the water of other wells in their vicinity. The analysis I have done as carefully as possible, subjecting the water of some wells to repeated examination in order to verify first results; and the conclusion I have arrived at is is that, judging from the standard of purity of what Sanitarians term "usable" water, there are not more than two or three, if so many, public wells in Lagos whose water deserves to be classed under the above heading; and what is of more significance, the elements of impurity in the water are in a great many instances distinctly traceable to sources within the vicinity of the wells; these sources I do not hesitate to say are chiefly referrible to the cesspits. The most impure water used by natives for drinking purposes is that contained in a well in Eroko Street. How the people continue to drink this liquid and live is a problem easier theorized on that solved. As it is the worst water which I have examined—though it does not differ very widely in composition (except in its enormous amount of albuminoid ammonia), from that of other wells,—I shall give below in a tabular form its analysis, and side by side that of a water which would be termed "usable." Any one who will compare the two analyses must be painfully struck by the contrast they bear to each other.

No 1.

ANALYSIS OF THE WATER OF A WELL IN EREKO STREET, NOVEMBER 4, 1881.

| | |
|---|---|
| Appearance .. .. .. .. .. .. | Turbid, brownish tinge. |
| Taste .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | Nauseous. |
| Odour .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | Stale. |
| Suspended matters .. .. .. .. | Debris of plants, Chlorophyll, monads, linen and woollen Fibre, Algæ, Epithelium, Sand, Lime, and other matters, probably animals. |
| Reaction .. .. .. .. .. .. | Neutral |
| Ammonia, free .. .. .. .. .. | ·20 Milligrammes per litre. |
| Ammonia, albuminoid .. .. .. | ·70 " " |
| Oxygen required for organic matter .. .. .. .. .. .. | 5·2 " " |
| Nitrites .. .. .. .. .. .. | 7·4 " " |
| Nitrates .. .. .. .. .. .. | Traces. |
| Chlorine .. .. .. .. .. .. | 7 grains per Gallon. |
| Sulphuretted Hydrogen .. .. .. | Appreciable. |
| Hardness, fixed .. .. .. .. | 29·40 deg. of Clark's Scale. |

No. 2.

COMPOSITION OF WHAT IS TERMED A "USABLE" WATER, PARKES' HYGIENE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Appearance .. .. .. .. .. .. | Transparent, well aerated. |
| Taste .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | Palatable. |
| Odour .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | None. |
| Suspended matters .. .. .. .. | Absent, or separable by filtration |
| Reaction .. .. .. .. .. .. | Neutral. |
| Ammonia, free .. .. .. .. .. | ·05 milligrammes per litre. |
| Ammonia, albuminoid .. .. .. | ·10 " " |
| Oxygen required for Organic matter .. .. .. .. .. .. | 1·5 " " |
| Nitrites .. .. .. .. .. .. | Absent. |
| Nitrates .. .. .. .. .. .. | Present. |
| Chlorine .. .. .. .. .. .. | Under 3 grains per Gallon. |
| Sulphuretted Hydrogen .. .. .. | Absent. |
| Hardness, fixed .. .. .. .. | Under 4 deg. of Clark's Scale. |

It will be seen that the amount of earthy salts is very large. This is principally owing to microscopic lime she is, and others of a similar nature, in a state of pulverisation, which, when dissolved by carbonic and other acids, yield to the water a large quantity of calcium compounds. It would occupy more space than you could afford me, were I to give a detailed explanation of the analysis of No. 1. Suffice it to say that it is not necessary that *all* the elements found in it need be present in any one water to class it as "impure," for, as De Chaumont says, "a marked excess of 'albuminoid ammonia' and of 'Oxygen required for organic matter' would be fair cause for condemning a water even if its other characters were good." Now, as the limit in usable water of "albuminoid ammonia" is ·10, and of "Oxygen required for organic matter" 1·5 milligrammes per litre, how shall we class the water of No. 1, whose "albuminoid ammonia" is ·70, and its "organic oxygen" 5·2 (!) milligrammes per litre? Certainly as a dangerously impure water, if water it can be termed. When, therefore, it is considered that the water of almost every public well which I have examined contains the above characters in sufficient quantity to class it as "impure," the questions that naturally arise are: 1st.—What are the chief sources of contamination? 2nd.—What special danger are the people exposed to who drink such water direct from the well? 3rd.—What practical remedies can be adopted to minimise this danger? When I say that, especially during the rainy season, the soakage from cesspits and surface impurities are the chief sources of pollution, I only repeat what I have said above. And when we reflect that this soakage has been in active operation in the north side of the town for 90 or 100 years, we can easily understand how impure the soil in that quarter must be, and how impaired any purifying power it may have originally possessed has become. There are five factors which facilitate this process of soil (and, therefore, of air and water) pollution from cesspits; these we have here in perfection: 1st, A heavy rain-fall—often from 90 to 100 inches per an.; 2nd, Constant movement, both vertical and lateral, of the ground water; 3rd, A sandy soil, whose water-holding power is 2 gallons to a cubit foot; 4th, Every well drains the land in which it is sunk in the form of an inverted cone. From this last fact is it not plain that all cesspits coming within the radius of the base of the cone must, in obedience to a well-known law, have their contents drawn towards and into the well. And this happening in the rainy season, it is easy to understand the special manner in which each of the first four factors assists in disseminating through the soil the diluted poison of cesspits and surface impurities. Now, with regard to the danger of drinking polluted water. Many will naturally wonder why it is, if our public supply is impure, that the vital statistics of the town do not show a greater mortality, or that there is not even more sickness amongst the people than we hear of. Leaving out of the question the impossibility of obtaining reliable data on the latter point, it must be borne in mind that the effects of impure water, like those of impure air, may engender a general impairment of health without giving rise to a well pronounced disease; and as it is unfortunately the case that excrementitious liquids, after having passed through a few feet of porous soil, do not impair the palatability of water, people go on drinking an impure water from year to year until a time comes when a well receives from an adjacent cesspit *infected* sewage, and then immediate attention is called to the polluted waters by a sudden outbreak of



specific disease such as "Cholera" or some other zymotic malady. Herein lies the danger to which the people of Lagos are exposed from having to drink water which is capable of being infected by a special poison. To obviate, or at least to minimise this danger, what practical remedies can be adopted? As we must dismiss from our minds the possibility of being able to abolish the cesspits, I would suggest that—1st, as the average depth of the public wells is about 18 feet, every new well sunk should be allowed a superficial or drainage area of 150 feet clear of all houses; 2nd, that all public wells be cemented in their entire length; 3rd, that instead of the dip wells now in use and which are especially liable to pollution, properly covered pump wells be provided; 4th, that a space around each well of at least 20 feet in diameter be bricked and cemented, to lesson soakage from surface impurities; 5th, that every well should be cleansed at stated periods—this is of the utmost importance. Were these few suggestions adopted (and the cost would be nothing as compared with the benefit which would accrue thereby to the community), I have no hesitation in saying that we should soon find the public well water a good deal improved In quality. I cannot promise more than this, for so long as the cesspits exist, so long shall we be unable, strictly speaking, to classify the well-water of Lagos as a "usable" water. Just a few words in reply to the statement above alluded to, "that the night soil, if cast into the Lagoon, would contaminate the well water." If the incoming tide were capable of carrying dissolved excremental matter into the wells, does it not follow that the well-water, especially of those wells on the Marina, would now be brackish? Its not being so, however (and this is proved by analysis), is it not evident that the sea-water does not mix with the ground-water, and, therefore, that it cannot act as a carrier of comtaminating matter? Many will probably attribute this non-miscibility to the difference in density between the sea and ground-water, but the true cause is referrible to the action of the ground-*air*. As the tide rises it presses back this air, which in its turn presses on the ground-water, thus forming an impassable barrier between both liquids, and, therefore, preventing their admixture. As a proof that this pressure is exercised on the ground-water, a rise and fall of the well water occur coincidently with the rise and fall of the tide in the Lagoon.—I remain, yours faithfully, J. DESMOND M'CARTHY, M.D., *Colonial Surgeon*.—Lagos, 6th March, 1882.

8. The Lagos Races were held yesterday and to-day, under the patronage of His Excellency Lieutenant-Governor Griffith, C.M.G. The names of the officers are as follows: viz., Stewards—His Honor Mr. Justice Macleod, Mr. Consul Del Grande, Mr. Consul Bey, Mr. Consul Hood, Charles J. George, A. W. W. Forbes, and George W. Neville, Esqs.; Judge—Colin G. Blackburne, Esq.; Clerk of the Course—W. T. G. Lawson, Esq.; Starter—John A. Payne, Esq.; Treasurer—Charles Pike, Esq.; and Honorary Secretary—Dr. Macarthy. For particulars we give the following account from the *Lagos Observer*. We may add that the "Otonba of Ode," the winner of the "Grand Standard Stakes," is our property.

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## THE LAGOS RACES.

### TUESDAY, 7TH MARCH.

*First Day.*

The morning of this long looked for day broke with every omen of favour; a cool breeze and the heat tempered by the shade of passing clouds. On arrival on the Ground, a most animated scene met the eye, the well defined course, marked by whitened posts, the immense morning throng of gaily-dressed natives, and in the distance the Grand Stand with its precious freight of beauty in charming colour, made up a sight, heightened by the brilliant weather, not easily forgotten. Trial Stakes: £4 4 0 first prize, £1 1 0 second prize. A field of four horses, started for this race, with the following result:—

| *Horses.* | *Riders.* | *Colours.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Xit | S. A. Green | Blue | 1 |
| Johnny | A. C. Willoughby | Yel. & white | 2 |
| Bird | Sammy | Blue & white | 3 |
| Gafara | L. B. Pereira | Magenta | 0 |

Xit and Johnny had this race between them—Willoughby rode gamely, but Green landed his horse, an easy winner. The excitement of the first race having subsided, the pleasant pop of Heidsieck and Pomeroy was heard, and the celebrities of the day gathered round the hospitable board in rear of the Stand, and discussed the probabilities of the next race. A sweep was suggested, and our "Charles" generously provided a hat, which was duly passed round for the customary dip. Meantime a Foot Race is in progress, and Saibu and Jarto, members of the Constabulary Force, became respectively the possessors of ten and five shillings; this race being so successful, an extra race is started and well contested by Kroomen; the first and second, rejoicing in the *sobriquet* of Tom Kettle and Pea Soup, are made happy by a similar reward. The signal again is given and line is formed for the

LAGOS STAKES.

Five horses started here with the following results:—
First prize £5 5 0, Second prize £2 2 0.

| *Horser.* | *Riders.* | *Colours.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Xit | S. A. Green | Blue | 1 |
| Johnny | A. C. Willoughby | Yel. & White | 2 |
| Sumanu | Sumanu | Bl. & White | 3 |
| Tommy | H. A. Willoughby | Gr. & White | 4 |
| Gafara | L. B. Pereira | Magenta | 5 |

It now became patent that Green was a rider of great tact and judgment—Xit literally winning in a canter. The interval after this race, was well filled by childrens' races.

GRAND STANDARD STAKES.

Now the great event of the day was the cause of much attention, the result, however, as given below, creating surprise, Green again bringing in his horse. First prize £10 10 0, second prize 3 3 0.

| *Horses.* | *Riders.* | *Colours.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Otonba of Odé | S. A. Green, | Yel. & pink Scf. | 1 |
| Primus. | A. C. Willoughby, | Red & White | 2 |
| Grande. | A. C. Willoughby, | Jr. Blue & Yel. | 3 |
| Snipe. | A. Platt. | Blue & Pink | 0 |

The winning horse in this race was not considered in condition; Primus being decidedly the favourite,—accomplished "Jockeyship" must in a great measure, be credited with this result. This enjoyable day was brought to an end by a Tug of War, between Krooboys and Houssas, in which the former were victorious.

### WEDNESDAY, 8TH MARCH.

*Second Day.*

This day's sport was conducted under similarly favourable conditions; and a larger number of spectators were present than on the previous day; the proceedings opened with a Native Race in country costumes, resulting as under:—

First Prize £3 3 0

| *Horses.* | *Riders.* | |
|---|---|---|
| Johnny | A. C. Willoughby, jr. | 1 |
| Shiva | Suberu | 2 |
| Pepe | Badamasi | 3 |

The first and second in the race were disqualified for running out of the course, and Pepe declared the winner. Two Hurdle Races followed, for Kroomen and Houssas, and caused much amusement, the Kroomen especially clearing the hurdles in capital style. A Bucket Race also

created much merriment, and now the Lagos Skurry was started, with the undermentioned result:—

First prize £5 5 0 Second prize £3 3 0

| *Horses.* | *Riders.* | *Colours.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Xit | S. A. Green | Blue | 1 |
| Shiva | Suberu | Yel. & Pink Scarf | 2 |
| Snipe | A. Pratt | Blue and Pink | 3 |
| Primus | A. C. Willoughby | Red & White | 0 |
| Arab | Sammy | Blue & White | 0 |
| Friday | T. F. Palomeiras | Blue & White | 0 |

This race was, I think, generally admitted to be the best contested of the day, and the finish was a most exciting one; turning the corner Xit and Shiva were abreast, but here Green's experienced handling proved too much for the horse-boy riding Shiva, and the latter left off "calling" on his horse at the very time the result of the race was open. The Consolation Stakes followed,—three horses starting as under:—

First prize £3 3 0, Second prize £1 1 0.

| *Horses.* | *Riders.* | *Colours.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Friday | T. F. Palomeiras | Blue & White | 1 |
| Snipe | A. C. Willoughby | Red & White | 2 |
| Tommy | H. A. Willoughby | Gr. & White | 3 |

Friday was disqualified for going off the course, Snipe and Tommy coming in first and second respectively. The day's amusements ended by a Gig Trotting match, which proved a slow affair in comparison with the previous races. We must heartily congratulate the management on the highly successful result of their efforts; to Dr. M'Carthy is due, we believe, the credit of taking the initiative, but one and all worked together to bring about an enjoyable and healthful break in the of late monotonous tenor of Lagos life. One cause for regret was the enforced absence of His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor, owing to sickness: we were, however, glad to remark the presence of his sons on both days.

9. Regatta race held at the harbour of Freetown, Sierra Leone, under the patronage of His Excellency Governor Havelock, C.M.G.—The long disputes between New Calabar Chiefs, Will Braid, and the Bar boys, have broken out afresh. The Bonny Chiefs who side with Will Braid sent to New Calabar five fully equipped war canoes, when the s.s. Volta was in port, and others were to follow.

10. Fire at Okepopo, at Osodi quarters in Lagos, but owing to the prompt assistance rendered, only one house or compound was burnt.—A man who was polling a canoe from Apapa to Lagos accidentally fell overboard, and was drowned in the Lagoon.

11. His Excellency Governor Havelock of Sierra Leone met with an accident when riding, which caused the dislocation of his left arm at the shoulder.

12. The following letter by Her Majesty the Queen to the Home Secretary was published in a special supplement of the *London Gazette*:—"Windsor Castle, March 12th, 1882.—The Queen wishes, before she leaves England for a short while for some comparative rest and quiet, to express from her heart how very deeply touched she is by the outburst of enthusiastic loyalty, affection, and devotion which the painful event of the 2nd inst. has called forth from all classes and from all parts of her vast Empire, as well as by the universal sympathy evinced by the Sovereigns and people of other nations. The Queen cannot sufficiently express how deeply gratified she is by these demonstrations, and would wish to convey to all, from the highest to the humblest, her warmest and most heartfelt thanks. It has ever been her greatest object to do all she can for her subjects and to uphold the honour and glory of her dear country, as well as to promote the prosperity and happiness of those over whom she has reigned so long; and these efforts will be continued unceasingly to the last hour of her life. The Queen thanks God that He spared her beloved child, who is her constant and devoted companion, and those who were with her in the moment of danger as well as herself, and she prays that He will continue to protect her for her people's sake, as He has hitherto so visibly done."—Revs. J. Milnur, W. W. Mountford, B.A., left per mail for Cape Coast, and Mr. George E. Moss for Liverpool.—Cricket match held at Sierra Leone, between eleven officers and men of H.M.S. Briton, and eleven gentlemen of the City. It resulted in the defeat of the former.

13. New Grammar School of the Roman Catholic Mission, Lagos, opened this day under the superintendence of the Rev. Father Pagnon, newly arrived from Europe. All further information can be obtained from the Superintendent at the Grammar School in Igbosere Street.

15. The Steamer "White Rose," 42 tons burthen, owned by J. S. Leigh, Esq., for the Niger trade, arrived in the harbour from England.

16. Rebellion in the Niger country, and trade completely paralysed.

17. Dr. J. H. Jeans, Colonial Surgeon, left Accra per mail for England.

20. Captain Stuart Stephens, of the Gold Coast Constabulary, arrived per mail from England and Accra. His Excellency Governor Havelock, C.M.G., arrived at Monrovia in H.M.C.S. "Prince of Wales" from Sierra Leone.—A farewell dinner was given by C. A. Fabel, Esq., agent of the Royal African Steamship Companies, and Lloyd's, at Palm House on the 18th inst., in honour of Mr. George W. Neville's departure for England. Besides Messrs. Fabel and Neville, there were present His Honour Mr. Justice Macleod, Dr. Macarthy, Colonial Surgeon, Mr. Consul Bey, of the German Empire, Mr. Danish Consul Hood, Mr. Bergmann, Mr. Assistant-Collector Pike, Mr. Registrar Payne, Dr. King, Captain Whittington, and Captain Brown. Mr. Neville embarked this day for Liverpool, with the hearty good wishes of all.

22. Public Notification made that the small-pox no longer exists at Abgway; the Lieutenant-Governor annuls the quarantine imposed against that place on the 10th January last.

24. At Ibadan, a son of the Chief Kakaranfo set fire to his father's house, occasioning loss of life and property.

25. Bishop Crowther, who left Lagos last month, arrived in England.

26. At Christ Church, Cape Coast, the Rev. J. Panthar, M.A., Chaplain of H.M.S. Briton, preached an excellent sermon to the congregation.

30. Her Majesty's Colonial steamer Ekuro, with Sir Samuel Rowe, K.C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Gold Coast Colony, and his Staff, consisting of Mr. Secretary Evans, C.M.G., Lieutenant Kirby, A.D C., and Mr. C. B. Shenino, Shorthand Writer, arrived in the Harbour from the Gold Coast. His Excellency was received on landing by His Excellency Lieutenant-Governor Griffith, C.M.G., and by the officials, merchants, and people, under a guard of honour, commanded by Captain Forbes, G.C.C., and a salute of seventeen guns.—A complimentary dinner was given to Sir Henry T. Irving, K.C.M.G., at Willis's Rooms, England, by gentlemen connected with the West Indies, on the occasion of his proceding to British Guiana as Governor, after having served in that capacity in Trinidad. The Earl of Kimberley presided. In reply to the toast of his health, the Earl of Kimberley remarked that it had been truly said by some of the speakers that evening that, perhaps, one of the most responsible duties that fell upon a Colonial Secretary was the choice of a Governor whom he could recommend to Her Majesty.

31. Hon. Frank Simpson, Acting Colonial Secretary, Captains Douglas and Thompson, of the G.C.C., arrived per mail from Accra.—A disastrous fire broke out in Ibadan, and consumed a great number of houses. The C.M.S. Mission-house, formerly the dwelling of the Rev. D. and Mrs. Hinderer, was burnt to the ground. The Native Minister, Rev. Daniel Olubi, who occupied it, lost all his personal effects, books and papers, and the Church registers.—Sir Samuel Rowe, with the Lieut.-Governor, received the messengers of the Yorubas and Ijeshas from the Interior. The messengers were told to go and wait



pending further considerations.—Negotiations held at the Senate Hall, Monrovia, from March 21 to 25, by Governor Havelock, C.M.G., of Sierra Leone, on behalf of the British Government, and Dr. Blyden and Mr. J. M. Davies, on behalf of Liberia, for the discussion of certain claims preferred by British traders for loss and damage alleged to have been caused by illegal action of the Liberian Government, and also for the consideration of the often discussed North-West Boundary question.

## APRIL.

1. Governor Havelock and Staff arrived at Sierra Leone from Monrovia in the C.S. Prince of Wales.

3. Honourable J. P. Middleton, Acting Queen's Advocate; Mr. J. Pagan, Surveyor-General; Mr. William Mamford, Auditor-General; with Mr. J. A. T. Buckle, Chief Clerk Audit Department, arrived per mail from Accra.

4. Mr. Isaac R. Easmon, of the Secretariat, died at Sierra Leone.—His Excellency Lieutenant-Governor Griffith, C.M.G.; Dr. Macarthy, the Colonial Surgeon; and Mr. H. M. Brandford Griffith, Confidential Clerk, embarked per mail for England. Sir Samuel Rowe, and all the officials, merchants, ministers, and others, accompanied the Lieutenant-Governor to the wharf, and a guard of honour, under command of Captain Forbes, fired a salute of thirteen guns, the band playing the National Anthem.—Professor and Madame Bertz, American Prestidigitators, arrived from Cape Coast.—Bishop Crowther was welcomed by the Committee of the C.M.S. in England, on his arrival from the Niger. The Bishop gave a brief but cheering report of the condition of Bonny and Onitsha, reserving other matters for the African Sub-Committee. The latter reported an interview they had had with Mr. Consul Hewitt, who had returned from the West Coast of Africa. Mr. Hewitt represented the great need of opening up direct commercial communication with the interior tribes, and strongly urged the desirability of the Society establishing industrial schools on the Niger, where the converts might be instructed in carpentry, coopering, and (where the soil allowed of it) brickmaking, &c.

5. The Hon. Frank Simpson was sworn in at Government House as Acting-Administrator of Lagos, by His Excellency Sir Samuel Rowe, K.C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Gold Coast Colony.—A *levée* was held at Government House by Sir Samuel Rowe, K.C.M.G., supported throughout the proceedings by his Staff, composed of Mr. Secretary Evans, C.M.G., the Hon. J. P. Middleton, Acting Queen's Advocate; Captains Douglas, Forbes, Thompson, and Kirby, &c. The official presentations made were—His Honour Mr. Justice Macleod, Mr. Danish Consul Hood, Dr. Waldron, Assistant Colonial-Surgeon; Messrs. John Pagan, Surveyor-General; Charles Pike, Assistant-Collector and Treasurer; W. T. G. Lawson, Assistant Colonial Surveyor; C. G. Blackburn, Acting District-Commissioner; Mr. Sherwin, Shorthand-writer; John A. Payne, Registrar of the Eastern Province; Nash H. Williams, Barrister-at-Law, Crown Prosecutor; C. A. Williams and W. Brandford Griffith, Junior Baristers-at-Law. The unofficial presentations were—the Revs. J. B. Wood, A. Mann, J. Johnson, W. B. Coppin, J. B. Elliot, Isaac Oluwole, B.A.; Father Chausse, N. Johnson, S. Pearse and J. C. Daniels, Dr. King, Messrs. Charles J. George, J.P.; H. Robin, J.P.; W. Bergman, R. Campbell, C. Foresythe, T. G. Hoare, C. Ungebarer, F. Zimmer, J. S. Leigh, J. J. Thomas, J. A. Colonna de Lecca, J. S. Bucknor, O. Kerr, Z. A. Williams, J. B. Benjamin, A. F. Foster; the leading chiefs of Lagos, and elders, &c.

6. At Sierra Leone the authorities of Fourah Bay College, Durham University, gave a terminal dinner last evening to the students who were breaking up for a month's vacation for Easter term.

7. War between Bonny and New Calabar. There was fighting on the night of the 5th, and to-day. The town was besieged by the Bonny people. The New Calabar men made two attempts to raise the siege by sallying forth in strong force, but they were repulsed, with heavy loss by the besiegers.

11. Legislative Council held at Government House, Lagos: the first since the new charter issued by Her Majesty the Queen, in July, 1874, constituting the Gold Coast and Lagos one colony.—Magic-lantern Exhibition given at Breadfruit Schoolroom, by Mr. H. S. H. Macaulay, when the Rev. F. S. Willoughby explained the different subjects.

12. In England the C.M.S. Sub-Committee reported yesterday a conference they had had with Bishop Crowther, on several matters connected with the Niger Mission, and on their recommendation arrangements were agreed to for the future working of the "Henry Venn" steamer; for the foundation of a Niger Finance Committee, meeting from time to time at Bonny and Lokoja; for the erection of buildings for the proposed Præparandi Institution at Lokoja, for the repairs of mission buildings at various stations, and for the engagement of additional native agents for the Niger Mission.

13. The new church erected at King Street, Lagos, for the ex-King Docemo, chiefs, and people, near the king's quarters, was opened for divine worship, when the Revs. James Johnson, Samuel Pearse, E. S. Willoughby, Nat. Johnson, and T. B. Wright, officiated. The sermon was preached by the latter. His Majesty ex-King Docemo, chiefs, elders, and people, were present.—Mr. Michael T. John, C.M.S. catechist, has been appointed to this post by the Church Committee.

14. His Excellency Sir Samuel Rowe, K.C.M.G., Governor of the Gold Coast Colony, replying to the messengers from the Ibadan and Ijesa tribes, said he had very carefully thought over the message given to him a fortnight ago, that Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen of England and Empress of India has no other wishes than good wishes towards the entire African people; Her Majesty's instructions to her officers whom she sends to govern this Colony are to promote, by all proper means, friendly intercourse between the people under their rule and the Native tribes living near them, and that though wicked people had said that if the white man came to the interior he would take the country. He told them publicly that the Queen had no wish to take their country. He then proceeded: "As to the sending the messenger asked for by the King of Oyo; I am quite aware that in sending to ask the Governor to send a messenger to the Ibadan and Ijesha camp to make peace, the King of Oyo has done a great thing. He has made a request that is not to be lightly answered; I have thought over it very patiently and very anxiously, and what I have to say is this—the message given by the Ijesas, was not a clear message; they said they wanted the Ibadans to go away and they would agree to make peace on certain conditions, and part of these conditions was that the Ibadans should sign a promise that they would never again make war on any of the allied tribes, whether Egba, Ijebu, Ijesa, Ilorin, or Ife. I cannot send an officer up to your camp to dictate to you what you shall do there, but I will report all the circumstances to Her Majesty's Principal Officers, and if hereafter the Ibadans and Ijesas should wish to cease from fighting and to agree to such conditions as one of the Queen's Officers may think right, and if Her Majesty should direct that one of Her Officers should visit you to try to find out their conditions, then I will do all in my power to carry out your wishes; and although I have found fault with the difficulties in the road I would even come willingly myself, if I were directed to do so."

15. Professor and Madam Bertz held their performances at Tinubu Square last night, under the patronage of Sir Samuel Rowe, K.C.M.G., and Administrator Frank Simpson. Mr. W. H. Berkley, Secretary and Treasurer, died at Bathurst, River Gambia.

16. The Ibadan and Ijesa messengers left for their respective camps per H.M.C.S. Gertrude, accompanied by Lieutenant Kirby, A.D.C., and Messrs. Kester and

Haastrup, together with a detachment of the Houssa Armed Police to Eyisan, where they separated.

18. Mr. Randolph arrived from Accra, and Mr. Bellois from Quittah.

21. The Gertrude returned from the Eastern Districts. We regret to learn that one of the Houssas composing the detachment that escorted the Interior Messengers was forcibly taken by the Ijohs as one of their runaway slaves, although a British subject and a member of Her Majesty's Houssa Police.—We learn from Abeokuta that the famous Chief Ogudipe—famous for the many atrocities perpetrated by him—on Sunday, the 16th instant, on account of the escape to this place of one of his wives, whom he had wickedly disfigured by cutting off her ears and paring off her eyelids on some frivolous charges made against her, placed his staff in front of the C.M.S. Church at Ake to prohibit the holding of divine service, and thereby compel the Christians to recover her for him; but, fortunately, the Inlado interposed, and the staff was withdrawn, but with very great reluctance.—At Cape Coast Captain Lonsdale left for Coomassie.

22. His Excellency Sir Samual Rowe, K.C.M.G., with Mr. Secretary Evans, C.M.G., Hon. J. P. Middleton Acting Queen's Advocate, and Surveyor-General Pagan, left Lagos for Quittah and the Gold Coast in H.M.C.S. Ekuro. It is said that the threatened outbreak of war, both at Quittah and Ashanti, have compelled His Excellency to leave sooner than he had anticipated.

23. Mr. W. Mamford, Auditor-General, and Mr. J. A. T. Buckle, Chief Clerk, left per mail for Quittah and Accra.

24. The army of King Umoru, the Emir of Nupe, aided by the s.s. Fulah (B), Gands (B), and Nupe (F), gained a decisive and complete victory over the rebels at Eggau on the Niger, and effectually dispersed them.

27. Deputation from the Advanced Guard Lodge, No. 1 Cape Coast, presented to Mr. Daniel B. Yorke a brilliant memorial, accompanied by a gold scarf-ring, bearing outside the inscription "No. 1 C.C.," and the emblem of Faith, Hope, and Charity; and inside, "D. B. Yorke." Mr. Yorke is one of the Charter Members of the Lodge, being one of those initiated in September, 1877.

30. A bamboo shed erected at Ikoyi road, by the Rev. W. J. David, Baptist Missionary, was opened for Divine Service. The Rev. M. J. Elliot, Wesleyan Missionary, preached on the occasion.—H.R.H. Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, the youngest son of Her Majesty the Queen, married on the 27th, in England, H.R.H. Princess Helen, who arrived in England on the 25th.

## MAY.

1. Two men, named Kofee Phetu, Fantee labourer or canoeman, and Lawani, of the Ijesha tribe, farmer, were brutally murdered at the corner of Broad and Tinubu streets, in Lagos, by some persons unknown.—The Education Ordinance came into force at Sierra Leone, and Samuel Lewis, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Revs. James Walker, Native Principal of the C.M.S. Grammar School; J. Cladius May, Native Principal Wesleyan High School, and T. Truscott, of the Baptist Church, were appointed members of the Board.

2. Messrs. John Curphey and Williamson arrived per mail from England.

6. Mr. Daniel B. Yorke, Sub-Collector at Cape Coast, left on six months leave of absence for Sierra Leone.—The assassination of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke in Ireland, one of the foulest crimes that has ever stained the dark annals of unhappy Ireland, perpetrated in Dublin. Lord Frederick Cavendish, the new Chief Secretary, and Mr. Burke, the Under-Secretary, were murdered in Phœnix Park, Dublin, by some persons unknown.

9. We extract the following from the *African Times*, of London, as well as the correspondence of the Secretary of the Aborigines' Protection Society, of London, and the Chief Justice of the Gold Coast Colony, having reference to the procedure in the House of Commons, England, relative to the alleged system of Covert Slavery and Slave-Trade at Lagos. "We are glad to see that Mr. Labouchere called the attention of the House of Commons to this important subject on the night of Friday, April 28. He moved the following: 'That in the opinion of this House it is improper for any British official to lend his sanction to, or to aid directly or indirectly, in retaining any person in or consigning any person to slavery.' And in the course of his observations he said, with reference to Lagos and the Gold Coast: 'After the assumption of sovereignty on the Gold Coast, a proclamation was issued putting an end to what was called debt slavery; but he was credibly informed that no such proclamation was issued in Lagos, and that at the present moment there was a considerable amount of this debt slavery existing within that colony.' Mr. Labouchere was evidently not aware of all that has been done, from time to time, against these abominations in Lagos, and of our, *at the time*, successful crusade against them, and thus laid himself open in some degree to the criticism of Mr. Courtney, who dilated on the 'remarkable character' of the charges made by Mr. Labouchere, who had said that he was credibly informed that slavery existed at Lagos, but who had not adduced a single fact in support of his accusation. As far as the Government were aware, slavery had ceased for some years to exist, not only in Lagos, but in the protected States, and attempts to revive it had been checked, and their authors punished. This statement of Mr. Courtney, correct as it is in the main, only serves to show that the Government have not been so fully informed of what takes place in Lagos as was the author of a letter published in our April number, signed 'Libertas,' and extracted by us from the *Lagos Times*. We recommend that letter to the attention of Mr. Courtney and other members of Her Majesty's Government, in the hope and belief that they will instruct the Lagos Government to leave no possible means unemployed to extirpate that foul thing in Lagos"—Mr. F. W. Chesson, of the Aborigines' Protection Society, 17, King William-street, Charing Cross, wrote to the *Daily News* of May 1st, as follows: "According to a writer in the *Lagos Times* of February 22nd, the pawn system does exist in that colony. It appears that many persons whose necessities compel them to borrow money are in the habit of pawning their children or other relatives to the money lenders of the colony, who, instead of being paid interest in the usual manner, are able to use these unfortunate creatures as slaves until the loan is refunded, which may not be for a series of years. The inhabitant of Lagos, who makes this statement says:—'The pawn receives not a fraction of payment for his toil. Should he die before payment of the loan is made, or should he desert his master, a substitute is to be provided. This wicked slavery is practised under the eye of British law, and sometimes by persons calling themselves Christians.' The same writer states that there are British subjects residing in Lagos, who *serve* on juries and perform all the duties of citizenship, but who yet are among the largest owners of slaves in the neighbouring territories; and he says that 'instances have been known of these resident British subjects converting their slaves themselves or through their agents, into money to meet their liabilities." This allegation, like the subject of debt slavery, seems to demand the serious attention of the Colonial Office. I am anxious not to misrepresent Mr. Courtney, but he appears to have argued that it was impossible that slavery could exist in a colony in which it was prohibited by law. I venture, however, to submit that in places where the public feeling is not hostile to slavery, and where the slaves are probably ignorant of their rights—or, at all events, of the proper mode of enforcing them—a large amount of slavery is likely to exist, unless the authorities resolutely determine that the law shall not remain a dead letter.'—Mr. J. Marshall, Chief Justice of the Gold Coast Colony, replied, in the *Daily News* of the 11th of May, as follows: "Mr. Chesson, of the Aborigines' Protection



Society, has published a letter in your issue of yesterday, in which he casts doubts upon the correctness of Mr. Courtney's reply to Mr. Labouchere in Parliament respecting the prevalence of debt slavery or pawning at Lagos, West Africa. Apparently, Mr. Chesson's assertions are founded solely on an anonymous letter in the *Lagos Times* of February 22, which does not produce one single fact in support of any of the vague accusations contained in it. This letter says that this system of pawning is practised 'under the eye of British law,' and in the conclusion of his letter Mr. Chesson suggests that the laws against slavery have been allowed by the authorities to remain 'a dead letter.' I have been a judge on the Gold Coast and Lagos for nearly nine years, more than four of which were spent at Lagos, and I most confidently assert that Mr. Courtney was perfectly right in all he said, and that the authorities, especially the judges, have done all in their power to put down pawning, and have punished it severely whenever there has been a conviction. Formerly, domestic slavery on the Gold Coast was recognized and supported by the Government; but pawning, or debt slavery, never was, and was punishable by the Courts. In December, 1874, two ordinances were passed, making slavery in every form a criminal offence, with heavy penalties both of fines and imprisonment. Lagos is on a different footing from the Gold Coast, as it is a British territory, and therefore ever since it was ceded to the British Crown in 1861, slavery and pawning have been as illegal there as in any part of the British Empire. As Lagos, previous to the passing of these ordinances, has been incorporated into one colony with the Gold Coast, the slavery ordinances also apply there, and the Imperial statutes against slavery have always been in force. I am well aware from experience that to root slavery, including pawning, out of West Africa will be a long and difficult task, and it is quite possible that cases of pawning exist, even at Lagos, which have not been brought under the notice of the authorities. But I am very certain that such things are not, and never have been, done 'under the eye'—which, I presume, means the knowledge—'of the law,' or that the authorities have ever done otherwise than 'resolately determined that the law shall not remain a dead letter.'"

10. In England the presentation of the loyal address of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons to Her Majesty the Queen, at Buckingham Palace, was a very striking event in the annals of English Freemasonry, marked as it was by the presence of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught. Loyalty to the throne, obedience to law, support of order, detestation of revolution, of secret societies and destructive conspiracies, are, and ever will be, the characteristics of English Freemasonry; and Grand Lodge has well made itself the eloquent mouthpiece of our devoted and indignant Craft when it congratulates Her Majesty, in most appropriate words, on her happy deliverance by the providential interposition of T.G.A.O.T.U. from the hands of the assassin, and seeks to express its abiding and grateful sense of her exalted, and peaceful, and constitutional rule.

13. The Queen has been pleased to appoint Samuel Lewis, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, to be a member of the Legislative Council for Her Majesty's Settlement of Sierra Leone.—His Excellency Governor Sir Samuel Rowe, K.C.M.G., of the Gold Coast Colony, left Accra per mail for England, and the Hon. Captain C. Alfred Moloney proclaimed Administrator of the Gold Coast Colony during the absence of the Governor and Lieut.-Governor.—Mr. Auld, Chief Engineer of the Ekuro, died recently, on board ship, off the roads on the Gold Coast.—We regret to record that Mrs. Schonfeldt and child, of the Basel Mission, on the Gold Coast, died on board the Ethiopia, on their way home. We sympathise with the Rev. J. Schonfeldt.

14. The *Freemason* of the 13th instant gives the following particulars of the presentation to the Queen of the address voted by Grand Lodge: Her Majesty, who was accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Princess of Wales and Princess Beatrice, and attended by the Dowager Duchess of Athole, received the deputation in the Picture Gallery. The deputation consisted of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, Grand Master; the Duke of Connaught, Past Grand Senior Warden; the Earl of Carnarvon, Pro Grand Master; the Earl of Lathom, Deputy Grand Master; Lord Carrington, Grand Senior Warden; the Lord Mayor, Grand Junior Warden; Æ. J. McIntyre, Q.C., M.P., Grand Registrar; Colonel Creaton, Grand Treasurer; Sir Albert W. Woods *(Garter)*, Grand Director of Ceremonies; Sir John B. Monckton, President of the Board of General Purposes; the Rev. Ambrose Hall, Past Grand Chaplain, and Colonel Shadwell H. Clerke, Grand Secretary. The deputation wore full grand lodge clothing and evening dress. The Prince of Wales headed the deputation, and the Grand Secretary carried the casket enclosing the address. The casket, which was six inches long and six broad, was of rich dark blue velvet, handsomely framed in gold, and surmounted by two crowns, between which were the square and compasses surrounding the Prince of Wales' feathers. On the front of the casket is a gold plate bearing the following inscription: "The loyal and dutiful address of the Freemasons of England to Her Majesty the Queen, 15th March, 1882." The address itself was beautifully illuminated in gold and colours, on vellum, which was lined with blue silk, and attached thereto was the great seal of the order in an octagonal gold box, on which were enamelled the arms of Grand Lodge. The whole were from the designs of the Grand Secretary. The following is the address:—

*United Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free, and accepted Masons of England, Albert Edward Prince of Wales, M.W., Grand Master.*

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, May it please your Majesty, We, the Grand Master and Officers of the United Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of England, in the name and on behalf of our Ancient and Honourable Fraternity, yielding to no other body of Englishmen in loyalty to the Crown, and looking with pride to your Majesty as the Patron of our order, hasten to lay at the feet of your Majesty the honourable tribute of our horror and indignation at the recent dastardly attempt upon your Majesty's life, and we desire on this, the first occasion permitted to us, to add the expression of our loyal devotion to your Majesty's person. We believe that the Great Architect of the Universe rules alike the hearts of princes, directs the acts of men, and guides the course of events, and in all humility we desire to record our unfeigned thankfulness to Him that in His mercy He has been pleased to turn aside the hand of the assassin, and so protect from death or injury a life honoured in every part of the civilized world, and most precious to every class and estate within the realm, and we would add to these thanks to Almighty God this further prayer, that He in His goodness and wisdom may vouchsafe to your Majesty many years of health and strength to watch over the interest of a loyal and devoted people.—Albert Edward (Grand Master), Shadwell H. Clerke (Grand Secretary). The Prince of Wales having read the address handed it to Her Majesty, who received it very graciously, and then read the following reply:—"I have received with gratification your loyal and dutiful address, and share with you the feeling of devout thankfulness to the Almighty, whose protecting hand has ever been so graciously extended to me." At the conclusion of the reply, the M.W. Grand Master introduced to Her Majesty each member of the deputation separately, and the deputation then withdrew.

18. Captain Freeman, of the s.s. Opobo, died on board the hulk Adriatic at Bonny.

20. Captains Barton and Cameron, who left the gold mines on the Gold Coast, West Africa, recently, arrived in Liverpool, and were well received. The distinguished travellers were entertained at a banquet by African merchants, and both of them spoke highly of the resources of the Dark Continent. Captain Burton said that Africa

was simply a country impregnated with gold; and Commander Cameron remarked that there was no better investment than the gold mines of the West Coast of Africa, if properly managed.

22. Captain H. F. Richmond, Assistant Colonial-Secretary of Sierra Leone, arrived per mail; and, under a commission from the Imperial Government, he is proceeding to the River Niger shortly in the colonial steamer Gertrude, to obtain witnesses in support of the charge of murder preferred against one W. F. John, and others, now in custody at Sierra Leone, and said to have been committed by them when they resided on that river.

23. At Lagos the members of the Brazilian Dramatic Company entertained the public with a grand play, in honour of Her Majesty's birthday, under the distinguished patronage of Heinrich Bey, Esq., German Consul, at Phœnix Hall, Tinubu square. The whole of the proceedings, which lasted till eleven, came off more successfully than those they had given previously.—The Rev. J. B. Wood, C.M.S., left per mail for England.—A lecture was delivered by Captain Cameron—in the absence, through illness, of Captain Barton—in the Foreign and Colonial Section of the Society of Arts, in England, entitled "The Gold Fields of West Africa." The chair was occupied by Lord Alfred Churchill. After the lecture Surgeon-Major Horton said he had been for years on the Gold Coast, and had taken very great interest in the subject of gold mines on the Gold Coast, and being an African, and loving his country, he hailed every means that was used to develop and civilize it. (Hear, hear.) He felt that the gold mines would be one of the best means of improving, of renovating and uplifting, the country from its present degradation. (Applause.) He could assure them that in the Gold Coast of Africa, as Captain Cameron had said, they had a California. It would be a good discovery if it was well developed. Captain Cameron said he heard of a woman washing for one day alone—and washing out from the mud—4s. 6d. to 22s worth of gold. He could assure them he knew of a place on the Gold Coast where, after a heavy rain, they would find 150 women washing, and he knew of an instance where a woman washed for a day and a half and got 7l. 4s. from mere alluvial washing. This was only one case, but there were 150 women in the same valley washing. That proved at once the theory of Captain Cameron that the washings from the hills in the valleys would be found one of the richest things in the country. There were several companies on the coast, but the first—a pioneering company—was the African Gold Coast Company. They did their work well, but they were unable to produce without machinery a sufficient quantity to make a payment to the shareholders. The proper machinery had now been discovered which would enable future companies to pay their shareholders a dividend. Next to that came the Effuenta. He had visited that mine. They had got tunnels in four different places, and shafts in other places, and it was only from the want of placing their machinery that had prevented them paying a large dividend to the shareholders. After Effuenta came the Gold Coast Mining Company, but previous to this Messrs. Swanzy, whose agents were hardworking men, had opened up the country. They had opened mines first on quartz reefs with large quantities of gold in them, but unfortunately these were only "pockets," and having worked for a long time they were enabled to find another "pocket." But on the other side of their concession was a sedimentary strata which was very rich, and from that they were able to get from two to three ounces of gold per ton. Mr. Crocker, the manager, was working as hard as he possibly could on the Gold Coast mines, to prove that Africa would be able to send to England an amount of gold equal to what California sent in former years. They next came to the Gold Coast Mining Company. He believed many of them had heard of it. It commenced with a very little capital, but it had so developed its mine by its most persevering agent (Mr. Creswick), that it stood almost above all other mines, because the amount of gold in the quartz ranged nearly 20*l.* in the ton. The last report received by the company from the mines was very encouraging. Then came the French Aborsoo Company, and afterwards came the Akankoo Company, so that they would observe that several companies had been formed. But they had asked, Why had they not paid? The agents sent out had to cut down the forest, and the roads were not in the very best order, and, after cutting down the bush, they had to dig tunnels and get out the quartz. After getting that they sent to England for machinery, so that it took a long time before they were able to show any return; but, as one company and another was formed, the latest gained experience by the others. The new companies would now have the experience of the others, and it was to be hoped that returns would very soon come to this country, so as to let the public know that in the British Gold Coast they had another California. The question of labour was a very important one. He believed in all business transactions on the West Coast of Africa, down to the River Congo, they found the Kroo boys the most important labouring class in the country. They left their country and entered into an agreement for a year, and after that agreement was over they went back to their country and took a wife, and after they had spent all their money they went back to their former place, and took some boys with them; and at the end of about eighteen months they would again go back to their country. The Kroo country was a very large one, having about 600 miles of coast line. It teemed in population, and the Kroo boys were known to be good workmen if treated well. As to the climate, having served twenty-three years in Her Majesty's service on the West Coast of Africa, he was able to say, as years passed on and as the cultivation of the land went on, that they might expect to have better things in the climate. He must say it was bad for Europeans, but men went out there not thinking they were going to a country which was not their own and exposed to all the evils of that country. Some men going out there kept late hours, going to bed at 4 o'clock in the morning and having to be up again between 6 and 7 o'clock to attend to their duties. In a little while their constitutions gave way and they suffered for it. Unfortunately for the climate, the climate was made to bear the ill-will. But they also found men go out there who kept their health by being cautious, by keeping early hours, by taking good food, and by being careful of themselves.—Her Majesty's birthday was observed at Lagos by the usual public holiday. At 12 o'clock there was a parade of the Houssas, under command of Captain Stephens, and the usual salute of twenty-one guns, with a *feu de joie* at every interval of seven. An hour before this the *élite* of the land had the honour of sitting to breakfast at Government House—a happy innovation. There were present His Excellency Acting Administrator Simpson, Justice McLeod, Captain Richmond, Consuls Hood and Bey, District-Commissioner Blackburn, Captain Stephens, Messrs. C. Pike, C. L. Fabel, H. Robbin, C. Ungebauer, C. J. George, R. Campbell, C. Foresythe, J. A. Payne, W. T. G. Lawson, A. C. Willoughby, I. H. Willoughby, W. E. Cole, Drs. N. T. King and Derwent Waldron, Lawyers Nash H. and C. A. Williams, and W. B. Griffith, jun.; Revs. A. Mann, W. T. Coppin, and Father Chausse.—Capt. Lonsdale celebrated the anniversary of the Queen's birthday at Coomassie, Ashanti. At 12 o'clock the members of his body guard were put through a series of exercises in one of the main streets. Among the spectators was His Majesty the King, who, on invitation, drank the Queen's health with the Captain. The latter was informed that this was the first time His Majesty had ever partaken of liquor in public. On the occasion he wore a richly embroidered silk cloth, and his arms and limbs were most profusely decorated with golden ornaments of every conceivable form and shape.

25. With deep regret we record the death of the Rev. James Quaker, one of the Senior Native Clergy in West Africa, which took place at Sierra Leone yesterday, from congestion of the lungs. He was Principal of the Sierra Leone Grammar School, with which he had been connected for thirty-three years; and also held the post of Military Chaplain to the Queen's Forces in the Colony. He was ordained by Bishop Weeks in 1856. No African clergyman has won more universal respect than Mr. Quaker. His exertions for some years as Secretary of the Native Church Missionary Society deserve special mention.



26. Captain H. F. Richmond, Assistant Colonial Secretary of Sierra Leone, accompanied by Captain Forbes, G.C.C., and a body guard of fourteen Houssas of the Armed Police, left Lagos in H.M.C.S. Gertrude for the River Niger.

27. Mr. Jacob Barber, the native explorer who left Lagos sometime last year, wrote to say that he arrived at Bida on the 7th March last, after a difficult journey of over thirteen months, on account of the blockade of the roads leading to the Okitiparapo, Yoruba, and Baniba countries. He purposes proceeding to Kano, Sokatoo, and Timbuctoo, after visiting some friends at Eggau, &c.

29. Mr. L. Solomon, from Accra and Sierra Leone, and Mr. Arthur Wheeler, of the firm of Lily and Wheeler, arrived per mail from England.

30. His Excellency Governor Havelock, C.M.G., with officers and marines of H.M.S. Foam and some policemen, went from Freetown, Sierra Leone, to Mattsu, in the district of Sherbro', and there remonstrated with the natives for flogging Mr. Laborde, the Civil Commandant, and policemen, and destroying the Government boat. They refused to lay down their arms and opened fire on him. After a hot engagement the natives retreated, leaving over fifty killed and wounded.

31. James Carlyle, engineer of the s.s. Forcados, died.—Proclamation by Governor Havelock, C.M.G., at Sierra Leone, of 8th May, having reference to the murder or manslaughter, of Amy or Amelia John, at Onitsha, on the banks of the Niger, by British subjects, and reciting the commission of the Court of Inquiry to be held at Sierra Leone.

## JUNE.

1. The Whydah Grand Dramatic Company gave an evening entertainment at Oke Osadi street, Lagos.

2. Grand Public Tea Meeting given by the teachers of the Wesleyan Methodist Sabbath-school, in the schoolroom, Tinubu Square, Faji.

3. Mr. W. B. Adamson, Second Engineer of Government Vessels, and Messrs. B. Colonna de Lecca and Paul de Lecca embarked per mail for Liverpool.

7. With extreme regret we have to chronicle the untimely death of Mrs. Isabella Henrietta George, wife of Charles J. George, Esq., J.P., native merchant of this settlement, which occurred yesterday, the 6th, after a short but severe illness. The funeral, which took place to-day, was very largely attended by all classes of people.—The Seventh Anniversary Meetings of the Lagos Native Auxiliary Association. The annual sermons were preached at Christ Church on the 5th by the Rev. James White, and at St. Paul's Church by the Rev. E. S. Willoughby on the 6th; and this evening a public meeting was held at Breadfruit Schoolroom, Charles Foresythe, Esq., Public Notary, in the chair. The speakers were Messrs. Consul Hood, A. C. Willoughby, E. Collins, and Revs. A. Mann, J. Oluwole, B.A., and Saul Pearse.

11. Mr. Wessalhoft, the Rev. J. and Mrs. Bradshaw, of the C.M.S., left Lagos per mail for England.

13. Mr. Stephen Sheldon, Chief Engineer of Government Vessels, arrived per mail from England.

14. Mr. T. H. Woodcock, son of the late Queen's Advocate of the Gold Coast Colony, arrived at Accra from England, as Deputy-Assistant Colonial Secretary of the Gold Coast Colony.

15. The Gold Coast Constabulary (Artillery and Infantry) were reviewed to-day in front of the Colonial Hospital by Captain Stuart Stephens. We are glad to see the high state of efficiency that the defensive force of Lagos has been brought to under this active and popular officer.

17. Fire at Martin street, Lagos, and owing to the timely aid of the neighbours, only one house was consumed.—In the *Law Times* of June 17, appears the following: Mr. James Marshall, Chief Justice of the Gold Coast Colony, upon whom Her Majesty has signified her intention to confer the honour of knighthood, is the son of the late Rev. James Marshall, vicar of Christ Church, Clifton, by marriage with a daughter of the Rev. Leigh Richmond, author of "The Dairyman's Daughter," and was born about 1828. He graduated at Exeter College, Oxford, taking his Bachelor's degree in 1851, and proceeding to the M.A. in due course. Mr. Marshall was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in Hilary Term, 1868, and practised in Manchester until 1873, when he was appointed Chief Magistrate and Judicial Assessor to the Native Chiefs on the Gold Coast. On the creation of the Supreme Court of the Gold Coast Colony in 1876, he was appointed to the office of senior Puisne Judge, and in 1879 he was advanced to the Chief Justiceship. Mr. Marshall saw some service in the field during the Ashanti War, for, at the request of Sir Garnet Wolseley, he placed himself at the head of the Native Chiefs, and in that way helped in obtaining and organizing bodies of carriers, for which service he received Sir Garnet's special thanks, and, on his recommendation, the Ashanti War medal. Mr. Marshall married, in 1877, Alice, daughter of the late Mr. Charles C. Young, of Corly, Lincolnshire.

20. Mrs. Z. A. Williams and child, Miss Agnes Clara E. George (daughter of C. J. George, Esq.), Miss E. Foresythe (daughter of C. Foresythe, Esq.), embarked per mail for England; also Mr. John T. Smith, clerk, in the Mail Company's branch steamer for Liverpool.—The Right Rev. Bishop Crowther had an interview with the Committee of the Church Missionary Society, England. He represented the Natives in the Niger Mission as ready to welcome European missionaries, and expressed an opinion that their presence would be a counteracting influence to the inconsistent lives and prejudicial testimony of some of the European commercial agents on the river, and a strength and support to the Native Mission agents.

21. In England, at a Special General Committee of the Church Missionary Society, a report was presented yesterday from the Ecclesiastical Sub-Committee relative to the boundaries of Bishop Crowther's jurisdiction in Africa. It appeared that the area assigned to him by the Queen's license in 1864 comprised a great part of West Africa outside the limits of the British Settlements, while the Bishop himself had almost entirely confined his labours to the territories on the borders of the Niger, and desired to be released from any other responsibility that might attach to him. The subject had been brought under the notice of the Society by His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, in consequence of a letter having been addressed to him by the Rev. J. B. Whiting, as commissary of Bishop Crowther. The secretaries were directed to communicate with His Grace the Archbishop as to the desirableness, if possible, of formally limiting Bishop Crowther's episcopate to the Niger and the countries bordering thereon. With regard to the Society's other Missions in West Africa outside the British dominions, it was resolved to request the Bishop of Sierra Leone, when appointed, to exercise episcopal functions in them, and to defer further plans regarding them until the new bishop had had time to form an opinion as regards the requirements of the country.

22. The Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury, K.G., presided at the Annual Meeting of the Victoria Philosophical Institute of Great Britain, which took place in London on the 15th of June. An address was delivered by Mr. Trelawney Saunders, the official geographer of

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The agents sent out had to cut down the forest, and the roads were not in the very best order, and, after cutting down the bush, they had to dig tunnels and get out the quartz. After getting that they sent to England for machinery, so that it took a long time before they were able to show any return; but, as one company and another was formed, the latest gained experience by the others. The new companies would now have the experience of the others, and it was to be hoped that returns would very soon come to this country, so as to let the public know that in the British Gold Coast they had another California. The question of labour was a very important one. He believed in all business transactions on the West Coast of Africa, down to the River Congo, they found the Kroo boys the most important labouring class in the country. They left their country and entered into an agreement for a year, and after that agreement was over they went back to their country and took a wife, and after they had spent all their money they went back to their former place, and took some boys with them; and at the end of about eighteen months they would again go back to their country. The Kroo country was a very large one, having about 600 miles of coast line. It teemed in population, and the Kroo boys were known to be good workmen if treated well. As to the climate, having served twenty-three years in Her Majesty's service on the West Coast of Africa, he was able to say, as years passed on and as the cultivation of the land went on, that they might expect to have better things in the climate. He must say it was bad for Europeans, but men went out there not thinking they were going to a country which was not their own and exposed to all the evils of that country. Some men going out there kept late hours, going to bed at 4 o'clock in the morning and having to be up again between 6 and 7 o'clock to attend to their duties. In a little while their constitutions gave way and they suffered for it. Unfortunately for the climate, the climate was made to bear the ill-will. But they also found men go out there who kept their health by being cautious, by keeping early hours, by taking good food, and by being careful of themselves.—Her Majesty's birthday was observed at Lagos by the usual public holiday. At 12 o'clock there was a parade of the Houssas, under command of Captain Stephens, and the usual salute of twenty-one guns, with a *feu de joie* at every interval of seven. An hour before this the *élite* of the land had the honour of sitting to breakfast at Government House—a happy innovation. There were present His Excellency Acting Administrator Simpson, Justice McLeod, Captain Richmond, Consuls Hood and Bey, District-Commissioner Blackburn, Captain Stephens, Messrs. C. Pike, C. L. Fabel, H. Robbin, C. Ungebauer, C. J. George, R. Campbell, C. Foresythe, J. A. Payne, W. T. G. Lawson, A. C. Willoughby, I. H. Willoughby, W. E. Cole, Drs. N. T. King and Derwent Waldron, Lawyers Nash H. and C. A. Williams, and W. B. Griffith, jun.; Revs. A. Mann, W. T. Coppin, and Father Chausse.—Capt. Lonsdale celebrated the anniversary of the Queen's birthday at Coomassie, Ashanti. At 12 o'clock the members of his body guard were put through a series of exercises in one of the main streets. Among the spectators was His Majesty the King, who, on invitation, drank the Queen's health with the Captain. The latter was informed that this was the first time His Majesty had ever partaken of liquor in public. On the occasion he wore a richly embroidered silk cloth, and his arms and limbs were most profusely decorated with golden ornaments of every conceivable form and shape.

25. With deep regret we record the death of the Rev. James Quaker, one of the Senior Native Clergy in West Africa, which took place at Sierra Leone yesterday, from congestion of the lungs. He was Principal of the Sierra Leone Grammar School, with which he had been connected for thirty-three years; and also held the post of Military Chaplain to the Queen's Forces in the Colony. He was ordained by Bishop Weeks in 1856. No African clergyman has won more universal respect than Mr. Quaker. His exertions for some years as Secretary of the Native Church Missionary Society deserve special mention.



26. Captain H. F. Richmond, Assistant Colonial Secretary of Sierra Leone, accompanied by Captain Forbes, G.C.C., and a body guard of fourteen Houssas of the Armed Police, left Lagos in H.M.C.S. Gertrude for the River Niger.

27. Mr. Jacob Barber, the native explorer who left Lagos sometime last year, wrote to say that he arrived at Bida on the 7th March last, after a difficult journey of over thirteen months, on account of the blockade of the roads leading to the Okitiparapo, Yoruba, and Baniba countries. He purposes proceeding to Kano, Sokatoo, and Timbuctoo, after visiting some friends at Eggau, &c.

29. Mr. L. Solomon, from Accra and Sierra Leone, and Mr. Arthur Wheeler, of the firm of Lily and Wheeler, arrived per mail from England.

30. His Excellency Governor Havelock, C.M.G., with officers and marines of H.M.S. Foam and some policemen, went from Freetown, Sierra Leone, to Mattsu, in the district of Sherbro', and there remonstrated with the natives for flogging Mr. Laborde, the Civil Commandant, and policemen, and destroying the Government boat. They refused to lay down their arms and opened fire on him. After a hot engagement the natives retreated, leaving over fifty killed and wounded.

31. James Carlyle, engineer of the s.s. Forcados, died.—Proclamation by Governor Havelock, C.M.G., at Sierra Leone, of 8th May, having reference to the murder or manslaughter, of Amy or Amelia John, at Onitsha, on the banks of the Niger, by British subjects, and reciting the commission of the Court of Inquiry to be held at Sierra Leone.

## JUNE.

1. The Whydah Grand Dramatic Company gave an evening entertainment at Oke Osadi street, Lagos.

2. Grand Public Tea Meeting given by the teachers of the Wesleyan Methodist Sabbath-school, in the schoolroom, Tinubu Square, Faji.

3. Mr. W. B. Adamson, Second Engineer of Government Vessels, and Messrs. B. Colonna de Lecca and Paul de Lecca embarked per mail for Liverpool.

7. With extreme regret we have to chronicle the untimely death of Mrs. Isabella Henrietta George, wife of Charles J. George, Esq., J.P., native merchant of this settlement, which occurred yesterday, the 6th, after a short but severe illness. The funeral, which took place to-day, was very largely attended by all classes of people.—The Seventh Anniversary Meetings of the Lagos Native Auxiliary Association. The annual sermons were preached at Christ Church on the 5th by the Rev. James White, and at St. Paul's Church by the Rev. E. S. Willoughby on the 6th; and this evening a public meeting was held at Breadfruit Schoolroom, Charles Foresythe, Esq., Public Notary, in the chair. The speakers were Messrs. Consul Hood, A. C. Willoughby, E. Collins, and Revs. A. Mann, J. Oluwole, B.A., and Saul Pearse.

11. Mr. Wessalhoft, the Rev. J. and Mrs. Bradshaw, of the C.M.S., left Lagos per mail for England.

13. Mr. Stephen Sheldon, Chief Engineer of Government Vessels, arrived per mail from England.

14. Mr. T. H. Woodcock, son of the late Queen's Advocate of the Gold Coast Colony, arrived at Accra from England, as Deputy-Assistant Colonial Secretary of the Gold Coast Colony.

15. The Gold Coast Constabulary (Artillery and Infantry) were reviewed to-day in front of the Colonial Hospital by Captain Stuart Stephens. We are glad to see the high state of efficiency that the defensive force of Lagos has been brought to under this active and popular officer.

17. Fire at Martin street, Lagos, and owing to the timely aid of the neighbours, only one house was consumed.—In the *Law Times* of June 17, appears the following: Mr. James Marshall, Chief Justice of the Gold Coast Colony, upon whom Her Majesty has signified her intention to confer the honour of knighthood, is the son of the late Rev. James Marshall, vicar of Christ Church, Clifton, by marriage with a daughter of the Rev. Leigh Richmond, author of "The Dairyman's Daughter," and was born about 1828. He graduated at Exeter College, Oxford, taking his Bachelor's degree in 1851, and proceeding to the M.A. in due course. Mr. Marshall was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in Hiliary Term, 1868, and practised in Manchester until 1873, when he was appointed Chief Magistrate and Judicial Assessor to the Native Chiefs on the Gold Coast. On the creation of the Supreme Court of the Gold Coast Colony in 1876, he was appointed to the office of senior Puisne Judge, and in 1879 he was advanced to the Chief Justiceship. Mr. Marshall saw some service in the field during the Ashanti War, for, at the request of Sir Garnet Wolseley, he placed himself at the head of the Native Chiefs, and in that way helped in obtaining and organizing bodies of carriers, for which service he received Sir Garnet's special thanks, and, on his recommendation, the Ashanti War medal. Mr. Marshall married, in 1877, Alice, daughter of the late Mr. Charles C. Young, of Corly, Lincolnshire.

20. Mrs. Z. A. Williams and child, Miss Agnes Clara E. George (daughter of C. J. George, Esq.), Miss E. Foresythe (daughter of C. Foresythe, Esq.), embarked per mail for England; also Mr. John T. Smith, clerk in the Mail Company's branch steamer for Liverpool.—The Right Rev. Bishop Crowther had an interview with the Committee of the Church Missionary Society, England. He represented the Natives in the Niger Mission as ready to welcome European missionaries, and expressed an opinion that their presence would be a counteracting influence to the inconsistent lives and prejudicial testimony of some of the European commercial agents on the river, and a strength and support to the Native Mission agents.

21. In England, at a Special General Committee of the Church Missionary Society, a report was presented yesterday from the Ecclesiastical Sub-Committee relative to the boundaries of Bishop Crowther's jurisdiction in Africa. It appeared that the area assigned to him by the Queen's license in 1864 comprised a great part of West Africa outside the limits of the British Settlements, while the Bishop himself had almost entirely confined his labours to the territories on the borders of the Niger, and desired to be released from any other responsibility that might attach to him. The subject had been brought under the notice of the Society by His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, in consequence of a letter having been addressed to him by the Rev. J. B. Whiting, as commissary of Bishop Crowther. The secretaries were directed to communicate with His Grace the Archbishop as to the desirableness, if possible, of formally limiting Bishop Crowther's episcopate to the Niger and the countries bordering thereon. With regard to the Society's other Missions in West Africa outside the British dominions, it was resolved to request the Bishop of Sierra Leone, when appointed, to exercise episcopal functions in them, and to defer further plans regarding them until the new bishop had had time to form an opinion as regards the requirements of the country.

22. The Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury, K.G., presided at the Annual Meeting of the Victoria Philosophical Institute of Great Britain, which took place in London on the 15th of June. An address was delivered by Mr. Trelawney Saunders, the official geographer of

the survey of Palestine. He described the scientific results of the exploration of Palestine, and their great value to the historian, especially as the recent work of the exploration seemed to bring the country before the student of the present day as it appeared to the inhabitants nineteen centuries ago, and confirmed in a most remarkable manner the accuracy of the Bible record.—Two Government notices offering rewards of £50 each to any person or persons who will give information as shall lead to the conviction of the murderer or murderers of Lawani, a farmer, and of Kofee Phetu, a Fantee labourer, who were murdered on or about the night of the 1st ult., were placarded to-day.

23. Bankruptcy Court, England.—*In Re H. J. Huggins.*—The bankrupt, Mr. Horatio James Huggins, formerly Chief Justice of Sierra Leone, had recently carried on the business of a manufacturer of bottle washing machines. He applied to pass his examination upon a statement of affairs, which returned liabilities amounting to £15,875, of which about one half was unsecured, with assets consisting of mainly of his superannuation allowances of £875 per annum as Chief Justice of Sierra Leone. The Court of Appeal recently held that the allowance in question passed to the trustee as part of the bankrupt's property, divisible among his creditors, but directed the trustee to pay him £300 per annum for his maintenance. The case had been adjourned in order to give the trustee an opportunity of obtaining information as to the bankrupt's dealings with certain trust funds, and after some discussion with reference to communications received from Jamaica upon the subject, further opposition was withdrawn. His Honour allowed the bankrupt to pass his examination.

25. Rev. James Johnson, Incumbent of St. Paul's Church, Lagos, preached a very able and impressive *In Memoriam* sermon on the late Rev. James Quaker, Principal of the Sierra Leone Grammar School, to a crowded congregation. It is hoped that this sermon will be printed and published.

27. Mr. C. F. P. Nichol and Madame Nichol, African prestigitators and illusionists, gave their first of a series of entertainments on legerdermain at Phœnix Hall, Tinubu Square, Lagos, under the patronage of John A. Payne, Esq., F.C.G.S., Registrar of the Supreme Court of this settlement.

28. Messrs. J. Fairley and Kirk arrived per mail from England, Mr. J. D. E. Z. Macaulay from Quittah. Two political prisoners, transported to Lagos by the Sierra Leone Government for detention, under escort of two Sierra Leone constables, also arrived per mail Loanda.

30. Guiteau, the assassin of President Garfield, of America, was hanged at Washington, United States.—We specially note the following from the *Church Missionary Intelligencer and Record*, Vol. VII., No. 79, 1882: "*London.*—Before these lines appear an event of peculiar interest and significance will, if it please God, have taken place. The Rev. Thomas Phillips, the newly-appointed English Secretary of the Niger Mission, who was ordained Deacon with the Society's other candidates, on May 1, will have been ordained Priest by Bishop Crowther, at St. Paul's, Onslow square, on June 29. This is the first time that a white clergyman has been ordained by a black bishop. There ought, indeed, to be nothing unusual or unexpected in this; but race feeling after all has a powerful influence on human nature, and the occurrence therefore of such an ordination for the first time is an important fact. The Church is one, and above all distinctions of clime and race; and a bishop is a bishop, whatever the colour of his skin. One reason why the Church Missionary Society desires to see *independent* Native Churches is, not only that their bishops may be on an equality with white bishops, but that their equality may be *recognized;* and when it is so, Mr. Phillips will not long be the only Englishman who has had black episcopal hands laid upon him."

## JULY.

1. Captain H. F. Richmond, Assistant Colonial Secretary of Sierra Leone, arrived in H.M.C.S. Gertrude from the Niger, with nineteen witnesses and two prisoners in the case of Regina *v.* John and others.—The admission of the Rev. Thomas Phillips, B.A. (European) to priest's orders in England, by Bishop Crowther, D.D. (Native), with the permission of the Bishop of London, took place at St. Paul's, Onslow square, on St. Peter's Day, June 29, 1882. Mr. Phillips was presented by the Rev. W. H. Barlow. The Rev. H. W. Webb-Peploe and the Rev. F. E. Wigram also joined in the laying-on of hands, and in the administration of the Communion. The preacher was the Rev. W. N. Ripley, Vicar of St. Giles, Norwich, whose house, Earlham Hall, has been the scene of many gatherings of friends in the cause of Africa. His sermon, a peculiarly appropriate and impressive one, is to be published in the *Church Missionary Intelligencer and Record.*

4. The members of the Lagos Mutual Improvement Society held their Third Anniversary Meeting at the C.M.S. Faji Infant Schoolroom. The chair was taken by Robert Campbell, Esq., the President. Two lectures were delivered (1) by Mr. M. T. John, on "Polygamy," and (2) by Mr. J. H. Samuel, on "Our Language; how far it is correct to call it Yoruba."—Public notification by His Excellency Administrator Simpson that, "reliable information having been received that cholera no longer exists at Bida, Eggau, the Kippo Hills, and other places on the Upper Niger, the Acting Admistrator, with the concurrence of the Quarantine Board, hereby annuls the quarantine imposed upon those places by public notification; and the said notification is cancelled from this date.

6. It is announced that Mr. Thomas D. Cole (son of Thomas F. Cole, Esq., Native merchant of Lagos), formerly of Fourah Bay College, Sierra Leone, has passed his examination in medical registration.—Mr. Watt, M.A., Acting Queen's Advocate, left the Gold Coast per mail for England.—N. T. B. Shepherd, of Lagos, was sentenced by the Court to seven years' penal servitude yesterday for abduction.

8. C. W. Nibbett, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, arrived at Accra, on the Gold Coast, per mail from England, to practise in the Courts of the Gold Coast Colony.

10. Mr. Louis Muller, European clerk at Messrs. Monier and Co.'s, Lagos, died, aged 21.

11. The British Fleet, under the command of Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour, G.C.B., bombarded the forts of Alexandria in Egypt. The vessels engaged were H.M.S.'s Invincible, Sultan, Superb, Alexandra, Monarch, Penelope, Téméraire, Helicon, Condor, Beacon, Bittern, Cygnet, Decoy, and the Inflexible. The Admiral reported that the action generally terminated successfully at 5.30 p.m., when the ships anchored for the night.

12. The National African Company (Limited) formed in England for the purpose of developing and opening trade throughout the fertile, populous, and settled countries of Central Soudan, the Quorra or Niger, and the Binue or Chadda, &c. Capital £1,000,000. Sir James Marshall, late Chief Justice of the Gold Coast Colony, is one of the directors.

14. The Rev. J. S. Bradshaw, from Lagos, died at Liverpool shortly after his arrival.

15. Captain H. F. Richmond with nineteen witnesses and two prisoners from the Niger embark per mail for Sierra Leone.

18. Mr. E. F. Mullins arrived per mail from England; Mr. Israel Campbell from Sierra Leone; and Mr. E. J. Williams from Accra.

22. The Rev. T. Phillips, B.A., Secretary of the Niger Mission, arrived at Sierra Leone.



23. Mr. M. Zimmer, at the house of G. L. Gaiser, Esq., left Lagos, per mail Coanza, for Hamburg, *via* England.—Miss Elfrida E. Thomas, daughter of the Rev. J. B. Thomas, Native Wesleyan Missionary, arrived per mail from England.—His Excellency Administrator Simpson, accompanied by Captain Douglas, Acting-Assistant Colonial Secretary, Mr. Lawson, Assistant Colonial Surveyor, and Mr. Superintendent Willoughby, left in H.M.C.S. Gertrude. Captain Whittington left on the 18th for the Eastern Districts of Leckie and returned this day.

25. Mr. C. F. P Nichol gave his second entertainment on legerdemain at Phœnix Hall, Tinubu square, Lagos, under the patronage of John A. Payne, Esq., F.C.G.S., Registrar of the Supreme Court of this Settlement.

26. Public notification that Her Majesty the Queen has, on the recommendation of the Secretary of State, appointed Captain C. Alfred Moloney, Administrator of the Gold Coast Colony, to be a Companion of the Order of Saint Michael and St. George.—While coming to anchor at Port Seguro, the s.s. Coanza ran on the beach, and remained there for seventy-four hours; she became disabled, having had her stern-post, rudder, and part of her propeller carried away. A part of her cargo had to be thrown overboard ere she could be got off. Some 15,000 men, mostly armed, were on the beach, who were eager to see what they could carry off.

27. Captain H. F. Richmond, with witnesses and prisoner, arrived at Sierra Leone from the Niger.—Ashekan, the Chief of Ottoh, on his return home from Lagos in his cause, was forced by the strong current against one of the fishing stakes in the lagoon between the Marina and Apapa, and sank. All hands were saved except a boy about twelve years of age.

29. Rev. Father Tetamante arrived per mail from Little Popo, and Captain L. A. Almeida from Quittah.

## AUGUST.

2. Public notification that Her Majesty the Queen has been graciously pleased to give directions for the dignity of Knight Bachelor being conferred upon his Honour Mr James Marshall, Chief Justice of the Gold Coast Colony.

3. Cetewayo, the Zulu ex-King, with his suite arrived in England from South Africa per s.s. Arab.

4. Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Elbank, Baptist Missionary and his wife, and Arthur H. Porter, Esq., merchant, arrived per mail from England. Lord Kimberley, answering questions and remarks by Lords Norton and Carnarvon in the House of Lords, England, said that the only reception the Government intended to give Cetewayo was an interview with the Secretary of the Colonies. He did not see that the fact of the Imperial Government bringing the ex-King to England would have the appearance of relieving the colonists of their primary responsibilities for self-defence, but he did not dispute that Cetewayo's restoration, after a visit to England, would impose great responsibilities on the Cape Government.

5. A meeting of native gentlemen was convened at the Breadfruit Mission House, on Thursday, the 3rd instant, to consider the advantages and disadvantages to be derived from the Education Ordinance, lately passed in our Legislative Council, but which has not yet been confirmed. The Rev. James Johnson was elected Chairman, and Charles Foresythe, Esq., Secretary. There was a full and warm discussion, after which it was decided that a sub-committee be appointed to prepare a memorial to be forwarded to Lord Kimberley, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, through the local authorities, pointing out the several points discussed, and which are considered injurious to a sound education in this settlement. On the same day a large meeting was held, under the presidency of the Rev. James Johnson, when the memorial which had been prepared by the sub-committee on the previous day was read, assented to, and numerously signed by all the available native ministers, schoolmasters, native merchants, traders, writing clerks, and mechanics, in all about eighty-five signatures.—His Excellency the Acting Administrator left this day for the Western Districts per H.M.S. Gertrude on a tour of inspection.—H.M.S. Bacchante, Captain Lord Charles Scott, R.N., with the Royal Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales on board, arrived in England after having been absent for about two years. H.R.H. the Princess of Wales expressed much surprise at the improvement which had taken place in the young sailors.

6. In England the last week closed with touching events for Her Majesty the Queen, in the leave-taking of her third son, the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn (Prince Arthur), on his departure to take command of a brigade in Egypt, and in the reception and leave-taking of various officers attached to the Egyptian Expedition, including Lieutenant-General Sir Garnet Wolseley, the Commander-in-Chief, &c. The Duke was accompanied by his wife to the Orient, on his embarkation at the Albert Docks on Sunday morning, with the 1st Battalion Scots Guards, for Egypt. The Prince and Princess of Wales with their daughters, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duke of Teck, also took leave of His Royal Highness on board.—A fire occurred at Badagry, in the Western Districts of Lagos, when fifteen houses were burnt, but no lives lost.—His Excellency Administrator Simpson, in the Colonial steamer Gertrude, then lying at anchor in the Lagoon, sent Messrs. Lawson, Assistant Colonial-Surveyor, and Superintendent Willoughby, with some Houssas and Kroomen to assist on shore.—Senhor Manoel J. Ferreira, and other native passengers, left Lagos in a sailing vessel. Captain Alfana left for Bahia.

7. Three towns belonging to Whemi were destroyed by the Dahomians, and many of the inhabitants carried away captives to Abomey.—Ex-King Cetewayo had an interview with the Earl of Kimberley at the Colonial Office in Downing street, London, and afterwards visited the Houses of Parliament during a debate.—It is reported that King Umoru, the Emir of Nupe, is dead.—Mr. Fabel received the following telegram per s.s. Bonny on the 7th instant, relative to Egypt: "London, July 22nd, 3.16 p.m. Arabi, master situation. Fresh water canal cut. General massacre, Egypt. British forces advancing. Fresh troops going. France will probably join."

8. Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales were confirmed in England by His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in Whippingham Church. Her Majesty the Queen and many members of the Royal Family were present.

9. Ex-King Cetewayo had an interview with the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., the Premier, at Downing street, London.

11. The *Essex Weekly News*, of England, of to-day states that the Rev. J. B. Whiting, formerly vicar of the parish of Bloomfield, has been appointed Bishop of Sierra Leone. His Excellency Administrator Simpson and suite returned in the Gertrude from the Western Districts, having visited the Denham Waters and the different creeks leading to Whemi. The chart of the creeks was carefully taken by the Assistant Colonial Surveyor.

12. *Court of Inquiry, Sierra Leone.*—Yesterday, at 10 a.m., this Court, consisting of His Honour F. F. Pinkett, the Hon. T. Risely Griffith, His Honour F. Smith and W. M. Huggins, Esq., Special Commissioners appointed to try the case of Regina *v.* John and others, charged with the murder of the girl Amelia John, at Onitsha, sat in order to hold the inquest before the Grand Jury summoned to inquire into the case. The Court Hall was densely crowded. His Honour, F. F. Pinkett, then delivered the charge, after which they retired, and after examining the witnesses for about three hours returned to the court, and presented a true bill against each of the prisoners for murder. The Hon.

Samuel Lewis, Barrister-at-Law, prosecuted for the Crown, and Mr. J. B. Macarthy, Barrister-at-Law, defended the prisoners.

14. Cetewayo, the ex-Zulu King, attended by his cousin and chiefs, together with Mr. Shepstone and Mr. Dunn, and native interpreter, left London at 8.30. A.M. for Osborne, to visit the Queen. The special train, with Lord Kimberley, Cetewayo, Mr. Shepstone, and three Zulu chiefs, arrived at Portsmouth Dockyard at 11.15. A large crowd assembled on the jetty, curious to see Cetewayo, who was received by Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and Admiral Ryder. Cetewayo was attired in a dark suit, with a tall hat, which shone resplendent in the bright sunshine no less than did the dark and shining features of the ex-King, who, by his pleasant smile and dignified deportment, created quite a favourable impression. The Fire Queen cast off from the jetty at half-past eleven, and steamed away to Osborne. A large number of sightseers crowded about in the neighbourhood of the vessel, cheering Cetewayo, who remained on deck the whole of the time. The Queen received the ex-King in her private reception-room. A guard of honour was formed in the grounds by the crew of the royal yacht Victoria and Albert. Cetewayo, his cousin Ngcongcwaa, the chiefs Umkosana and Urgobazana, Mr. Shepstone and Mr. Dunn were introduced to Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice by the Earl of Kimberley. Her Majesty gave Cetewayo and his suite a very cordial reception, and during the quarter of an hour that the interview lasted conversed freely with the ex-King through the medium of Mr. Dunn as interpreter. Cetewayo subsequently expressed himself as highly gratified with his visit to the Queen, whose dignified and yet gracious and affable bearing evidently impressed him. During the return journey he was in the best of spirits. At half-past one luncheon was served to the visitors, who were joined by the Earl of Kimberley, Sir H. Ponsonby, and the ladies-in-waiting. Victoria Station was reached about seven o'clock, and here Cetewayo met with another cordial reception from the public. Her Majesty the Queen is said to have made Cetewayo very happy on Monday by announcing to him the intention of the Government to restore him to Zululand. The decision was to be conveyed to Parliament on Tuesday. We have long been of opinion that the British public was in favour of this measure of justice to a brave king, and a popular ruler of Zululand.—W. Brandford Griffith, Junior, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, embarked per mail from Lagos for Sierra Leone.—Public notification by His Excellency Administrator Moloney, C.M.G., of the Gold Coast Colony, that the remains of the American barque Sarah Kingsbury which was partially burnt off Pran Pran on the 7th inst., having sunk at her moorings, the following particulars are published for general information: Magnetic Bearings of Wreck, Houses on Pran Pran Beach N. 5° W., Ruins of Great Ningo Fort N. 52° E. Depth at low water 34 feet.

15. Lord Kimberley in the House of Lords, replying to the Earl of Milltown's controversial question, stated that Her Majesty's Government have determined to consider the possibility of making arrangements for the partial restoration of Cetewayo to Zululand, with proper safeguards and conditions. Some portion of the country, to be hereafter defined, will be reserved in order to meet obligations towards those of the appointed chiefs and their people who may not be willing to return under Cetewayo's rule. A British Resident will be maintained in Zululand, and Cetewayo will be required to enter into engagements similar to those by which the thirteen appointed chiefs are now bound, which especially include a prohibition to revive in any form the military system formerly prevailing. No portion of Zululand will be annexed to British territory.

16. During the Mohammedan Rhamaddin Festival, whilst a Mohammedan boy, near Ereko, was amusing himself with a gun he unintentionally fired at one of his companions. The ball lodged in his body, and was extracted by Dr. Derwent Waldron, M.B., C.M., the Assistant Colonial Surgeon of Lagos.

17. The German ship of war Hertha, nineteen guns, Captain Von Kall, with a complement of 400 men, arrived in the roads of Lagos from China, *via* Cape of Good Hope, on her passage home.—At Cape Coast a fire broke out at Fort William, at two p.m., but was soon put out by the Government labourers.

18. Mr. Consul Bey, of the German Empire, went on board the German man-of-war Hertha, and was received by a guard of honour, and on returning on shore a salute of seven guns was fired.

19. The German man-of-war Hertha saluted the British flag with a salute of twenty-one guns, and the Lagos Battery, in front of Government House, under command of Captains Forbes and Stephens, G.C.C., returned the compliment by firing twenty-one guns. Captain Von Kall, of the Hertha, with the German Consul, paid an official visit to His Excellency Surgeon-Major Frank Simpson, the Administrator of Lagos; and in the evening His Excellency entertained Captain Von Kall and officers with Mr. Consul Bey at dinner.

20. The Rev. Father C. Bel left per mail for Little Popo.

21. The ceremony of installing the Apena as Chief Olo-gun Atebo took place this day by the ex-King Docemo, in the presence of about four to five thousand persons, at Erunowa, King street. The sight was an imposing one.

22. The Rev. J. A. and Mrs. Maser, the Rev. Thomas Phillips, B.A., Secretary of the Niger Mission, and Miss Merriman, daughter of the late B. E. C. Merriman, Esq., arrived per mail from England, and Mr. J. Z. Williams from Bathurst, Gambia.

23. Mr. Consul Bey, Captain Von Kall, with some officers and marines, left in the s.s. Gaiser for Cotonu on the 20th inst., to make certain inquiries respecting a German merchant ship which was wrecked last year, and the crew robbed of everything; returning last night, and embarking this morning in good health and spirits.—His Honour Mr. Justice Macleod, Messrs. C. A. Williams, B.L., and J. George, left per mail for Accra.

25. Mrs. Sussannah Macaulay, the mother of Dr. J. D. E. Z. Macaulay, died at her residence in Oke Obowogbowo, aged 80.—The Rebecca Hussey Slave Charity Institution was formally opened by His Excellency Surg.-Major Frank Simpson, Acting-Administrator, in the presence of His Majesty ex-King Docemo and Chiefs, and a numerous assembly of ladies and gentlemen, including the ministers of religion. The report was read by the clerk of the institution, who is also a trustee, and addresses were delivered by the other trustees—viz., Messrs. A. H. Porter. C. Foresythe, C. J. George, F. Hood, and Dr. N. T. King. The constabulary band was in attendance and played lively airs. It is much to be regretted that the ceremony was conducted without the reading of a portion of God's Holy Word and Prayer for the blessing of God to rest on the work. The trustees for the time being, in their programme, made no provision for it. In a leading article on the occasion the *Lagos Times* said: "A Rebecca Hussey Charity Institution has been established at Lagos; the building recently erected on a suitable plot of land provided by the Government for the purposes of the Institution, was opened on the 25th inst., by His Excellency Surgeon-Major Simpson, Acting Administrator, in the presence of a large number of persons. The affairs of this Institution are managed by a Local Board of Trustees, who, except the Colonial Secretary, are appointed by the Governor. This institution is an effort on the part of the High Court of Chancery in England to carry out the object Miss Rebecca Hussey had in view when, in 1713 she devised under a will the sum of £1,000 to her executors to be employed in effecting the redemption of slaves, or else in promoting the easement of their slavery. For 148



years this charitable provision was lost sight of by the responsible persons to whom the money was paid, till 1863, when it had, by accumulated interest, grown to £23,481 14s. 4d., and when the then Attorney-General, Sir William Atherton, opened correspondence in reference to it with Christian missionary societies, mercantile firms on the Coast, Governor Freeman, and the Bishop of St. Helena. The result of this correspondence is, as far as Lagos is concerned, the establishment of the above institution, where boys who have found an asylum here from slavery may receive elementary education and industrial teaching. We welcome the Rebecca Hussey Institution, whose work, properly done, cannot but be substantially helpful to the efforts that are being put forth to improve the country and ameliorate and elevate the condition of the people. We do not, however, expect that there will be at any time any very large number of boys who may have escaped from slavery and may be fit subjects for admission into the Institution; for though there are undoubtedly multitudes of slave boys in the interior who desire their liberty and would profit by the advantages the Institution offers, it is not easy for them to effect their escape and travel to the coast. Often it may be found that such have little or no knowledge of places beyond those where they are held in bondage. The Trustees of the Institution are then not likely just now to find it difficult to keep their expenses within the limits of their income from the English fund and the proceeds of work done in the establishment, and they may be able in course of time to extend the charitable provision to others not boys who have escaped from slavery, but who may yet be worthy objects of such a help. It has much surprised us that in the programme of proceedings at the formal opening of the Institution, no arrangement was made for prayer to God for blessing on the work. We hope this was not an attempt to teach us how well we may get on in our work without God and without prayer, and to suggest to us that the trustees are so sure of success in reliance on their own strength that they can afford to disregard the words of the Psalmist.—"Except the Lord build the house, they labour in vain that build it," and that they intend to disregard or make little of religion in the instruction which the inmates of the Institution would receive. This would be in direct contradiction to Miss Hussey's intention, and would separate them from the principal trustees in England amongst whom we find such men as Capt. the Hon. Francis Maude, Rev. Caswall, and the late Rev. Henry Venn, men who would not have undertaken and closed such a work without prayer.

26. It is reported that matters have not been recently in favour of Ibadan at war with the Ijeshas and Okitis; that Ibadan's recent peace messages and presents to Abeokuta have been refused by the Egbas because Ibadan has not recalled its army from Ijesha territory, that Iberikodo and Eruwa roads are once more rigidly closed, that the Ondo roads are either closed or are very unsafe, and that the Ijebus have granted a pass to Ijeshas and Egbas through their territory, but not for the purposes of trade till the war is over; that the C.M. Agent at Iseyin coming with others a few days ago to Abeokuta was with them plundered by Egbas of all he had, and that he had to redeem with money two of his servants whom the plunderers had taken away.

27. Mr. and Mrs. C. Graham Rosenbush and Mr. J. Galloway arrived per mail from England. Mr. C. Graham Rosenbush is the Managing Director of the London and West African Bank. We learn that the object of his visit is to open a branch in this Settlement. Knowing the facilities that would be given to trade by the establishment of a bank, we heartily wish Mr. Graham Rosenbush every success. Mr. Albert E. Metzger, B.A., L.T.H (Native), arrived from Sierra Leone, and is proceeding to the River Niger as Master of a Præparandi Institution to be shortly opened at Sokoja, for which he has our prayers and best wishes.

28. The annual sermons on behalf of the British and Foreign Bible Society were preached in all the churches and chapels in the Settlement yesterday, and to-day the public meeting was held at the Wesleyan Chapel, Tinubu square, J. H Willoughby, Esq., in the chair. There were on the platform some of the local members of the Auxiliary—viz., Revs. W. T. Coppin, G. W. Baxter, T. B. Wright, Isaac Oluwole. B.A., E. S. Willoughby, W. J. Davids, C. B. Macaulay, N. Johnson (Secretary), and Messrs. John A. Payne, J. J. Thomas, and G. D. Decker, with J. E. Wright as speaker. The report was read by the Rev. Mr. Macaulay, and addresses were delivered by the Rev. G. W. Baxter and Rev. N. Johnson; also by Messrs. J. J. Thomas and J. E. Wright.

29. We regret to record the death of Senhor Ildefonso de Sant' Anna, only son of Senhor M. J. de Sant' Anna, merchant of this Settlement, which occurred on board the brigantine Africanno, lying in the roads ead. The deceased was returning to this place from the Brazils, after an absence of about eighteen months, with a newly-married wife. The vessel was towed into the harbour, and the body was interred in the cemetery at 4.30 p.m.

31. We are informed that Dr. Narciso Gomes, lately arrived per the brigantine Africanno from the Brazils, and at present residing at Senhor M. J. de Sant' Anna's, will practice in the Settlement and at Porto Novo.

## SEPTEMBER.

1. The members of the Wesleyan High School Entertainment Society gave an evening entertainment at the Wesleyan Infant Schoolroom, Tinubu square.

2. Rev. C. H. V. and Mrs. Golimer and son embarked per mail for England.—Fire broke out in Palm Church street, at 8 p.m., through the carelessness of a little boy, but owing to the immediate assistance rendered by people only two houses were burnt.

7. Captain John Okeula, the Native Christian Balogun of Abeokuta, died to the great grief of all who knew him. The Abeokuta Church has lost in him a valuable member and leader, and the country a brave and influential warrior.

9. A man named Agbo-gunleri committed suicide by shooting himself last evening in the house of Mr. P. J. Meffre, and an inquest held this day by the coroner, when the jury returned a verdict of death by suicide. Mr. Frederick W. Batty embarked per mail for England.

10. His Honour Mr. Justice Macleod arrived per mail from Accra.

14. Chief Agoro and about 300 Epe people arrived at Ebute Ero in large canoes, gaily dressed with native flags, to take part in the ceremony of installation of one of the sons of the late Chief Bajulai, deceased, to the post vacated by his father.—In the Eastern District the armed policeman who was forcibly taken possession of by one of the Mahins in April last, on the plea that he was one of her runaway slaves, has already recovered his liberty, through the interference of one Ajiborise with one of his agents, a female, who had been the slave's mistress, and to whom he made some presents. Ajiborise seems to have acted in the interest, and, it may be, by the request of, our Government. The Houssa arrived in Lagos this day, and breathes freely once more under the safety of the British flag.

15. C.M.S. Steamer Henry Venn, Captain Scott, with the Rev. Thomas Phillips, B.A., the English Secretary of the Niger Mission, left for Lokoja on the Upper Niger.

17. William Brandford Griffith, jun., Esq., Barrister-at-Law, arrived per mail from Sierra Leone.

18. Mr. Albert E. Metzger, B.A., L.T.H. (Native), left per s.s. Forcados, for Lokoja on the Niger River, *via* Bonny.

20. Meeting at the residence of C. Graham-Rosenbush, Esq., Lagos, by invitation of a number of native gentlemen, to consider the question of the proposed bank for Lagos, in connection with that of London. We wish all success to the "London and West African Bank, Limited."

# GOLD COAST SETTLEMENTS.

COMPRISING ELMINA, CAPE COAST, ACCRA, QUITTAH, AND LAGOS.

## GOLD COAST.

Gold Coast is a name generally given to a portion of Upper Guinea, between 5°—4° 20′ E. long., stretching along the Gulf of Guinea from the River Assini on the west, to the River Volta on the east. The Settlement of the Gold Coast extends over a territory of 6,000 square miles. In 1750 the African Company was constituted by Act of Parliament, with liberty to trade and form establishments on the West Coast of Africa, between 20° N. and 20° S. lat. The forts and settlements constructed by and vested in this Company under parliamentary grant were in 1821 transferred to the Crown. The produce of the Settlements of the Gold Coast is chiefly sent to Great Britain. Gold, one of the chief exports, is found in small grains, mixed with red loam, gravel, and sometimes in quartz. It is also fished up from the beds of streams, and is used as a currency by the natives, who even hoard it up in coffins and under the floors of their houses. Ivory and gum are also chief articles of export. The skins of the monkeys, who tenant the woods in thousands, form another important item of export to England. The southern coast is of all others the region of the oil-palm, where it grows in great profusion. The amount of population was estimated in 1868 at about 252,000.

## ELMINA.

Governor Ferguson, the last Dutch Governor, and representative of the King of Holland, transferred all the Netherlands Settlements on the Coast of Guinea to Governor Pope Hennessy, as the representative of the British Crown, on April 6th, 1872. This increases the Gold Coast Colony from about 6,000 square miles to 14,000 square miles. Total population, 400,070. The richest gold regions in Western Africa and some valuable rivers were gained by this transfer, as well as the following forts: St. George d'Elmina, the fortress of St. Jago, Chuma, Secondes, Dixcove, and Axim. Owing to the superiority of Accra over Cape Coast, it is contemplated to change the seat of Government to the town of Accra, where healthy stations could be found.*

July 24, 1874.

The Queen has been pleased to cause letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, constituting the Settlements on the Gold Coast and of Lagos into a separate colony, to be called the Gold Coast Colony, under a Governor and Commander-in-chief, a Lieutenant-Governor, with an Administrator at Lagos. There is one Executive Council and one nominated Legislative Council for the two Settlements. It is intended that there shall be one Superior Court, to administer justice amongst the inhabitants of the Settlements, the Gold Coast Colony to have at command steam craft sufficient to keep up communication and maintain the police of the Volta and the Lagoons. By an Order in Council, dated 6th August, 1874, Her Majesty has empowered the new Legislature to regulate by ordinance or ordinances all such powers as she may enjoy in the protected territories adjacent to the British Settlements.

At its first meeting, the Legislative Council, exercising the powers in relation to the protection conferred by Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 6th August, 1874, passed two Ordinances abolishing slavery on the 17th December, 1874, intituled—

1. An Ordinance to provide for the Abolition of Slave-dealing.

2. An Ordinance to provide for the Emancipation of Persons holden in Slavery.

* This was accomplished on the 19th March, 1877.

## GOLD COAST REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

| | Revenue. | Expenditure. |
|---|---|---|
| 1869 | £24,127 | £18,836 |
| 1870 | 30,851 | 35,609 |
| 1871 | 28,609 | 29,094 |
| 1872 | 40,165 | 42,785 |
| 1873 | 65,706* | 61,207 |
| 1875 | 67,368 | 71,644† |
| 1878 | 105,091 | 68,410 |

1875 Imports £364,672.....Exports £327,012
1878 „ 394,152..... „ 393,457

## MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

### EXECUTIVE.

His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief.
His Excellency the Administrator of Lagos.
Hon. the Colonial Secretary.
Hon. the Queen's Advocate.
Hon. the Collector of Customs and Treasurer.
Hon. the Officer Commanding the Troops.

### LEGISLATIVE.

His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief.
The Administrator of Lagos.
His Honour the Chief Justice.
Hon. the Colonial Secretary.
Hon. the Queen's Advocate.
Hon. the Collector of Customs and Treasurer.
Hon. the Officer Commanding the Troops.

## SHIPPING.

| | | Tonnage. |
|---|---|---|
| Sailing vessels cleared during the year 1878, | 106; | 29,732 |
| „ entered „ „ | 106; | 29,732 |
| Steam vessels „ „ „ | 62; | 61,006 |
| „ cleared „ „ | 62; | 61,006 |

## HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

*Governor and Commander-in-Chief*—Sir S. Rowe...£3,000
(And £500 Allowance.)
*Lieut.-Governor*—William Branford Griffith, C.M.G. 1,500
(And £250 Table Allowance.)
*Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp*—F. W. Evans, C.M.G. ..... 300
*First Clerk*—James A. Williams ..... 180
*Second Clerk*—A. J. Quansah ..... 100
*Third Clerk, and Interpreter*—C. W. Badger ..... 75
*Messenger*—Quamina Agill ..... 24
*Clerk to the Legislative Council*—F. W. Evans, C.M.G. 50

## COLONIAL SECRETARIAT.

*Colonial Secretary*—C. Alfred Moloney ..... 1,000
*Assistant Colonial Secretary*—Captain Barrow ..... 700
„ „ „ F. W. Evans, C.M.G. 700
„ „ „ C. D. Turton ..... 600
*Deputy-Assistant Colonial Secretary*—H. W. Woodcock ..... 400
*Shorthand Writer*—C. B. Sherwin .....
*Chief Clerk*—J. B. Davies ..... 200
(And £30 Rent Allowance.)
*Second Clerk*—J. F. Ribeiro ..... 120
*Third Clerk*—J. P. Huydcoper ..... 100
*Messenger*—James Brown ..... 18

* Exclusive of £40,000 voted by Parliament.
† Includes expenditure on account of new works, Parliamentary grant.



## CUSTOMS AND TREASURY.

*Collector and Treasurer*—G. T. Carter ..... £700
*Assistant Collector*—S. Bannerman ..... 450
*Chief Examining Officer*—Joseph Worall ..... 400
*Chief Clerk and Bookkeeper*—C. C. Brown ..... 250
(And £50 Allowance.)
*Warehouse Keeper*—G. H. Brooks ..... 100
*Second Clerk*—W. G. Hesse ..... 100
*Third Clerk*—T. T. C. Fleischer ..... 60
*Fourth Clerk*—R. W. Richter ..... 50
*Gold Taker*—C. Ackromah ..... 50
*Messenger*—T. Napier ..... 24
*Port and Examining Officer*—J. S. Wood ..... 75
*First Assistant Examining Officer*—Robert Dodoo ..... 50
*Second Assistant Examining Officer*—Vacant ..... 50
*Out-door Officer*—W. S. Saunders ..... 36
„ —C. V. E. Graves ..... 36
„ —T. B. Bernasko ..... 36

## AUDIT OFFICE.

*Auditor*—W. Manford ..... 700
*First Clerk*—J. A. T. Buckle ..... 120
*Second Clerk*—E. W. Bruce ..... 60
*Messenger*—Jones Blebbo ..... 12

## POST OFFICE.

*Postmaster* (Accra)—E. Rowland Cole ..... 200
*Clerk and Sorter*—N. S. Thompson ..... 75
*Messenger*—H. vander Puye ..... 12
*Letter Carrier to Christiansborg*—M. M. Thomas...
(1s. 6d. per diem.)
*Postmaster* (C. Coast)—E. J. da Costa ..... 80
*Clerk and Sorter*—R. Blankson ..... 40
*Assistant Clerk and Sorter*— ..... 20

## PRINTING OFFICE.

*Chief Printer*—S. S. Cole ..... 180
*Second* „ —G. A. Thompson ..... 80
*Third* „ —Vacant ..... 50
*First Pressman*—J. T. Clegg .....
*Second Pressman*—H. H. vander Puye .....
*Apprentice*—Enoch Meyer ..... 12
„ —Vacant ..... 12

## SUPREME COURT

*Chief Justice*—N. S. Bailey ..... 1,500
*Puisne Judge*— ..... 1,000
*Chief Registrar*—A. W. Thompson ..... 170
*Deputy Registrar*—T. Blankson ..... 100
*Interpreter and Clerk*—J. Robertson ..... 75
*Messenger and Caretaker* (Central Province)—J. Williams ..... 24
*Do.* Western Province)—W. Martin ..... 12

## QUEEN'S ADVOCATE.

*Queen's Advocate*—Vacant ..... 1,000
*Clerk*—W. Z. Coker ..... 60

## PUBLIC WORKS AND SURVEY.

*Surveyor General*—John Pagan ..... 800
*Assistant Surveyor*—Matthew Jones ..... 350
*Foremen of Works* (Accra)—John Snowley ..... 250
*Do. do.* (Elmina)—Vacant ..... 250
*Clerk*—M. D. Thorpe ..... 60
*Storekeeper and Accountant*—W. L. Morgan ..... 40
*Foreman of Works*—Thomas Djapia ..... 60

## CONSTABULARY.

*Inspector-General*—Alexander Grant ..... 700
*Inspector*—G. C. Childs ..... 450
*Do.* —Cecil Dudley ..... 450
*Artillery Inspector*—E. A. W. Newenham ..... 400
*Adjutant and Musketry Instructor*—Vacant ..... 400
*Assistant Inspectors*—H. H. Graves ..... 350
„ „ —L. A. Brydon ..... 350
„ —Louis Wyatt ..... 350
*Assistant Inspectors.*—Captain Rouse D. Douglas ..... £350
„ „ —Captain Stuart S. Stevens ..... 350
„ „ —Captain C. W. Thompson ..... 350
„ „ —Edward A. Barnett ..... 350
„ „ —A. E. Balfour ..... 350
„ „ —F. M. F. G. Hackett ..... 350
„ „ —J. R. H. Wilton ..... 350
„ „ —W. A. Cuscaden ..... 350
„ „ —A. W. W. Forbes ..... 350
„ „ —R. H. Campbell ..... 350
„ „ —R. E. Firminger ..... 350
„ „ —C. S. Cade ..... 350
„ „ —A. T. Robson ..... 350
*Pay and Quartermaster*—E. G. Woolhouse ..... 350
*Assistant to Paymaster*—Charles Wharton ..... 150

## GAOLS.

*Sheriff*—Alexander Grant ..... 50
*Deputy Sheriffs*—C. de Green, L. A. Brydon .....
*Gaoler* (Accra)—J. R. Smith ..... 50
*Turnkey* „ —Magnus Reffell ..... 40
*Matron* „ —S. Rochester ..... 36
*Gaoler* (Elmina)—J. G. Peters ..... 100
*Under* „ „ —J. O. Peters ..... 60
*Turnkey* „ —W. R. Niezen ..... 50
*Second* „ „ —J. Baofoe ..... 40
*Gaoler* (Quittah)—T. Reader ..... 36
*Gaoler* (Addah)—George Owoo ..... 36
„ (Winnebah)—H. E. Cobbold ..... 36
„ (Saltpond)—A. D. Amour ..... 36
„ (Secondee)—J. van Dyk ..... 36
„ (Dixcove)—S. Thorpe ..... 36
„ (Axim)—J. W. Lewis ..... 36

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

*Colonial Surgeon*—J. H. Jeans ..... 600
*Assistant Surgeon*—C. S. Grant ..... 400
„ „ —C. F. Castor ..... 400
„ „ —C. Roe ..... 400
„ „ —E. Nundy ..... 400
„ „ —A. L. Peacock ..... 400
„ „ —J. W. Rowland ..... 400
„ „ —F. O. Ross ..... 400
*Dispenser* (Accra)—J. Randle ..... 70
„ (Elmina)—J. Vander Puye ..... 75
„ (Cape Coast)—N. E. Browne ..... 50

## SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

*Inspector of Nuisances* (Accra)—J. A. Mills ..... 30
„ „ (Christiansborg) — Adolph Limberg ..... 40
*Inspector of Nuisances* (Cape Coast)—P. L. Bartels 50
„ „ (Elmina)—A. S. Anderson ..... 45

## ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

*Colonial Chaplain*—Rev. Thomas Maxwell ..... 440
*Organist*—T. Duncan ..... 10
*Sexton*—James Classpeters ..... 18

## EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

*Schoolmaster* (Cape Coast)—Ernest Hayford ..... 100
*Monitor* „ —J. W. Bunna ..... 40
„ „ —Vacant ..... 40
*Schoolmistress* „ —S. A. Johnson ..... 72
*Schoolmaster* (Accra)—T. U. Wulff ..... 100
*Monitor* „ —M. E. Wilson ..... 40
„ „ —D. Cornelius ..... 40
*Schoolmistress* (Accra)—Elizabeth Brew ..... 72
*Assistant Schoolmistress* (Accra)—Rose Miller ..... 50
Four Pupil Teachers at £12 each.

## OUT-STATIONS.

### ACCRA.

*District Commissioner*— .....
*Deputy Registrar and Interpreter*—J. H. Bannerman £50

### WINNEBAH.

*District Commissioner*—C. H. Bartels ..... 50
*Deputy Registrar and Interpreter*—R. J. Blankson... 20

*Sub-Collector*—J. F. Loo ..... £75
*Assistant Examining Officer*—Robert Kwofi ..... 50
*Outdoor Officers*—J. W. E. Biney and R. R. Aikens, each 36

ADDAH.

*District Commissioner*—J. S. Parker ..... 250
*Deputy Registrar and Interpreter*—P. C. Obeng ... 50
*First Assistant Examining Officer*—G. J. Stoové ... 50
*Second* " " " —J. W. Meyers... 50
*Out-door Officer*—G. A. Robertson ..... 36
" (Attititeh)—C. H. Hesse ..... 36

RIVER VOLTA DISTRICT.

*District Commissioner*—R. M. Rumsey ..... 600
*Deputy Registrar and Interpreter*—.....

PRAM PRAM.

*District Commissioner*—H. Vroom ..... 200
*Deputy Registrar and Interpreter*..... 50
*Sub-Collector*—A. A. Ruhle..... 75
*Outdoor Officer*— ..... 36

QUITTAH.

*District Commissioner*—H. H. Graves .....
*Deputy Registrar*—J. F. Thompson ..... 50
*Interpreter*—J. A. Malm ..... 50
*Sub-Collector & Examining Officer*—Isaac Brown... 75
*Out-door Officer*—S. P. Arkorful .. ..... 50
" " T. Hemans ..... 36
*Assist. Examining Officer* (Addafia)—S. D. Turkson 50
" " " (Jellah Coffee)—Vacant ... 50
" " " (Elmina Chica)—J. B. O. Cromwell ..... 36
" " " (Danoe)—George P. Coleman ..... 50
*Outdoor Officer* (Danoe)—E. M. Solomon ..... 36
" " " —J. B. Schradrachson ..... 36

SALTPOND.

*District Commissioner*—John Smith ..... 350
*Deputy Registrar and Interpreter*—J. Hughes ..... 60
*Sub-Collector & Examining Officer*—J. L. Minnow... 75
*Assistant Examining Officer*—J. M. Stoph ..... 50
*Out-door Officer*—E. E. Quist ..... 36
" " —H. W. O. Davies ..... 36

CAPE COAST.

*District Commissioner*—Edward Watt ..... 700
*Deputy Registrar and Interpreter*—J. E. Cateline .. 50
*Messenger to Interior*—James Davis..... 60
*Sub-Collector*—D. B. Yorke ..... 175
*Clerk*—Alfred Mensah ..... 80
*Geld Taker*—Cudjoe Korsan..... 50
*Port and Examining Officer*—Barend Annan ..... 100
*Examining Officer*—J. Welsing ..... 75
*Assistant Examining Officer*—Ernest Aikens..... 50
*Out-door Officer*—W. E. F. Niezer ..... 36
" " —W. Smith ..... 36

ANAMABOE.

*Assistant Examining Officer*—A. Teschemaker ..... 50
*Outdoor Officer*—R. H. Woolley ..... 36

ELMINA.

*District Commissioner*—L. A. Brydon (Acting) .....
*Deputy Registrar and Interpreter*—F. J. Bartels..... 40
*Clerk and Examining Officer*—W. A. Lutterodt ..... 80
*Assistant Examining Officer*—Joseph Aacht ..... 50
*Out-door Officer*—Joseph Essilfie..... 36
" " —Joseph Niezer ..... 36
*Assistant Examining Officer* (Commendah)—F. W. Stoové..... 50

SECCONDEE.

*District Commissioner*—Jacob Simons..... 250
*Deputy Registrar and Interpreter*—Isaac G. Jones... 50
*Clerk and Examining Officer*—J. A. F. Ulzen..... 60
*Out-door Officer*—J. E. Andor ..... 36
*Sub-Collector* (Chamah)—J. D. Gardiner..... 100
*Asst. Examining Officer* (Chamah)—J. Loo ..... 50
*Sub-Collector* (Adjuah)—Albert Viala ..... 100
*Out-door Officer* " —Charles Davidson ..... 36

DIXCOVE.

*District Commissioner*— ..... £200
*Deputy Registrar and Interpreter*—H. Brew ..... 50
*Clerk and Examining Officer*—John A. Wilson ..... 60
*Out-door Officer*—H. A. Bernasko ..... 30

AXIM.

*District Commissioner*—F. M. F. G. Hackett (Acting)
*Deputy Registrar and Interpreter*—H. P. Brown..... 50
*Clerk and Examining Officer*—W. E. Anfom ..... 60
*Out-door Officer*—E. S. Essilfie ..... 36
*Assist. Examining Officer* (Appolonia)—J. Ahinaqua 50
*Assistant Examining Officer* (Half Assinee)—B. B. Wilson ..... 50

LIGHTHOUSES.

*First Lighthouse Keeper* (Cape Coast)—John Paul... 36
*Second* " " " —J. Classpeter 24
*First* " " (Accra)—Quon Thompson 36
*Second* " " " —A. Thompson ... 24
*First* " " (Cape Three Points) J. Hansen 36
*Second* " " " J. P. Z. Hoen 24

SANITARY.

*Inspector of Nuisances* (Cape Coast)—P. L. Bartels 40
" " (Accra)—T. A. Mills ..... 30
" " (Elmina)—J. S. Anderson ... 45
" " (Christiansborg)—A. Limberg 40

SOLICITORS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The Honourable , Queen's Advocate of the Gold Coast Colony, practises in all the places, and at Lagos as occasion requires.
J. Renner Maxwell, B.A., B.L., practices at Accra, Cape Coast, and other places as occasion requires.
*Accra* — James Bannerman, Edmund Bannerman, J. Roberts, C. W. Nibbett, B.L.
*Cape Coast*—
*Elmina*—George Emissang.

MILITARY STAFF.

*Officer Commanding the Troops, Gold Coast*—Major F. L. Mathews, 2nd W. I. Regiment, Cape Coast Castle. Regimental Pay, £292; Staff Pay, £91; Allowances, £207; Total, £590.
*Fort Adjutant*—Lieut. W. C. H. Macintosh, 2nd W. I. Regiment. Regimental Pay, £118; Staff Pay, £87; Allowances, £132; Total, £337.
*Acting Royal Engineer*—Lieut. Charles B. Lyster, 2nd W. I. Regiment. Regimental Pay, £118; Engineer Pay, £100; Allowances, £132; Total, £350.
*District Commissary*—Deputy Commissary F. Egerton Bennett. Pay, £338; Allowances, £162; Total, £500.
*Commissary (Ordnance)*—Assistant Commissary James C. Gore. Pay, £210; Allowances, £150; Total, £360.
*Army Medical Staff*—Surgeon Majors J. A. B. Horton, M.D.; and W. B. Davies, M.D.
*Senior Medical Officer*—Surgeon-Major Thomas Wright. Pay £365; Allowances, £185; Total, £550.
*Acting Garrison Chaplain*—Rev. T. Maxwell. £100.
The above Officers, excepting the Chaplain, are also entitled to Free Quarters or to Lodging Allowance, according to Rank.

FREEMASONRY.

GOLD COAST LODGE, No. 773.

*Worshipful Master*—Bro. William F. Hutchison.
*Immediate Past Master*—W. Bro. F. Egerton Bennett.
*Past Masters*—Worshipful Bros. Samuel Bannerman, G. T. H. Lyall, and U. A. E. Mullen.
*Wardens*—Bro. Percival Hughes and Bro. S. M. Gabbidon.
*Treasurer*—Bro. Daniel B. Yorke.
*Secretary*—Bro. Charles Bartels.
The above are the *ex-officio* members of the Committee.
Entrance-fee, £7 7s.; subscription, £2; joining-fee, 10s.



CAPE COAST GOLDSMITHS.

Peter Brown.
Samuel Simon.
Cobina Ekrah.
Cobina Ewusi.

PRINCIPAL COMMERCIAL HOUSES.

CAPE COAST.

F. and A. Swanzy—Agent, F. C. Grant.
Lintott, Spink, and Co.—Agent, W. H. Selby.
Walter Griffiths and Co.—Agent, G. T. H. Lyall.
Alex. Miller Bros. and Co.—Agent, W. F. McLaren.
F. C. Grant.
John Sarbah.
John Christian.
John Boham.
J. W. Sey.
W. E. Davis.
Thomas Hutton.
Charles McIver and Co.
George Blankson.
Mrs. Mary Barnes.
Mrs. E. A. Kendall.
Madame Abenabah Baidee.
J. E. Davidson.
Samuel Davis.
R. A. Harrison.
J. M. K. Davis.

CHIEFS OF CAPE COAST.

Quasi Attah.
Coffee Aminsah.
Coffee Sackey.
Coffee Gaypee.
Quawa Kutah.
Coffee Essel.
Cobina Emnsah
Coffee Amunah.
Coffee Yamin.

CHIEFS OF ELMINA.

Quamina Esservich.
Quacoe Andoh.
Quow Mensah (No. 7).
Eccra Quacoe.
Qurcoe Qortah.
Quamina Aukwannah.

FOREIGN CONSUL, ELMINA.

NETHERLANDS—P. S. Hamel, Esq. (on leave).
" —Arthur Brun (acting).

NATIVE MERCHANTS, ELMINA.

William Smith.
Jacob S. Molenar.
Henry Entswa.
George E. Emmissang.
Chief Andoh.
Chief Crad Coa.
Chief Esifri.
J. A. de Veer.
Wm. des Bordes.

MONEY ORDER OFFICE.

Intercolonial Money Order business having been established between the Gold Coast and Sierra Leone (Cape Coast and Freetown Post Offices being the offices of issue and payment), it is hereby published for general information that from and after the 1st day of July next, Orders will be granted at each of these offices on the other, under the same regulations as those in force with respect to offices in the United Kingdom with which Money Order business is transacted, on payment of the following amount of commissions—viz.:—

On an Order not exceeding £2, a commission of 1s.
" " " 5, " 2s.
" " " 7, " 3s.
" " " 10, " 4s.

No single Order can be granted for more than £10.

By order, ROWLAND COLE, Postmaster.

Money Order Office, Cape Coast, 16th June, 1873.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

It is hereby notified for general information, that the time hitherto allowed for presenting Money Orders payable in the United Kingdom, as well as Money Orders drawn in the United Kingdom and payable in this Colony, has, from the 1st day of January last, been extended from six to twelve months.

By order, ROWLAND COLE, Postmaster.

Post Office, Cape Coast, May 28, 1875.

ACCRA.

PRINCIPAL COMMERCIAL HOUSES.

F. & A. Swanzy—Agent, F. J. Cricker.
Alex. Miller Bros. and Co.—Agent, R. C. H. Price
J. F. Amissah.
Mr. Luttedist.
Mr. Rottman—Agent, Basel Mission.
Mr. Fearon.
J. F. Bruce.

HOTEL.

Mrs. Addo, James Town.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Christiansborg, Accra, *May 31st*, 1877.

The following notification is made for general information:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Revenue for the year 1876 has been ... | £64,788 | 3 | 7 |
| Expenditure for do. ..... | 83,944 | 1 | 11 |
| Value of Imports do... ..... | 446,988 | 4 | 11 |
| Do. Exports do..... | 465,268 | 8 | 0 |

SHIPPING.

| | |
|---|---|
| The number of steamers which were entered and cleared during the year 1876 have been..... | 67 |
| Do. of sailing vessels ..... | 85 |
| | Tons. |
| The aggregate tonnage of the steamers was ... | 66,544 |
| Do. sailing vessels ..... | 29,938 |

By His Excellency's command,
ALFRED MOLONEY, Capt., Acting Col. Sec.

ANAMABOE.

J. M. Insaidoo.
Jacob Sey.
J Duker.
J. B. Amissah.

RELIGIOUS STATISTICS.

EPISCOPAL.

*Lord Bishop of the Diocese*—(Vacant).
*Colonial Chaplain*—Rev. T. Maxwell.
*Minister, Accra*—Rev. William Johnson.

WESLEYAN MISSIONARIES.

*Europeans*—General Superintendent and Chairman of the Gold Coast, Yoruba, and Popo District, Rev. Joseph Rhodes.
*Educational Department*—Rev. M. W. Mountford, B.A.
*Natives*—Revs. Edward J, Fynn, Thomas Penny, Timothy Laing, John Plange, James A. Solomon, Andrew W. Parker, Frederick France, Edward P. Dontah, Joseph D. Hayford, Thomas B. Freeman, sen., Thomas B. Freeman, jun., Isaac Hayford, Robert J. Hayfron.

BASEL MISSION ON THE GOLD COAST.

*Commenced* 1828.

Local Committee.—Rev. D. Eisenschmid, in Akropong, General Superintendent.
Rev. P. Steiner, in Christiansborg, Inspector of Schools.
Rev. H. L. Rottman, in Christiansborg, Treasurer.
Ten principal Stations, with 49 Out-stations.

I.—ACCRA—ADANGME DISTRICT.

CHRISTIANSBORG (Accra, with 2 Out-stations).

Rev. H. L. Rottman, Treasurer, Book Depository.
Rev. P. Steiner, Grammar School.
Rev. Y. Schouf, Boys' Boarding School.
Rev. C. C. Reindorf, Native Minister, Congregation.
Mr. H. Hildebrandt, Carpenter and Blacksmiths' Establishment.
Mr. C. Keigle, Mr. M. Otto, Mr. H. Rottmann, jun., } Basel Mission Factory, Accra.
Mr. H. Reisser, Basel Mission Factory, Christiansborg.
Native Assistants: 5 Catechists, 3 Teachers, 1 Female Teacher.—Members, 489; scholars, 186.

ABOKOBI (with 9 Out-stations).

Rev. H. Bahuer, Superintendent and Itinerary.
Rev. D. Ahlo, Native Minister, Congregation.
Miss W. Maurer, Girls' Boarding School.

Miss Th. Rottmann, Girls' Boarding School.
Native Assistants: 7 Chatechists, 7 Teachers, 4 Female Teachers.—Members, 722; Scholars, 149.

ODUMASSE (with 3 Out-stations).

Rev. J. Kopp, Superintendent and Itinerary.
Rev. R. Furrer, Congregation.
Mr. N. Dieterle, } Basel Mission Factory, Akuse.
Mr. John Zimmermann, }
Native Assistants: 4 Catechists, 2 Teachers, 2 Female Teachers.—Members, 272, scholars, 176.

ADDAH (with 3 Out-stations).

Rev. J. Engmann, Native Minister, Congregation.
Mr. J. Binder, }
Mr. J. Rasle, } Basel Mission Factory.
Mr. G. Zimmermann, }
Native Assistants: 3 Catechists, 2 Teachers.—Members, 276; scholars, 32.

II.—AKUAPEM—AKEM DISTRICT.

ABURI (with 3 Out-stations).

Rev. J. Mueller, Superintendent and Itinerary.
Rev. N. Asare, Native Minister. Congregation.
Rev. Alex. W. Clerk, Native Minister, Tutu.
Rev. W. Obenz, Native Minister, Nsakye.
Miss A. Zimmermann, Girls' Boarding School.
Native Assistants: 6 Teachers, 4 Female Teachers.—Members, 698; scholars, 223.

AKROPONG (with 9 Out-stations).

Rev. D. Eisenschmid, Superintendent and Congregation
Rev. G. Schmid, Grammar School.
Rev. J. Schoeller, Theological Seminary.
Mr. J. Weimer, Boys' Boarding School.
Rev. C. Quist, Assistant Teacher, Seminary.
Rev. P. Hall, Native Minister and Itinerary.
Rev. T. Korantu, Native Minister, Date.
Native Assistants: 11 Catechists, 9 Teachers, 2 Female Teachers.—Members, 1,414; scholars, 361.

KYEBI (with 11 Out-stations.)

Rev. G. Munz, Itinerary.
Rev. F. Krauss, Boys' Boarding School.
Rev. N. Date, Native Minister, Congregation.
Rev. Th. Opoku, Native Minister, Kukurantumi.
Rev. T. Mullings, Native Minister, Asiahwa.
Rev. J. Anobo, Native Minister, Abomosee.
Native Assistants: 5 Catechists, 9 Teachers.—Members, 703; scholars, 94.

BEGORO (with 3 Out-stations).

Rev. H. Mohr, Congregation.
Native Assistants: 3 Catechists.—Members, 127; scholars, 37.

III.—OKWAO.—ASANTE DISTRICT.

ABETIFI (with 1 Out-station).

Rev. F. Ramseyer, Congregation.
Rev. G. Dilger, Itinerary.
Native Assistants: 2 Catechists, 2 Teachers.—Members, 45; scholars, 36.

IV.—ANUM.—AKWARUM DISTRICT.

ANUM (with 2 Out-stations).

Rev. D Asante, Native Minister, Congregation.
Native Assistants: 1 Catechist, 3 Teachers.—Members, 34; scholars, 30.

Total: European Missionaries, including 18 Females, 44; Native Ministers, 14; Catechists, 41; Teachers, 43; Female Teachers, 13; Members (December 31, 1881), 4,780; increase of members in 1881, 168; Schools (December 31, 1881), 4 Infant Schools for Boys, 49 Scholars; 4 Infant Schools for Girls, 55 scholars; 4 Boarding Schools for Boys, 160 scholars; 3 Boarding Schools for Girls, 115 scholars; 29 Day Schools for Boys, 537 scholars; 24 Day Schools for Girls, 202 scholars; 2 Grammar Schools, 74 scholars; 1 Training School for Teachers, 22 scholars; 1 Theological Seminary, 21 scholars; Sunday Schools, 89 scholars. Total number of Scholars, 1,324.

Christiansborg, August 15, 1881.

The mission of the Basel Evangelical Missionary Society on the Gold Coast was commenced in the year 1828. At that time the eastern part of the Gold Coast belonged to the Danish Crown, and as the King of Denmark then on the throne was much interested in Christain missions to the heathen, it was expected that the Danish Government would favour and protect the interests of a mission established in their African possessions. In 1828, the King of Denmark having granted permission to commence a mission on the Gold Coast, the first four missionaries were set apart and started for the scene of their future labours, travelling by way of Copenhagen—the Danish capital—and England, and arrived at Christiansborg, the principal port belonging to the Danes on the African Coast, on December 18th, 1828. The Danish governor received them very cordially, and the reception accorded them by the chiefs and people was of a friendly character. The small party was soon attacked by sickness, which to three of the four proved fatal within eight months of their landing. For two and a-half years the fourth continued to labour on, acting as chaplain to the Europeans, and preaching to the heathen, besides conducting daily a school of ninety children; and, meanwhile, looking anxiously for the arrival of help from Europe. In March, 1832, three new missionaries arrived, who had looked forward to benefit by his experience, but found that he had been dead several months. Great as this trial was to the Committee and friends of the mission, it was soon followed by others not less heavy. The three new missionaries had been in the country only six weeks when one of them died. And six weeks later another was taken. The sole survivor—Mr. Riis—now had his attention turned to the elevated land in the interior, and came to the conclusion—a conclusion confirmed by a visit he paid to the region—that it would prove more congenial to the European constitution than the low land near the coast. In 1835 he begun mission work at Akropong, the principal town in the Akuapem mountains. Here he laboured for upwards of four years, seeing but little fruit of his labours beyond a growing confidence in him and an increasing friendliness on the part of the natives. In 1836 two new missionaries arrived to take part in the work; but within two years both died. At the same time there were political quarrels among the natives, and misunderstandings between the natives and the Danish Government on the Coast, which hindered the work much. Change of climate had become necessary to Mr. Riis on account of his health. His presence at head-quarters was also necessary, to enable the Committee at home to judge as to what their future action should be. He paid a visit to Coomassie, the capital of Ashantee, and then returned to Germany.

For a time it was an open question whether the mission should not be given up; but eventually it was decided to continue to carry it on. Mr. Riis, together with Mr. Widmann, went to the West Indies with the view of getting some liberated and Christianized Africans to go with them and settle on the Gold Coast. Early in 1843 they sailed in a chartered vessel from Jamaica, with twenty-four Christian Africans on board, direct for Christiansborg, where they landed on the 17th of April, and at once proceeded to Akropong.

The immigrants were for a time very useful to the mission, but they did not realize the expectations which had been formed of them. Some were the cause of much trouble, and some returned to the West Indies. Few proved faithful. The mission had nevertheless obtained a secure footing in the country. Substantial houses were built, the language was learnt, and the missionaries soon became able to preach in it. In 1847 the first two baptisms took place. In 1846 the mission party was reinforced by the arrival of new missionaries from Europe, and Christiansborg was re-occupied, as it was desirable to have a station on the coast. New missionaries joined the mission in 1847, and again in 1850. Five of the brethren devoted themselves to reducing the languages of the Gold Coast to writing, and to the translation into them of the Holy Scriptures, a work which involved many years of hard and patient labour, but which was successfully completed. Besides this, hymn



books, school books, grammars, and vocabularies were prepared and printed in the languages. Two seminaries for the teaching and training of young men were opened; in 1850 there were at work six European missionaries, three European ladies, and five native assistants; in the schools were 198 children, and the church members numbered 46. In 1853 the native assistants had increased to sixteen, and the baptized natives to 162. Thus the mission was prospering, when in 1854 disturbances of a political character seriously interfered with it. The natives at Christiansborg revolted against British authority, and a man-of-war bombarded the town. The mission premises were much damaged; most of the natives fled into the interior, to a place named Abokobi, situated at the foot of the Akuapem mountains, and about twenty miles from the coast. There they were followed by two missionaries. As the place was about the centre of a number of villages it was made a principal station, whence other places around were visited or occupied. In January, 1881, the Christians connected with this and the out-stations around it numbered 660, of whom 345 were communicants, and 315 children.

An important step connected with the well-being of the Mission was taken in 1857, when the Industrial Department was added to it. This consisted of a carpenter's, a wheel-wright's, and a blacksmith's shop; each was under the management of a European. The anticipated good results of the step have been fully realized, and both natives and Europeans acknowledge the great good to the country which has been done by this department. Previously to the opening of the industrial part of the mission, a model coffee plantation had been started at Akropong to bring the natives to the cultivation of that useful tree.

In 1857 Aburi, a large town on the Akuapem mountains, was re-occupied. The work there was first taken up in 1847, and carried on till 1850, when it was given up for two reasons—the want of success and want of labourers. On the re-establishment of the mission, a number of young men who had been taught in the school came forward as candidates for baptism, and expressed their determination to become Christians. Since then the work there has prospered. At the end of 1880 the congregation consisted of 686 members—297 adults and 389 children—those of two out-stations being included.

Two years after the reoccupation of Aburi, mission work was established in the Krobo country, at Odumase. The Krobos are the most industrious of the tribes on the eastern part of the Gold Coast, but tenaciously adhering to the depraved customs of their ancestors. There was up-hill work enough during the first twelve to fifteen years, to overcome all the obstacles; but at last the Lord granted a harvest too. The number of communicants there rises now to 184; children, 129, &c.

In 1867, Addah, a pretty large town at the mouth of the River Volta, and the port for the palm-oil trade of Krobo, was occupied by the Society as a mission station, and on the 1st of January, 1881, we numbered 233 Christians. There was a time of great zeal and earnestness among these Christians, and it brought forth promising blossom. They built an iron-roofed chapel, the costs of which were nearly altogether borne by them, and made great efforts towards self-support and self-government. But, during the last years, an evil spirit tried to hinder, not unsuccessfully, the work, by rising misunderstandings between some leading members. Matters were arranged, however, in the spirit of peaceful arbitration; and we know that our meek and humble Saviour is able to drive out all highmindedness, pride, and ambition.

In 1869, one of the Society's stations (Anum) was attacked by the Ashantees. The Missionary, Mr. F. Ramseyer, his wife and child, and a European merchant connected with the Basel Mission factory, Mr. Kuehne, were taken captives, dragged to Coomassie, and treated most cruelly. (Compare the book "Four years in Ashd antee," Basel Mission Book Depository, Christiansborg.) They remained in captivity till Sir Garnet Wolseley reached the neighbourhood of Coomassie, when the King of Ashantee gave them liberty to leave his town.

In the Christian way of retaliation, an Ashantee mission was begun by the same Mr. Ramseyer whom the Ashantees had so illtreated, after his return from Europe, at a town near Coomassie called Abetifi. It is the capital of Okwao, formerly tributary to, but now independent of Ashantee. The work itself has a very promising begining; there is already a small congregation of fourty-one souls (1st Jan., 1881) and a school is opened too.

This station will be the stepping-stone to Ashantee proper, as soon as the prospects in that dark region are a little more promising.

As in the natural Kingdom, we find also in the Kingdom of God that to everything there is a season, and a time to every purpose under the heaven. The old stations of the Society have had their peculiar times of spiritual blessings, and the labourers of the Society earnestly work and pray to have those times renewed: they know, too, that our gracious Lord will grant them in His own good time. This belief is strengthened when they look on the progress of the work in Akem. For many a year the missionaries toiled there without any marked success. Everything seemed against them. The horrid climate drove one after the other away, or brought them to an early grave; the primeval forest and the heavy rains put all kinds of obstacles to an effective itinerary preaching of the Gospel; the despotism of King Ata hindered the conversion of his subjects. But the Lord had thoughts of peace and not of evil towards these back woods. First he broke the bondage of slavery through the agency of a philanthropical Government. That acted like a shower of rain to a parched land; for those poor slaves, kept down by threats and flogging by their oppressors till now, feeling themselves free in their actions, embraced with gladness the good tidings of a still superior freedom in the blood of Christ Jesus.

The work of the missions is often sneered at, the results either doubted, or by all means slandered. Never mind, we do not want praise, but we will try to do our duty in obedience to the command of Him who loved us unto death, of Him who said: "All power is given unto me in heaven and on earth. Go ye, therefore, and teach all nations, teach them to observe all things, whatsoever I have commanded you, and lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world." But let us see in Akem, what the Lord has done there in spite of all mockers. In 1877 the Basel mission had 2 stations in that vast district after 17 years of patient work, Kyebi, with 25, and Kukurantumi, with 28 members; altogether 53 members. On 1st January, 1881, 4 years later, the returns were as follows: Kyebi, 238; Kukurantumi, 98; Abomosu, 83; Asunafo, 43; Asiakwa, 86; Apapam, 51; Begoro, 61; six smaller stations with 92; 2principal and 11 out-stations with 752 members; 4 years ago 2 stations only with 53 members. The work is increasing still. One of the missionaries writes that the number of candidates grows every day. The native assistants are doing their work in a very commendable spirit. This German mission gives much attention to education; Besides Elementary Schools in all the stations, there are Boarding Schools for Girls in Abokobi, Aburi, and Odumase, there is a Grammar School and Boarding School, both at Christiansborg and Akropong, where there is also the Theological Seminary for the education and training of Catechists and Ministers. In the Akem and Asante districts there are Boarding Schools for Boys at Kyebi and Abetifi. In different schools, 908 male, and 384 female scholars; altogether 1,292 pupils are under instruction, ranging between the first elementary class and the Theological Seminary. The Basel Mission is thankful for the valuable assistance rendered by her native assistants (there may be a few menpleasers and hirelings among them, but the devotion to, and the zeal in the service of others are unquestionable), who, in the steady faithful discharge of their duties will have their praise, if not of men, yet of God. In district conferences held at Akropong and Christiansborg,

in February and August, 1880, the European missionaries earnestly deliberated about the practicability of giving over to the native assistants more of the work hitherto done by Europeans, and resolved to embrace every opportuniy to do so (provided the tried trustworthiness of the agents). Another topic which was discussed, both in the district conferences and the district synods (the latter assembly convoked for the first time during 1880, and consisting of all the Presbyters of a district), was the increase of self-support, and corresponding with it, the self-government of the Native Churches. The more the Basel Mission has, perhaps a little too much in time spast, made the mistake of fostering a spirit of dependence in the young churches by helping them in their temporal affiairs, the more earnestly she has now to inculcate on them the duty of giving, not only for the support of their poor and needy, but also for the support of their own pastors, teachers, chapels, school-houses, lcatechists' dwellings, schooling of their children, &c., &c. The Committee hopes and prays that the Native brethren will recognize more and more the vast importance of the subject. Had they more fully recognized their duty of becoming entirely self-supporting churches, according to the New Testament pattern, their subscriptions and donations would flow forth in quite a different style. The Committee have fixed their mind to urge this subject with all possible means, praying for the help from above. The Rev. O. Schott, principal of the Society, has purposely set out for India to promote this necessary plan in our Indian Mission, and has sent out directions to the missionaries here, how to come to the best arrangements. God willing, we may have the pleasure of seeing him again among us too.

The missionaries finally express their sincere thanks to all theirf riends who, by their sympathy and liberality, have cheered them and supported the work of their hands. May all who have thus served the Lord with their substance more and more find their rich reward in the happy experience of being honoured by Him, whom they honoured. And may we all realize that on earth there is no higher honour, no sweeter privilege than to be workers together with Him, in making known the name that is above every name, at which yet every knee shall bow, and which every tongue shall confess, the sweet aud blessed name of our glorious Lord and King, Jesus Christ.

## HER MAJESTY'S ORDER IN COUNCIL.

By His Excellency George Cumine Strahan, Captain Royal Artillery, Governor of the Gold Coast Colony.

[L.S.]

George Cumine Strahan,
Captain Royal Artillery, Governor.

Whereas the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty has been pleased to make an order in Her Majesty's Privy Council conferring on the Legislative Council of the Gold Coast Colony, the powers which are in the said order mentioned. of which order the tenor is as follows :—

"At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 6th day of August, 1874. Present—The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, Lord President, Mr. Secretary Cross, Mr. Disraeli.

"Whereas by an Act made and passed in the Session of Parliament holden in the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to remove doubts as to the exercise of power and jurisdiction by Her Majesty within divers countries and places out of Her Majesty's dominions, and to render the same more effectual,' it was amongst other things enacted that it should be lawful for Her Majesty to hold, exercise, and enjoy any power or jurisdiction which Her Majesty then had or might at any time hereafter have within any country or place out of Her Majesty's dominions, in the same and as ample a manner as if Her Majesty had acquired such power or jurisdiction by the cession or conquest of territory. And whereas by certain Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date at Westminster, the 24th day of July, 1874, in the thirty-eighth year of Her Majesty's reign, Her Majesty's Settlements on the Gold Coast and of Lagos were constituted and erected into one Colony, under the title of the Gold Coast Colony, and a Legislative Council was appointed for the said Colony with certain powers and authority to legislate for the said Colony as by the said Letters Patent, reference being had thereto will more fully appear. And whereas Her Majesty hath acquired power and jurisdiction within divers countries on the West Coast of Africa near or adjacent to Her Majesty's said Gold Coast Colony, and it is expedient to determine the mode of exercising such power and jurisdiction. Now, therefore, it is hereby ordered, with the advice and consent of her Privy Council, as follows :—

1. "It shall be lawful for the Legislative Council for the time being of the said Gold Coast Colony. by Ordinance or Ordinances, to exercise and provide for giving effect to all such powers and jurisdiction as Her Majesty may, at any time before or after the passing of this Order in Council, have acquired in the said territories adjacent to the Gold Coast Colony.

2. "The Governor for the time being of the said Colony shall have a negative voice in the passing of all such Ordinances as aforesaid. And the right is hereby reserved to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, to disallow any such Ordinances as aforesaid, in whole or in part, such disallowances being signified to the said Governor through one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretares of State, and also to make and establish from time to time, with the advice and consent of Parliament, or with the advice of her or their Privy Council, all such laws or Ordinances as may to her or them appear necessary for the exercise of such powers and jurisdiction as aforesaid as fully as if this Order in Council had not been made.

3. "In the making and establishing all such Ordinances the said Legislative Council shall conform to and observe all such rules and regulations as may from time to time be appointed by any instruction or instructions issued by Her Majesty with the advice of her Privy Council; and until further directed, the instructions in force for the time being as to Ordinances passed by the said Legislative Council for the peace, order, and good government of the said Gold Coast Colony shall, so far as they may be applicable, be taken and deemed to be in force in respect of Ordinances passed by the said Council by virtue of this Order in Council.

4. "In construction of this Order in Council the term 'Governor' shall include the officer for the time being administering the Government of the said Gold Coast Colony.

"And the Right Honourable the Earl of Carnarvon, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

"Arthur Helps."

Now I do hereby proclaim, publish, and promulgate the said Order in Council to all whom it may concern.

Given at Government House, Cape Coast Castle, this 12th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1874, and of Her Majesty's reign the thirty-eighth.

By His Excellency's command,
Foster Foster, Acting Colonial Secretary.
God save the Queen!

## THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY ON THE GOLD COAST.

PROCLAMATION OF HIS EXCELLENCY GOVERNOR STRAHAN.

Whereas the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty has resolved to abolish slave-dealing in the Protectorate of the Gold Coast, and the importation thereinto of slaves and persons intended to be dealt with as slaves, and also to provide for the emancipation of persons holden as slaves within the same Protectorate; and whereas the Governor and Legislative Council of the Gold Coast Colony have, by Her Majesty's command, enacted an Ordinance, bearing date December 7, 1874, by which all buying, selling, or dealing in slaves is declared unlawful, and is absolutely and for ever abolished, prohibited, and made penal; and another Ordinance also, bearing date December 17, 1874, providing for the emancipation of persons holden in slavery: Now I do hereby proclaim, publish, and make known the said Ordinance to all persons whom it may concern. And further, in order, and to the intent that all the kings, chiefs, headmen, and other persons throughout the aforesaid Protectorate and elsewhere, may the more readily understand and obey the laws now made and enacted, I hereby require every person to take notice and observe that, now and from henceforth, it is unlawful to sell, or purchase, or transfer, or take any person as a slave. It is unlawful to sell, or purchase, or transfer, or take any such person so as to make such person a slave. It is unlawful to put or take any person in pawn for or on account of any debt. It is unlawful to bring any person, whether slave or free, into the Protectorate territories from Ashanti or elsewhere, in order that such person should be dealt with as a slave or pawn. It is unlawful to take or send any person out of the Protectorate territories in order that such person should be sold or dealt with as a slave or pawn. It is unlawful to make any contract or agreement for buying, selling, or pawning any person, or for bringing any person into or out of the Protectorate territories to be dealt with as a slave or pawn. It is unlawful that any king, chief, headman, or other person should in any palaver, or by any means whatever, force or constrain any person for the purpose of compelling him to remain in any place or serve any master contrary to the will of such person. Whosoever offends against any of these laws shall be punished with imprisonment and hard labour, and may also be fined. If in any contract hereafter made it should be agreed that any person shall be put in pawn or bought or sold or transferred, the whole contract shall be null and void. And further, let all persons whom it may concern take notice that all children who, after the 5th day of November, 1874, have been or shall be born in the Protectorate, have been declared free. But it is not intended by any of the aforesaid laws or otherwise to offer inducements to any persons to leave any master in whose service they may be desirous of remaining, or to forsake the kroom where they have been accustomed to inhabit, and that it is intended to permit the family and tribal relations to continue in all respects according as used and wont, except only that of slavery, and such customs as arise therefrom, and are thereon necessarily dependent.

Given at Government House this seventeenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and in Her Majesty's reign the thirty-eighth. *January* 14, 1875.

The following telegram has been received by the Secretary of State for the Colonies :—

*Governor Strahan to the Earl of Carnarvon.*

Government House, Cape Coast, *Dec.* 27, 1874.

"The statement in the closing part of Reuter's report of the meeting of Kings and Chiefs at Cape Coast Castle, that it was decided that no slave could leave his master unless there was proof of cruelty or maltreatment, is wholly erroneous. The final result precisely corresponded with what is set forth in my statement—namely, that every slave was free, and might assert his freedom by leaving his master, if he chose, without assigning cause, although the Government did not intend to compel any one to leave who was happy and content to remain with his master.

"The statement regarding pawns is also incorrect. The Chiefs made inquiry as to whether the right to recover outstanding debts where a pawn had been given in security was lost by reason of the freedom of the pawns. It was explained to them that, although the pawns were at once free, the debt was recoverable as before. Subsequent events have proved that the above was thoroughly understood by all classes. Geo. C. Strahan, Governor."



## SLAVERY ON THE GOLD COAST.

MESSAGE FROM THE QUEEN.

Cape Coast Castle, Nov. 7.

A meeting of all Kings and Chiefs of the western and central portions of the Gold Coast was held at the Castle of Cape Coast, in the Palaver Hall, on the 3rd of November, 1874, when His Excellency Governor Strahan spoke as follows :—

"Kings and Chiefs,—I am pleased to meet you. Most of you present have been old allies of the Queen, and some were allies of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands. In times past there were disputes between you. If I speak of those, it is to tell you that all these disputes must cease for ever, and be at an end. Now all of you are under one flag—the flag of England. The Queen desires me to inform you of her wishes and those of her people in England; but before doing so I will first speak of what has transpired in your history, and which has brought about the relations at present existing between you and her Government. Few of you probably can remember how your country was disturbed by Ashanti before Sir Charles M'Carthy's time. King Osai Totoo Quamina made war on you; your armies were defeated, your women and children taken captive to Ashanti, and you had to pay much gold as tribute. You know that then Sir Charles M'Carthy was sent from England; you also know how he pitied your condition, and gave you arms and ammunition, and supported you in every conceivable manner; yet though he lost his life, in the end the Ashantees were defeated, and were forced to retire from your country, and Osai Totoo Quamina was forced to make peace, and you had peace during the remaining years of his reign. I will not say much of what occurred during Quacoo Duah's reign, though you still stood in fear of Ashanti and its might. But at the beginning of last year an army of 40,000 Ashantees invaded your country, under a general who was a member of the Royal family. This army defeated and scattered your forces, and devastated the country around with fire and with sword. This army attempted to attack the English forts on the coast. Of course, it would have been easy for Her Majesty's land and sea forces here to have driven back the enemy, but your country would have still been at their mercy. As your forefathers were scattered and troubled by the Ashantees, so were you by Coffee Kalcali. Then the Queen sent out a general with officers, and an army composed of some of her land and sea forces, to deliver you from ruin. The general attacked Ashanti on one side, and another captain on the other. The Queen's general and army fought your battles for you. This orce drove the enemy out of your country, followed them into theirs, beat them in three large battles, took Coomassie and burnt it, and forced the King to sign a treaty. In this way you were relieved from defeat and misery. The Queen accomplished all this without your assistance. Her Majesty sent out these men in ships from England, at a cost ten times greater than all the gold there is in Ashanti, Akim, and Wassaw. Some of these officers and men died in battle, and others from disease. Now why do I tell you all this? Is it to tell you that the Queen wants you to pay back any portion of the money she has expended for you? Is it to tell you that you must pay for your freedom from Ashanti? Is it to tell you that as she has done so much for you, you must do what you can for yourselves, as she can do no more? Is it to tell you that as she has saved you from your late danger, you are to expect no farther protection from her? No. All she requires and expects from you is obedience to her wishes and those of her people in England. In return for these benefits the Queen requests your aid in putting an end to a thing she and her people abhor. This thing is against a law which no King or Queen of England can ever change. I have pointed out to some of you that the English people buy sheep, fowls, and other live stock, but not men, women, and children. The Queen is determined to put a stop at

once to the buying and selling of slaves, either within or without the Protectorate, in any shape, degree, or form, and she will allow no person to be taken as a pawn for debt. (This last passage was repeated, with considerable emphasis.) The Queen desires to make you as happy as her own people. This buying, selling, and pawning of men and women and children is wrong, and no country where it exists can be happy. The Queen does not desire to take any of your people from you; those of them who like to work for, and with, and to assist you, can remain with you. If they are happy, and continue to live with you on the same terms as now, no change will be forced upon you; but any person who does not desire to live with you on those terms can leave, and will not be compelled by any Court, British or Native, to return to you. The Queen hopes to make you happy in many ways—as happy as those in her other dominions. It is right that I should tell you distinctly that if you desire her protection, you must do as she wishes—as she orders. This is the Queen's message. When the Queen speaks in this way it is not a matter for palaver, question, hesitation, or doubt, but she expects obedience and assent. I will only say that, without the Queen's money and troops, you would have been slaves of a bloodthirsty people. The Queen has paid a great price for your freedom. You, and those near and dear to you, would have been dragged hence to form a portion of the thousands who are decapitated and sacrificed by this savage race for their customs. Your homes would have been homes full of misery. I see you to-day enjoying peace, and I call on you all to join with me in the prayer, 'God save the Queen.' My message is delivered."

The Governor ceased speaking, and for a short time the Chiefs were consulting among themselves what answer to give. At last King Edoo, of Mankessim, solicited permission from his Excellency to retire till the next day, so that they (the Kings) might consult together as to the answer they could give. This, however, the Governor refused, and referred them to that portion of his speech or message wherein he had stated that when the Queen expressed her wishes, it remained only for them to obey; but if they wished it, he would retire for a short time, and leave them to their deliberations. His Excellency then left the Palaver Hall, and upon his return in about one hour the Kings and Chiefs informed him that they were willing to cease from buying or selling slaves, but raised objection to the slaves being permitted to go free if they chose without there being any cause shown, and likewise to pawns not being allowed. After some discussion, that no slave could leave his or her master or mistress unless there was proof of cruelty or maltreatment, when such slave would be entitled to his or her freedom; and the question of pawns was settled by the debtor being held liable for the amount that the pawn had been given as security for, and that the amount should be recovered on the pawn leaving This concluded the meeting in the Castle; but his Excellency invited all the Kings and Chiefs to go over to Government House to drink "Long Life to Her Majesty."

With reference to the above, Lord Carnarvon has sent the following for publication:—

"Lord Carnarvon, with a view to prevent any misapprehension of the precise position of the measures now being adopted for the abolition of slavery on the Gold Coast, thinks it right that it should be known that, according to Governor Strahan's report by the last mail, the Kings and Chiefs, after asking and receiving explanations, were fully satisfied with the announcement that any slave who may not wish to continue to live with his master shall not hereafter be compelled to return to him by any Court, English or Native.

"It is, therefore, unnecessary that cruelty or any other cause should be established; and Lord Carnarvon entertains no doubt that under this declaration, slaves will be entirely free to stay with or to leave their masters, and that any attempt to interfere with this freedom will be effectively punished.

"The proceedings, however, now reported must be looked upon as the first step of a policy which must of necessity be gradual in its development.

"December 4, 1874."

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Colonial Secretary's Office, Cape Coast,
*March* 16, 1875.

With reference to certain petitions which His Excellency the Governor received purporting to be signed, or in most cases to be certified by the marks of Kings, Chiefs, Headmen, ladies, and others, in which it is urged that the Ordinances passed on the 17th day of December last, should be annulled, or alternatively that compensation should be paid to the petitioners for losses which they allege that they have sustained or will sustain through the operation of these Ordinances, His Excellency is pleased to notify for the information of the persons interested that these petitions having been duly forwarded, the reply which Her Majesty's Secretary of State has directed him to give, is as follows:—

"That Her Majesty's Government having instructed the Governor by the command of Her Majesty to take prompt steps for the eradication of a shameful institution from the Protectorate, Her Majesty's Government cannot for a moment listen to any arguments in favour of compromise or further delay."

The Governor is further desired to make it known, that the Queen has received the petition addressed to Her Majesty with pain and surprise; that Her Majesty again commands the Governor to advance steadily and firmly in the course upon which he has entered, and that she relies confidently upon the good feeling of the Kings and Chiefs and upon their cheerful consent on behalf of their people to such sacrifices as may be involved in the liberation of as many slaves and pawns as do not desire to remain in their present service.

By command of His Excellency,
JOHN D. A. DUMARESQ, Colonial Secretary.

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Colonial Secretary's Office, Cape Coast.
*May* 1, 1875.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to direct that from and after this date, the hours of attendance of public officers at their respective offices throughout the Colony, shall be from 10 o'clock a.m., to 3 o'clock p.m., during every day in the week, Sundays and public holidays excepted.

By command,
JOHN D. A. DUMARESQ, Colonial Secretary.

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Post Office, Cape Coast, *May* 28, 1875.

It is hereby notified for general information, that the time hitherto allowed for presenting money orders payable in the United Kingdom, as well as money orders drawn in the United Kingdom and payable in this colony, has, from the first day of January last, been extended from six to twelve months.

By order,
ROWLAND COLE, Postmaster.

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Post Office, Cape Coast, *July* 12, 1875.

Notice is hereby given, that postage stamps of the value of one penny, fourpence, and sixpence respectively, can now be obtained on application at the Post Office.

By order,
ROWLAND COLE, Postmaster.

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Colonial Secretary's Office, Cape Coast, *July* 14, 1875.

NOTICE TO OFFICERS PROCEEDING TO LEAVE.

Some misapprehension having existed as to whether an officer proceeding on leave of absence is entitled to receive an advance on account of salary, it is hereby notified for general information that no such advances will be made in future.

By his Excellency's command,
MALCOLM J. BROWN,
Acting Colonial Secretary.



Colonial Secretary's Office, Cape Coast,
*June* 15, 1876.

The following Circular Despatches dated respectively the 22nd and 27th of April, 1876, First—Respecting the cropping of women's hair in Prison as a punishment, or as a feature of Prison discipline; and Second—On the subject of Prison Regulations, as regards the treatment of persons in custody, charged with a criminal offence, but still unconvicted, and detained for safe custody only; are published for general information.

By His Excellency's Command,
ALFRED MOLONEY, Captain,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

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Downing Street, *April* 22, 1876.

Sir,—My attention has been called to my predecessor's Circular Despatch of the 12th of September, 1872, on the cropping of women's hair in prison as a punishment, or as a feature of prison discipline.

2. In that despatch, Lord Kimberley, after adverting to the fact that in this country the cropping of women's hair is forbidden, except on grounds either of health or cleanliness, expressed himself as unwilling to interfere with the discretion of Colonial Governments, although, at the same time, laying down Rules which would have the effect of restricting the practice of cropping as a punishment within extremely narrow limits.

3. The evident reluctance displayed in this despatch to sanction even a limited continuance of the practice, renders me the less unwilling to acquaint you that it is my desire that in as far as it has been resorted to as a punishment, or as a feature of prison discipline, it should cease for the present at all events.

4. I have duly considered the effect and weight of the evidence in its favour, collected in the Colonial Office Memorandum, which formed the enclosure to my predecessor's despatch, and I am willing to acknowledge its efficacy; but I share in the general feeling of repugnance which is entertained against the infliction of this punishment on women, and if the public interest will allow it, I am anxious that the practice should be abandoned.

5. At present, however, its cessation must be regarded as temporary and experimental, and if, as I hope, no injurious effects should result therefrom, its permanent abandonment can be finally determined on. If, however, as regards habitual female offenders it should be found that the deterring effects of this punishment are such that its discontinuance has occasioned an increase of female crime, especially as regards the offences of drunkenness, indecency, and the use of obscene language, and especially these two last offences, when committed within the prison and consequently leading to general insubordination, then it will be necessary to consider whether the practice must be resumed, at all events in these cases.

6. If cropping, otherwise than for reasons of health or cleanliness, therefore, has been in practice in the Colony under your Government, I have to instruct you to use your authority by law, or if you do not possess such authority by law, your influence, to effect the discontinuance of the practice, watching carefully the effect of such discontinuance, and after a sufficient time has elapsed, informing me of the result.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
CARNARVON.

The Officer Administering the Government
of the Gold Coast Colony.

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[CIRCULAR.]

Downing Street, April 27, 1876.

Sir,—I have had under my consideration the subject of Prison Regulations, as regards the treatment of persons in custody, charged with a Criminal Offence, but still unconvicted, and detained for safe custody only, and I desire to draw your attention to the following points.

2. I am of opinion that in cases where such prisoners, as I have referred to, are desirous and able to hire a person to clean and sweep their cells, and discharge other menial duties during the period of such detention, they should be allowed to do so: otherwise they may fairly be required to perform all such necessary offices in person.

3. I am also of opinion that the relations and immediate friends of such prisoners, and their legal advisers, should, unless there are special reasons to the contrary, have access to them daily within reasonable hours, and that such interviews should be as private as the arrangements of the prison will allow.

4. If the prison rules in the Colony under your Government are at variance with these views, I have to request that you will use your influence and authority to procure their being brought into conformity with them.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
CARNARVON.

The Officer Administering the Government
of the Gold Coast Colony.

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(5) Colonial Secretariat, Christiansborg,
Accra, 30th April, 1879.

The following Circular Despatch, and its enclosures, are published for general information.

By His Excellency's command,
J. S. HAY, Act. Colonial Secretary.

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(Circular.) Downing Street, 12th March, 1879.

Sir,—In connection with my predecessor's Circular Despatch of 17th November, 1876 (of which a copy is enclosed for convenience of reference), I have the honour to forward to you herewith copies of two letters from Her Majesty's Treasury, in which you will find a statement of the rules that have been adopted for the treatment as to retiring allowances of civil servants who do not give their whole time to the Public Service.

8th April, 1873.
23rd October, 1878.

It is my intention as regards Colonial Pensions, &c., to continue to follow the practice defined in these letters, except in cases in which, on special grounds, deviations from that practice may have been duly sanctioned.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient, humble servant,
M. E. HICKS-BEACH.

The Officer Administering the Government
of the Gold Coast.

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(Circular.)

Downing Street, 17th November, 1876.

Sir,—With reference to the statement given in Appendix H. to the Colonial Regulations of "Particulars required to be furnished in reference to persons recommended for Retiring Allowances," I have to request that in preparing such papers of particulars in future, the heading given in the margin (which is taken from the Form used in the Imperial Service) may be inserted after the heading of "Dates of Commencement and Termination" of Appointments.

"Whether the duties of the several officers or situations held since the applicant entered the Civil Service, have been such as to require that the holder should give his whole time to the public service."

I have at the same time to state that every paper of "particulars" transmitted for my consideration should contain a calculation (to be made and signed by the Colonial Auditor or other officer acting in that capacity) of the amount of the pension, &c., according to the Regulations or the practice existing in the Colony.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient, humble Servant
CARNARVON.

The Officer Administering the Government
of the Gold Coast.

*The Treasury to the Colonial Office.*

3501 Treasury Chambers, 8th April, 1873.

Sir,—I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you, for the information of the Secretary of State, that their Lordships' attention has been called to the question of granting compensation allowances under the 7th Clause of the Superannuation Act of 1859, to persons holding situations in the Civil Service of the State of an established character, the duties of which are not such as to require that the holder should give his whole time to the public service.

Treasury Minute. 14th June, 1859.
Treasury Minute. 17th December, 1864.
Form of Particulars required for Superannuation.

2. The grant of superannuation allowances under that Act to persons retiring from age or ill-health is limited to persons in the Permanent Civil Service of the State, as defined by the 17th Section of the Act, and is subject to the power conferred on this board by the proviso at the end of the 2nd Section of the Act, of deciding finally on the claim of any person or class of persons for superannuation under that clause.

3. In the exercise of the discretion thus conferred upon them, this Board have since the passing of the Act in question, uniformly declined to recognize any claim to superannuation under the 2nd Section of the Act on the part of persons holding situations in the Civil Service of the State, the duties of which are not such as to require that the holder should give his whole time to the public service, due regard being had to the claims of any such persons who might have already acquired a claim to superannuation before the passing of the Act. My Lords do not intend to make any change in their practice in this respect.

4. By the terms of the 7th section of the Act, which provides for the grant of compensation allowances to "any persons retiring or removed from the Public Service in consequence of the abolition of his office, or for the purpose of facilitating improvemenrs in the organization of the department to which he belongs, by which greater efficiency and economy can be effected," appear to my Lords to justify them in extending its benefits to persons whose position in the Civil Service gives them no claim to superannuation under the 2nd section.

5. My Lords, however, are at the same time of opinion that a marked distinction should be made in the amount awarded as compensation for abolition or reorganization of office to a civil servant who would have no claim to superannuation in the event of his retiring from the service on accouut of age or ill-health and the amount of compensation which would have been awarded to the same civil servant if his position in the Civil Service had been such as to give him a claim to superannuation under the 2nd section of the Act.

6. Accordingly, my Lords intend to observe the following rule:—When a person holding a situation in the Civil Service of the State of an established character, the duties of which are not such as to require that the holder should give his whole time to the Public service, leaves the service under the circumstances defined by the 7th section of the Superannuation Act of 1859, my Lords will fix his compensation allowance under that section at an amount equal to three-fourths of the compensation allowance which would have been awarded to the same person under the same section if his position in the service had been one which gave him a claim to superannuation under the 2nd section of the Act.

7. It is hardly necessary to observe that the grant of compensation allowances under the 7th section of the Act to persons who are in a position to claim superannuation under the 2nd section of the Act, is regulated by the Treasury Minutes of the 11th June, 1859 (paragraph 4), and the 17th December, 1864, copies of which were circulated at the time among the several public departments. Duplicate copies of this Minute are, however, enclosed herewith for convenience of reference.

8. My lords request that the above regulations may be made known to all persons serving in your Department, and in the Departments (if any) which are subordinate to your own, for which purpose such number of copies of this Circular, and of the two Minutes above-mentioned, as you may require, can be had from the Treasury on application.

9. In order to enable this Board to apply correctly the regulations stated above to the several cases which are submitted to them either for superannuation or for compensation, my Lords have caused a new form to be prepared "of particulars required to be furnished in referenee to persons recommended for superannuation, compensation, or compassionate allowances, or gratuities on retirement," in which, *inter alia*, a heading has been inserted requiring the Department which forwards the case to state whether the person retiring from the Service has held a situation, the duties of which are such as to require that the holder should give his whole time to the Public Service. Some minor improvements have also been made in the wording of this form.

10. My Lords request that for the future the particulars of all cases which are submitted to them for the grant of any superannuation, compensation, or compassionate allowance, or gratuity on retirement, may be furnished in the first instance on a form similar to the one now enclosed, copies of which may be had on appilcation to the Stationery Office. This form will supersede the "Form of Particulars" now in use.

11. My Lords take this opportunity of calling your attention to the Minute of this Board, dated 14th of March, 1870, as to the importance of filling in the "date of cessation of salary," in the spaces reserved for that purpose in the form. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) WILLIAM LAW.

R. G. W. Herbert, Esq., Colonial Office.

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*The Treasury to the Colonial Office.*

(Copy, 16667-78.)

Treasury Chambers, 23rd October, 1878.

Sir,—In replying to Mr. Meade's letter of the 15th instant, I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to state, for the information of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, that the retiring allowance (whether superannuation or compensation) of an officer who entered the Public Service before the passing of the Superannuation Act of 1859, and whose duties have not required that his whole time should be given to the public Service, but who had acquired a right to superannuation before the passing of the Act of 1859, would be reckoned on the scale of that Act.—I am, &c.,

(Signed) CHARLES W. STRONGE.

R. G. W. Herbert, Esq., Colonial Office.

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Colonial Secretariat, Christiansborg,
Accra, 30th April, 1879.

The following letter and its enclosure are published for general information.—By His Excellency's command,

J. S. HAY, Act. Colonial Secretary.

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Colonial Secretary's Office, Cape Town,
Cape of Good Hope, 4th March, 1879.

Sir,—I am directed to forward the accompanying copies of Notice to Mariners, issued by the Government of this Colony, and to request you to be so good as to cause publicity to be given thereto.

[2.]

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

CHARLES MILLS.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary, Gold Coast Colony.

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GOVERNMENT NOTICE (No. 197, 1872).

Colonial Secretary's Office, Cape of Good Hope,
20th February, 1879.

The subjoined Notice received from the Secretary to Commodore Sullivan, H.M.S. Active, is hereby published for the information of mariners.

J. GORDON SPRIGG, Colonial Secretary.



HYDROGRAPHICAL NOTE—CAPE OF GOOD HOPE AND WEST COAST OF AFRICA STATION.

H.M.S. Active, 3rd January, 1879, No. 2.

| Place and Subject of Correction. | Position. Giving Latitude & Longitude with Angles or Bearings & Distances. | Correction is required to | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Admiralty Charts Nos. | Sailing Directions (Title & Page). | Light List (Title & Page.) | Tide Table (Page.) |
| Africa, South Coast, West of Durnford Point. | Lat. 28°59″S. Long. 31° 55″ 5, E. | 2089, Africa South Coast Sheet VIII. | African Pilot for South and East Coasts p. 88. | ... | ... |

Remarks to embrace all details regarding the correction, the authority, whether by personal examination, from reliable information, &c.:—

A dangerous reef of corraline rock, extending apparently three miles from the shore, has been discovered to the westward of Durnford Point. Its south western edge, which is steep to, lies W. ¾ S., 6¼ miles from the point. The least water obtained in this part at L Wupss was 12 feet, but the bottom appears very uneven over the reef.

As there are no marks on the adjacent shore by which the position may be fixed, and as it does not show except in heavy weather by breakers, vessels should not approach the coast in the vicinity nearer than four miles, nor bring Point Durnford to bear to the eastward of E.N.E., nor stand into less than ten fathoms.

An occasional current has been found setting to the eastward three or four miles from the shore.

C. R. H. ROBERTSON, Navigating Officer.

Approved,
F. W. SULLIVAN, Commodore.

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## TIME TABLE OF THE OVERLAND MAIL SERVICE

TO AND FROM THE EASTERN AND WESTERN DISTRICTS OF THE GOLD COAST.

### EASTERN DISTRICT.

| No. of Miles. | Total No. of Miles. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Mails leave Cape C. | Monday and Thursday | | 11.0 a.m. |
| 10 | 10 | Anamaboe | Arr. | „ „ | 2.50 p.m. |
| | | | Dep. | „ „ | 3.0 p.m. |
| 5 | 15 | Salt Pond | Arr. | „ „ | 5.0 p.m. |
| | | | Dep. | Tuesday and Friday .. | 5.30 a.m. |
| 22 | 37 | Mumford | Arr. | „ „ | 12.30 p.m. |
| | | | Dep. | „ „ | 1.0 p.m. |
| 4 | 41 | Appam | Arr. | „ „ | 2.30 p.m. |
| | | | Dep. | „ „ | 2.45 p.m. |
| 8 | 49 | Winnebah | Arr. | „ „ | 5.30 p.m. |
| | | | Dep. | Wednesday and Sat. | 5.30 a.m. |
| 32 | 81 | Accra | Arr. | „ „ | 5.0 p.m. |
| | | | Dep. | Sunday ..... | *8.0 a.m. |
| 25 | 106 | Prampram | Arr. | „ ..... | *5.0 p.m. |
| | | | Dep. | Monday ..... | *5.0 a.m. |
| 35 | 141 | Addah | Arr. | „ ..... | *6.0 p.m. |
| 141 | | * This Mail to wait at Accra for arrival of English Mail up to Tuesday at 8 a.m. | | | |

| No. of Miles. | Total No. of Miles. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Mails leave Addah | Friday ..... | | †6.0 a.m. |
| 35 | 35 | Prampram | Arr. | „ ..... | †6.0 p.m. |
| | | | Dep. | Saturday ..... | †6.0 a.m. |
| 25 | 60 | Accra | Arr. | „ ..... | †4.0 p.m. |
| | | | Dep. | Monday and Thursday | 5.30 a.m. |
| 32 | 92 | Winnebah | Arr. | „ „ | 5.0 p.m. |
| | | | Dep. | Tuesday and Friday .. | 5.30 a.m. |
| 8 | 100 | Appam | Arr. | „ „ | 8.30 a.m. |
| | | | Dep. | „ „ | 8.45 a.m. |
| | 104 | Mumford | Arr. | „ „ | 9.15 a.m. |
| | | | Dep. | „ „ | 10.30 a.m. |
| 22 | 126 | Salt Pond | Arr. | „ „ | 6.0 p.m. |
| | | | Dep. | Wednesday and Sat. | 6.0 a.m. |
| 5 | 131 | Anamaboe | Arr. | „ „ | 8.0 a.m. |
| | | | Dep. | „ „ | 8.15 a.m. |
| 10 | 141 | Cape Coast | Arr. | „ „ | 11.45 a.m. |
| 141 | | † This is timed to leave Addah so as to catch the Home Mail at Accra. | | | |

### WESTERN DISTRICT.

| No. of Miles. | Total No. of Miles. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Mails leave Cape C. | Saturday ..... | | 1.0 p.m. |
| 8 | 8 | Elmina | Arr. | „ ..... | 3.0 p.m. |
| | | | Dep. | Sunday ..... | 8.0 a.m. |
| 20 | 28 | Chamah | Arr. | „ ..... | 5.0 p.m. |
| | | | Dep. | Monday ..... | 6.0 a.m. |
| 8 | 36 | Secondee | Arr. | „ ..... | 9.0 a.m. |
| | | | Dep. | „ ..... | 10.0 a.m. |
| 9 | 45 | Adjuah | Arr. | „ ..... | 1.0 p.m. |
| | | | Dep. | „ ..... | 1.0 p.m. |
| 11 | 56 | Dixcove | Arr. | „ ..... | 5.0 p.m. |
| | | | Dep. | Tuesday ..... | 5.0 a.m. |
| 25 | 81 | Axim | Arr. | „ ..... | 2.0 p.m. |
| 81 | | | | | |

| No. of Miles. | Total No. of Miles. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Mails leave Axim. | Wednesday ..... | | 10.0 a.m. |
| 25 | 25 | Dixcove | Arr. | „ ..... | 7.0 p.m. |
| | | | Dep. | Thursday ..... | 6.0 a.m. |
| 11 | 36 | Adjuah | Arr. | „ ..... | 10.0 a.m. |
| | | | Dep. | „ ..... | 10.0 a.m. |
| 9 | 45 | Secondee | Arr. | „ ..... | 1.0 p.m. |
| | | | Dep. | „ ..... | 2.0 p.m. |
| 8 | 53 | Chamah | Arr. | „ ..... | 5.0 p.m. |
| | | | Dep. | Friday ..... | 5.0 a.m. |
| 20 | 73 | Elmina | Arr. | „ ..... | 12.0 p.m. |
| | | | Dep. | „ ..... | 12.30 p.m. |
| 8 | 81 | Cape Coast | Arr. | „ ..... | 3.0 p.m. |
| 81 | | | | | |

Besides the above-mentioned weekly post to the Western Districts, Mails are made up at Cape Coast for Elmina on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 1 p.m., and at Elmina for Cape Coast on Mondays and Wednesdays at 10 a.m. An extra mail will be despatched to Elmina immediately after the arrival of each mail steamer from England.

At Cape Coast the post closes half an hour before the time specified.

Post Office, Cape Coast, *June* 30, 1875.

ROWLAND COLE, Postmaster.

## NOTICE TO MARINERS.

A lighthouse to show a fixed white light of the third order at an elevation of 75 feet above the sea is being erected on the middle point of Cape Three Points, West Coast of Africa, in latitude 4° 45′ 0″ north, and longitude 2° 5′ 45″ west.

The lantern and ironwork of the lighthouse to be painted red on a white masonry base, nine feet high.

It is intended to show the light on and after 1st July next.

JOHN D. A. DUMARESQ,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Cape Coast.
*March* 15, 1875.

## NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.

ENGAGEMENT OF FOREIGN SEAMEN ON BOARD BRITISH SHIPS.

The attention of British Shipmasters, and of Foreign Seamen wishing to ship on board British vessels is hereby called to the provisions of the Laws of certain Countries with regard to Military and Naval Service, which forbid the engagement of the subjects of those Countries on Foreign Service unless they are provided with Certificates from the competent authorities to the effect that there is no objection to their accepting such service.

Masters of British Ships, and Seamen being the subjects of Foreign Countries, are therefore warned that unless the latter are provided with the Certificates from the authorities above referred to, any engagements they may make to serve on board British vessels may be considered illegal according to the Laws of those Countries, and that the whole responsibility and consequences of concluding such engagements will have to be borne by the parties to the Contract, who must not expect any interference on their behalf on the part of Her Majesty's Government or of any British Consular Officer.

THOMAS GRAY.

## COLONIAL VESSELS.

The s.s. Nelly is at Lagos; the s.s. Ekuro at the Gold Coast.

Mr. Joseph B. Amissah, merchant at Anamaboe, became owner of a nice wooden cutter yacht, 21 tons register, copper-covered and copper-fastened throughout from Liverpool. It made a run of thirty-seven days' sail to Anamaboe. He is the first native owner of a vessel on that coast, and it is intended that the Olivia shall run to and from the Gold Coast, at least between Apolonia, Pram Pram and Addah.

## SUMMARY OF ORDINANCES OF THE GOLD COAST COLONY.

*Passed in the years* 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, and 1881.

### 1874.

No. 1.—Dated December 17, 1874.—An Ordinance to provide for the abolition of Slave dealing.

2.—December 17, 1874.—An Ordinance to provide for the Emancipation of Persons holden in Slavery.

### 1875.

1.—May 10, 1875.—An Ordinance to amend "The Gold Coast Emancipation Ordinance, 1874."

2.—May 10, 1875.—An Ordinance to allow and confirm certain expenditure for the Service of the Settlement of Lagos for the year 1874.

3.—May 26, 1875.—An Ordinance to apply a sum out of the Revenue of the Settlement on the Gold Coast required for defraying the expenses of the Civil Government of that Settlement for the year 1875.

4.—June 22, 1875.—An Ordinance to apply a sum out of the Revenue of the Settlement of Lagos required for defraying the expenses of the Civil Government of that Settlement for the year 1875.

5.—December 31, 1875.—An Ordinance to regulate the rates of certain allowances to Government Officers.

6.—December 31, 1875.—An Ordinance to make provision for the Authentication and for a Record of Ordinances.

7.—December 31, 1875.—An Ordinance for regulating the Sale of Spirits.

### 1876.

1.—March 31, 1876.—An Ordinance to apply a sum out of the Revenue of the Settlement on the Gold Coast required for defraying the expenses of the Civil Government of that Settlement for the year 1876.

2.—March 31, 1876.—An Ordinance to allow and confirm certain Expenditure for the Service of the Settlement of Lagos for the year 1875.

3.—March 31, 1876.—An Ordinance for embodying in One Ordinance the Rules of Interpretation applicable to certain Terms and Provisions usually adopted in Ordinances and Rules of Court.

4.—March 31, 1876.—An Ordinance for the constitution of a Supreme Court, and for other purposes relating to the administration of Justice.

5.—March 31, 1876.—Criminal Procedure Ordinance.

6.—April 19, 1876.—An Ordinance to apply a sum of money out of the Revenue of the Settlement of Lagos required for defraying the expenses of the Civil Government of that Settlement for the year 1876.

7.—April 19, 1876.—An Ordinance to re-enact certain Duties of Customs.

8.—April 19, 1876.—An Ordinance regulating the Acquisition and Vesting of Lands for the Public Service.

9.—September 5, 1876.—The Prison Ordinance.

10.—October 10, 1876.—An Ordinance to make provision for the Management and Regulation of the Customs and Trade of the Gold Coast Colony and adjacent Territories.

11.—October 10, 1876.—An Ordinance to allow and confirm the expenditure for the service of the Settlement on the Gold Coast for the year 1873.

### 1877.

1.—January 12, 1877.—An Ordinance to allow and confirm certain expenditure for the service of the Settlement on the Gold Coast for the year 1874.

2.—January 13, 1877.—The Customs' Tariff Ordinance.

3.—February 27, 1877.—An Ordinance to allow and confirm certain expenditure for the service of the Settlement on the Gold Coast for the year 1877.

4.—February 27, 1877.—An Ordinance to apply a sum out of the Revenue of the Settlement on the Gold Coast required for defraying the expenses of the Civil Government of that Settlement for the year 1877.

5.—April 4, 1877.—An Ordinance to consolidate the law relating to Promissory Oaths.

6.—April 4, 1877.—An Ordinance to provide for the more convenient administration of the Extradition Acts, 1870 and 1873.

7.—April 4, 1877.—An Ordinance to allow and confirm certain expenditure for the service of the Settlement on the Gold Coast for the year 1876.

8.—April 4, 1877.—The Customs' Tariff Ordinance, Lagos, and shall extend to the Settlement and Protectorate of Lagos.

9.—April 20, 1877.—The Public Works Supply Ordinance Gold Coast, 1877.

10.—April 20, 1877.—An Ordinance to allow and confirm certain expenditure for the service of the Settlement of Lagos for the year 1876.

11.—April 20, 1877.—An Ordinance to apply a sum of money out of the Revenue of the Settlement of Lagos required for defraying the expenses of the Civil Government of that Settlement for the year 1877.

12.—July 23, 1877.—An Ordinance to make provision relating to suits by and against the Government, and as to the costs thereof.



13.—July 23, 1877.—An Ordinance for promoting the Revision of the Statute Law by repealing certain Enactments which have ceased to be in force or have become unnecessary.

14.—July 23, 1877.—An Ordinance to enable the Governor to permit in particular cases certain Articles to be exported during the subsistence of any general prohibition of such exportation.

15.—July 23, 1877.—Lagos Swamps Improvement Ordinance, 1877.

16.—July 23, 1877.—The Master and Servant Ordinance, 1877.

17.—December 19, 1877.—The Light HouseOrdinance, Gold Coast, 1877.

18.—December 19, 1877.—An Ordinance to provide for the Registration and Protection in certain other respects of Alien Children in Lagos.

### 1878.

1.—January 3, 1878.—An Ordinance for further regulating certain Allowances to Government Officers.

2.—January 17, 1878.—An Ordinance relating to Sales by Auction.

3.—February 4, 1878.—An Ordinance relating to Pilotage in the Harbour of Lagos, and for regulating the said Harbour, and promoting the Health of Seamen therein.

4.—February 18, 1878.—An Ordinance to regulate dealing in Ammunition and Arms.

5.—April 29, 1878.—The Supplementary Supply and Appropriation Ordinance, Gold Coast, 1878.

6.—April 29, 1878.—The Supply Ordinance Gold Coast, 1878.

7.—April 29, 1878—The Supplementary Supply and Appropriation Ordinance, Lagos, 1877.

8.—June 24, 1878.—Gold Coast Native Jurisdiction Ordinance, 1878.

9.—June 24, 1878.—An Ordinance to provide for the levying of Light Dues in the Settlement on the Gold Coast.

10.—July 5, 1878.—An Ordinance for the better regulating the Police of towns and populous places, and promoting Public Health.

11.—July 20, 1878.—An Ordinance to apply a sum of money out of the Revenue of the Settlement of Lagos required for defraying the Expenses of the Civil Government of that Settlement for the year 1878.

12.—November 15, 1878.—The Supply Ordinance, Gold Coast, 1877.

13.—November 15, 1878.—The Administration of the Government Indemnity Ordinance, Lagos, 1878.

14.—November 15, 1878.—The Supply Ordinance, 1878.

### 1879.

1.—April 14, 1879.—The Supplementary Supply and Appropriation Ordinance, Gold Coast, 1878.

2.—April 14, 1879.—The Supplementary Supply and Appropriation Ordinance, Lagos, 1878.

5.—July 7, 1879.—The Supply Ordinance, Gold Coast, 1880.

6.—July 7, 1879.—The Supply Ordinance, Lagos, 1880.

7.—July 7, 1879.—An Ordinance to regulate and amend the scale of Fees payable to Government Medical Officers for services rendered at Inquests on persons dying in Gaol.

### 1880.

2.—April 29, 1880.—An Ordinance providing for the demonezitation of Certain Coins now in Circulation and received in payment in this Colony.

3.—April 29, 1880.—An Ordinance to give validity to Certain Proceedings in the Supreme Court of the Colony.

7.—September 1, 1880.—The Quarantine Ordinance, 1880.

8.—September 1.—The Amended Lagos Pilotage and Harbour Ordinance, 1880.

### 1881.

1.—January 31, 1881.—The Lagos Hospital Ordinance.

2.—January 31.—An Ordinance to amend an Ordinance intituled the Quarantine Ordinance, 1880.

3.—May 11, 1881.—An Ordinance to confer upon the Governor of the Gold Coast Colony the necessary powers for the Detention and Deportation of certain Political Prisoners.

### 1882.

1.—February 2.—The Supplementary Supply and Appropriation Ordinance, 1879.

2.—February 6.—The Supply Ordinance, Lagos, 1882.

3.—February 25.—The Supply Ordinance, Gold Coast, 1882.

4.—May 6.—An Ordinance for the Promotion and Assistance of Education in the Gold Coast Colony.

5.—May 8.—An Ordinance to confer upon the Governor of the Gold Coast Colony the necessary powers for the Reception, Detention, and Deportation of certain Political Prisoners.

6.—May 12.—An Ordinance to regulate the grant of Allowances for travelling expenses to Government Officers.

7.—May 30.—An Ordinance for the amendment of the law relating to the appointment of District Commissioners, Coroners, and Deputy-Sheriffs.

## No. 7. GOLD COAST COLONY.

IN THE THIRTY-NINTH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA.

*George Cumine Strahan, Governor.*

[31st December, 1875.]

An Ordinance for regulating the sale of Spirits.

Whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the laws regulating the sale of Spirits:

Be it therefore enacted by the Governor of the Gold Coast Colony by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof as follows:—

I. This Ordinance shall commence and come into operation upon the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, and may be cited as the Spirit License Ordinance, 1875.

II. In this Ordinance the word "store" includes house, shop, and every other building; the word "spirit" includes rum, brandy, gin, whisky, absinthe, liquers, and all other distilled liquors; the word "sell" includes disposal by barter, exchange or in any other manner for valuable consideration; the expression "two gallons" includes one dozen reputed quart bottles in the case of spirits contained in bottles.

III. This Ordinance, from and after the commencement thereof, shall extend and apply to the following places; the towns of Cape Coast, Elmina, Commendah, Secondee, Dixcove, Axim, Anamaboe, Salt Pond, Winnebah, Accra, Prampram, Addah, and Quittah, and to all places whatsoever within the protected territories being within one mile in a direct line from high water mark on the sea shore, to the town and Island of Lagos, the towns of Badagry, Palma, Arthur, and Leckie, the Island of Iddo, and the district of Ebute Metta, such district being taken to mean all places within a radius of one mile from the landing place of Ebute Metta: provided that it shall be lawful for the Governor at any time and from time to time by Proclamation made by and with the consent of the Legislative Council to order that this Ordinance, as respects the whole or any of its provisions, shall apply to any place or places not herein-before specified or referred to, or to suspend its operation in any

place or places to which it has been by this Ordinance, or may be by any Proclamation declared to apply, and thereupon the said Ordinance shall be applied and in force or be suspended in whole or in part, as the case may be, in every place included in such Proclamation.

IV. From and after the commencement of this Ordinance it shall not be lawful for any person within the limits to which this Ordinance is hereby, or from time to time afterwards shall be extended and applied, either by himself or any one in his service or on his behalf, to sell any spirits either in any building or in the open air, except in conformity with the provisions of this Ordinance, and unless he shall have first obtained a license in one of the Forms of the Second Schedule to this Ordinance.

V. Every sale of spirits by any person without a license authorising such sale shall be taken to be a sale for profit, and evidence of any sale shall be *prima facie*, and unless contradicted, conclusive evidence of a sale for profit, and it shall lie upon the defendant in any proceeding for any penalty or offence under this Ordinance to show that the sale in question was not a sale for profit; and every act of selling any spirits without such license as aforesaid, whether in any building or in the open air, or in any quantity exceeding or less than the quantity authorised by the license, or in a building other than that named in the license, or to which the same may have been transferred, shall constitute an offence against this Ordinance by the person at any time so selling any spirits; and, in case of such person being a servant or agent, shall constitute an offence also by the master or employer of such person. Whosoever commits any of the offences above described shall incur a penalty which shall not be less than five pounds nor more than fifty pounds.

VI. Nothing in this Ordinance shall prevent the executor or administrator of any person licensed under this Ordinance who may die, or the assignee or trustee of any licensed person becoming insolvent or bankrupt, before the expiration of any such license, from selling any spirits coming to them in any of the characters aforesaid in the house specified in such license, or the executor or administrator of any person not licensed who shall die leaving among his assets or estate a private stock of spirits from selling such spirits, or any departing from the Gold Coast Colony, or any officer or person authorised by any Court from selling any spirits seized or taken in execution under process of law.

VII. All applications for licenses shall be made to the Collector of Customs or to the Sub-Collector of Customs of the district in which the applicant intends to carry on business, and every person applying for a license shall at the same time pay to the Collector or Sub-Collector of Customs the amount by this Ordinance fixed to be paid in respect of such license, which amount in case such application be refused, such Collector or Sub-Collector of Customs shall forthwith on demand repay to the person who paid the same without any deduction whatsoever.

VIII. The several sums specified in the first Schedule to this Ordinance shall be the duties payable for every license to sell spirits by wholesale and by retail respectively within each of the places and for the periods set forth in the said Schedule.

IX. Every license shall be in one of the Forms set forth in the Schedule to this Ordinance, and shall be granted for any store in the Settlement on the Gold Coast or of Lagos by the Collector of Customs and Treasurer or the Assistant Collector of Customs respectively, or, subject to any instruction by the Collector of Customs and Treasurer, by any District Commissioner of the district in which the store is situated.

X. Before granting any such license the officers hereby authorised to grant licenses shall make such inquiries as they consider requisite for ascertaining that the party applying for the same is a fit and proper person to be so licensed, and that the store proposed to be licensed is a fit and proper one and suitably situated for the sale of spirits, and may refuse to grant any license without assigning any reason to the applicant.

XI. Every license shall, unless forfeited, continue in force from the period of the granting thereof until the thirtieth day of June, or thirty-first day of December, in the case of half-yearly or yearly licenses respectively, of the year in which any such license shall have been granted.

XII. A license to sell spirits by wholesale shall not authorise the person to whom it is granted to sell spirits in quantities less than two gallons, nor shall a license to retail spirits authorise the person to whom the same is granted to sell spirits in quantities exceeding two gallons. But nothing herein contained shall prevent any person from taking out licenses to sell spirits by wholesale and also by retail either for the same or different stores, and as many licenses for the sale of spirits at as many stores as he may desire.

XIII. No person shall sell spirits at any other store than that for which his license is granted: provided that it shall be lawful for the Collector of Customs and Treasurer or the Assistant Collector of Customs at Lagos in the case of licenses granted for any store in the Settlement of Lagos, or for any District Commissioner in the case of licenses granted for any store in his district, on the request of any person licensed to transfer the license of such person from the store for which it may have been granted to any other store.

XIV. Every person upon obtaining any retail license shall personally engage and subscribe to the due and faithful observance of the following regulations which shall be endorsed upon every such license:—

(1.) He shall not sell any spirits on the Lord's day or before the hour of five o'clock in the morning or after the hour of eight o'clock of the evening of any day;

(2.) He shall not sell any spirits to any drunken person, or permit any disorderly or improper conduct in the house kept by him or in any part of the premises attached thereto;

(3.) He shall not permit any unlawful games to be played or any gaming whatever for money or valuable stakes to take place in the house kept by him or in any part of the premises attached thereto;

(4.) He shall not at any time obstruct or prevent from entering the house or premises kept by him any officer or member of the constabulary by this Ordinance authorised to enter the same.

Whosoever shall contravene any of these prohibitions shall for every offence forfeit and pay a sum not less than ten shillings nor more than five pounds, and upon being convicted a second time of any such offence, shall be liable to suffer forfeiture of his license, in which case he shall not be permitted to take out another such license for a period which shall not be less than three months nor more than twelve months.

XV. Every store licensed for the retail of spirits shall be under the supervision of the constabulary force, and may be entered at any time by any member of the said force in the execution of his duty.

XVI. If any person shall credit or trust any non-commissioned officer, or private soldier, or petty officer, or seaman of Her Majesty's land or sea forces, or any merchant seaman, or any non-commissioned officer or constable of the constabulary in any larger or further sum than five shillings for spirits sold or supplied to him, such person shall not be entitled to any legal remedy for the recovery of any part of the sum so credited.

XVII. If any person licensed under this Ordinance shall by himself or his servant or other person employed by him knowingly harbour or entertain any member of the constabulary in the store used by him for the sale of spirits, or in any part of the premises connected therewith, during the time for such member of constabulary being on duty, such person shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

XVIII. All offences against this Ordinance may and shall be prosecuted at any time within six months after the offence shall have been committed, and not afterwards.

XIX. All penalties imposed by this Ordinance shall be recovered upon summary trial, and if not forthwith paid, shall be levied by distress and sale of the offender's goods, and in default of sufficient distress, or without proceeding by way of distress in the case the Court pronouncing sentence shall so order, it shall be lawful to commit the offender to prison with or without hard labour for any term not exceeding three months unless such penalty be sooner paid.

XX. The informer who shall prosecute to conviction shall, subject to the discretion of the Court making the conviction, receive out of every penalty recovered under this Ordinance a sum not exceeding one moiety thereof, and the remaining portion thereof shall be appropriated to the service of the Government of the Gold Coast Colony: provided that the Governor shall have power to remit the whole or any part of any penalty notwithstanding the interest of any informer therein.

## THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

DUTIES PAYABLE FOR LICENSES.

I. In the Settlement and Protected Territories on the Gold Coast.

Every Wholesale License:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| For one year | £10 | 0 | 0 |
| For half a year | 6 | 0 | 0 |

Every Retail License:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| For one year | £2 | 0 | 0 |
| For half a year | 1 | 5 | 0 |

II. In the Settlement of Lagos:—

Every Wholesale License:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| For one year | £25 | 0 | 0 |
| For half a year | 15 | 0 | 0 |

Every Retail License:—

(*a.*) For any store in the Island of Lagos.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| For one year | £25 | 0 | 0 |
| For half a year | 15 | 0 | 0 |

(*b.*) For any store not in the Island of Lagos.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| For one year | £5 | 0 | 0 |
| For half a year | 2 | 10 | 0 |

## THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

*Forms of License.*

I. WHOLESALE LICENSE.

[Gold Coast or Lagos.] License is hereby granted to (*name and residence of person licensed*) to sell Spirits in quantities not less than two gallons in any one sale at (*name of town or place*) within one store (*describe store by its name, situation, or other particulars of identity*), until the day of 18 : Such Spirits are not to be consumed on the premises.

Dated this day of 18 .

(*Signature of Collector or Assistant Collector of Customs or District Commissioner.*)

Duty paid £

*Note.*—This License expires on the day of 18 .

II. RETAIL LICENSE.

[Gold Coast or Lagos.] License is hereby granted to (*name and residence of person licensea*) to sell Spirits in quantities not exceeding two gallons in any one sale at (*name of town or place*) within one store (*describe store by its name, situation, or other particulars of identity*), until the day of 18 .

(*Signature of Collector or Assistant Collector of Customs, or District Commissioner.*)

Duty paid £

*Note.*—This License expires on the day of 18 .

The four rules stated in Section XIV. are to be printed on the back of this License.



This printed impression has been carefully compared by me with the Bill which has passed the Legislative Council, and found by me to be a true and correct printed copy of the said Bill.

ALFRED MOLONEY,
Clerk to the Legislative Council.

I assent to this Ordinance.

GEO. C. STRAHAN, Governor.

No. 7.

## GOLD COAST COLONY.

IN THE THIRTY-NINTH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

*Charles Cameron Lees, C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor.*

[19th April, 1876.]

An Ordinance to re-enact certain Duties of Customs.

Whereas it is expedient to re-enact certain Duties of Customs;

Be it enacted by the Governor of the Gold Coast Colony, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

I. From and after the passing of this Ordinance, in lieu and instead of all Duties of Customs due and payable under any Ordinance passed by the Administrator and Legislative Council of the Settlement on the Gold Coast, there shall be raised, levied and collected, and paid unto Her Majesty for the use of the Government of the Gold Coast Colony, the Duties specified in the Schedule to this Ordinance on the importation or removal from Bond of the Articles therein mentioned into any part of the Settlement on the Gold Coast, or Protected Territories: Provided that no Duties shall be payable upon Wines or Spirituous Liquors or Tobacco removed from Bond for exportation by Sea beyond the said limits.

II. The Revenue which shall accrue from the said Duties shall be paid and applied towards the Service of the Government of the Gold Coast Colony, in relation to the Settlement on the Gold Coast and Protected Territories.

III. This Ordinance may be cited as the "Customs Tariff Ordinance, Gold Coast, 1876."

## THE SCHEDULE.

TABLE OF DUTIES PAYABLE.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| On Wines, Ale, Porter, or Liqueurs per Old Wine Gallon | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| On Spirits, per Old Wine Gallon | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| On Cigars, Snuff, or Tobacco in any shape, per pound | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| On Gunpowder, per pound | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| On Guns, each | 0 | 2 | 0 |

This Printed Impression has been carefully compared by me with the Bill which has passed the Legislative Council, and found to be a true and correct copy of the said Bill.

ALFRED MOLONEY,
Clerk of Legislative Council.

I assent to this Ordinance.

C. C. LEES, Lieutenant-Governor.

## PUBLIC LANDS ORDINANCE, 1876.

ARRANGEMENT OF CLAUSES.

1. Short Title.
2. Application of Ordinance.
3. Lands required for Public Service, may be purchased or taken; Shall be vested in Colonial Secretary, in trust for Her Majesty.
4. Parties enabled to sell and convey lands although under disabilities.
5. Notices to be given when lands required for public purposes.

6. Service and publication of notices.
7. Arrangement of cases of disputed compensation or interest.
8. Postponement of payment : parties not notified may appear and claim.
9. Form of Conveyances.
10. Certificate of title ; its effects.
11. Parties in possession as owners deemed entitled to lands.
12. Colonial Secretary exonerated upon payment.
13. Lands may be entered for surveys.

No. 8.

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## GOLD COAST COLONY.

IN THE THIRTY-NINTH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA.

*Charles Cameron Lees, C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor.*

[19th April, 1876.]

An Ordinance regulating the acquisition and vesting of Lands for the Public Service.

Whereas it is expedient that provision should be made for regulating the acquisition of Lands required for the Service of the Gold Coast Colony and the method of holding such Lands ;

Be it enacted by the Governor of the Gold Coast Colony, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows :—

I. This Ordinance may be cited as "The Public Lands Ordinance, 1876."

II. This Ordinance shall extend to the whole of the Gold Coast Colony and Protected Territories and Protectorate of Lagos.

III. Subject to the provisions of this Ordinance, it shall be lawful for the Colonial Secretary to agree with the Owners of any Lands required for the service of the Gold Coast Colony and with all parties having any estate or interest in such Lands for the absolute purchase for a consideration in money of such Lands or such parts thereof as he shall think proper, and of all estates and interests in such lands of what kind soever and also to take and acquire any Lands required for such service, paying such reasonable compensation therefor as may be due to the Owners thereof, or parties having interest therein, and all Lands so purchased or taken shall be conveyed or surrendered to and become vested in and held by the Colonial Secretary for the time being in trust for Her Majesty. Upon the death, resignation, or removal of any Colonial Secretary, all such lands shall become vested in and held by the succeeding Colonial Secretary in trust as aforesaid.

IV. It shall be lawful for all parties being seized, possessed of, or entitled to any such Lands or any estate or interest therein to sell and grant and convey such land or estate or interest to the Colonial Secretary, and the power so to sell and convey may be exercised by such parties not only on behalf of themselves and their respective Heirs, Executors, Administrators, and Successors, but also for and on behalf of every person entitled in reversion, remainder or expectancy after them or in defeasance of the estates of such parties, and by persons seized or possessed of such Lands upon any species of trust to the use of persons under disability or otherwise for and on behalf of their Cestuique trusts to the same extent as such Cestuique trusts respectively could have done if they had been under no disability. In case such parties shall deliver a valid written title to such Land to the satisfaction of the Colonial Secretary, then upon execution of a conveyance thereof, the purchase money agreed upon as the price of the said Lands shall be paid, but in case such title be not produced, the payment of the price shall be postponed for one year, and in the event of any party appearing and claiming right thereto, the disposal of the price shall be subject to the like conditions as in cases of disputed compensation.

V. When the Colonial Secretary shall require to purchase or to take any Lands which by this Ordinance he is authorized to purchase or take, he shall give notice to the persons entitled to sell or interested in such Lands, or such of them as shall after diligent inquiry be known (which notice may be in the Form A in the Schedule to this Ordinance or to the like effect). The notice shall require such parties to state the particulars and evidence of their estate and interest in such lands, and of the claims made by them in respect thereof, and shall express that the Colonial Secretary is willing to treat for the purchase of such Land.

VI. Every such notice as aforesaid shall be served personally on the person or persons entitled to sell or interested in any such lands, or if he or they cannot be found, shall be left at his or their last usual place or places of abode or business with some inmate thereof, to be given to such person or persons, and in case no such party can be ascertained or found, shall be left with the occupier of such lands, or if there be no such occupier, shall be affixed on some conspicuous part of such lands, and in such last case, shall also be affixed to the door of the Court House of the district wherein such lands are situated, and every such notice shall be inserted once at least in the *Gazette*.

VII. If for twenty-one days after the service and publication as aforesaid of such notice, no claim shall be lodged with the Colonial Secretary, in respect of such lands, or if the party who may have lodged any claim, and the Colonial Secretary shall not agree as to the amount of the compensation to be paid for the interest in such lands or of the buildings thereon belonging to such party, or if separate and conflicting claims are made in respect of the same lands, the amount of compensation due, if any, and every such case of disputed interest or title, shall be settled in accordance with the following provisions :—

(1.) Any of Her Majesty's Courts having jurisdiction to determine as to the ownership of such Lands, shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine in all such cases as aforesaid.

(2.) Notice in writing shall be served upon every person who may have claimed any interest in respect of such Lands, not less than seven or more than fourteen days before the time appointed for hearing and determining such claims, calling upon such persons to come in and prove their claims to the Lands or the interest therein to which they may consider themselves entitled and the value thereof ; where the owner of any Lands cannot be found, such notice shall be served upon his agent or representative, and if neither the owner nor any agent or representative can be found, the notice shall be affixed to a conspicuous part of the Lands and to the door of the Court House of the district.

(3.) When the owner or any person claiming to be owner or to represent the owner of such Lands or to possess or represent the possessor of any interest therein, shall not appear at the time appointed for the hearing, a decision may be given *ex parte* upon hearing the evidence adduced on the part of the Colonial Secretary, and such decision shall be as effectual as it given after hearing and in the presence of all parties.

(4.) The evidence as to ownership of Lands may be such as in proceedings before the assessor to the native chiefs would be admissible and relevant evidence as to such ownership.

(5.) The written report of the Colonial Surveyor or any Assistant Colonial Surveyor, as to the value of such Lands, or of any buildings thereon, shall be evidence thereof, but shall not exclude any other evidence of such value. Such report may be proved by a copy thereof under the hand of the Colonial Surveyor or Assistant Colonial Surveyor, but either of them may be called to give evidence by any party having interest. Proof of the signature of such copy shall not be required unless the Court sees reason to doubt the genuineness thereof.

(6.) Compensation shall not be awarded to any party in respect of unoccupied Lands. Any Lands shall be deemed unoccupied where it is not proved that beneficial use thereof for cultivation or inhabitation or for collecting or storing water or for any industrial purpose, is or has been had during the lives of any person claiming interest therein or of the last immediate ancestor or predecessor of such person.

(7.) Any final judgment in any such case as aforesaid shall be subject to the like appeal to which other final judgments of the Court making the same are subject.

(8.) The party who may desire to appeal against such judgment, shall give notice to the other party and to the Court of his intention to appeal and proceed in other respects to perfect his appeal according to the Rules of Court for the time being regulating appeals, and if such notice is not given, and the appeal perfected within the period prescribed, the judgment of the Court shall be final.

VIII. The decision of the Court respecting compensation, or in case of disputed interest or title as aforesaid or of the Appeal Court, where appeal has been taken, shall be final and conclusive as respects all persons upon whom notices as aforesaid have been served or who have appeared and claimed or on whose behalf any person having authority to that effect has claimed any Lands or any interest therein ; but it shall be lawful for persons upon whom notices have not been served, and who have not appeared or claimed or on whose behalf no claim has been made as aforesaid, to do so at any time within one year after the date of the final decision, and in all cases where any compensation has been awarded, (except where a valid written title to the Land shall be delivered,) payment thereof shall be postponed until the said period of one year shall have elapsed from the date of the judgment, or judgment on appeal ; upon which it may be paid over to the person who shall then appear by the judgment of the Court to have the best right thereto, and such payment shall, as concerns the Colonial Secretary, operate as a complete discharge and acquittance of such compensation and of all claims in respect of such Lands or any interest therein, but shall not hinder any subsequent proceedings at the instance of any person having or alleging better right thereto as against the person to whom such payment may have been made.

IX. Conveyances of Lands purchased under this Ordinance may be in the Form B of the Schedule, or as near thereto as may be, or by Deed in any other form which the Colonial Secretary may think fit ; and every Conveyance made according to the form in the Schedule, or as near thereto as may be, shall be effectual to vest the Lands thereby conveyed in the Colonial Secretary, and shall operate to bar and to destroy all other estates, rights, titles, remainders, reversions, limitations, trusts, and interests whatsoever of and in the Lands comprised in such Conveyance.

X. The Colonial Secretary shall, at any time on production in the Supreme Court of a Conveyance to any Lands, or at any time after the expiration of twenty-one days from the date of the service and publication of the notice mentioned in the fifth and sixth Sections of this Ordinance, upon proof of such service and publication, be entitled to receive a Certificate of Title to the Lands described in the said Conveyance, or notice, which Certificate may be in the Form C of the Schedule to this Ordinance, and shall have the following effects and qualities :

(1.) The Certificate shall not be questioned or defeasible by reason of any irregularity or error or defect in the notice, or the want of notice, or of any other irregularity, error, or defect in the proceedings previous to the obtaining of such Certificate.

(2.) It shall confer on the Colonial Secretary to whom such Certificate shall be given, and on every succeeding Colonial Secretary for the time being, in trust for Her Majesty, an absolute and indefeasible right to the Lands comprised or referred to therein against all persons, free from all adverse or competing rights, titles, interests, trusts, claims and demands whatsoever.

(3.) If possession of such Lands is withheld by any person, the Colonial Secretary may obtain from any Court a warrant of possession (which may be in the Form D to the Schedule to this Ordinance) under which any officer of the sheriff or constable may forthwith eject any person or persons so withholding possession, and the Colonial Secretary, or any person authorized by him, may enter upon and possess the said Lands.

(4.) The production of the Certificate of Title shall be held in every Court to be an absolute bar and estoppel to any action or proceeding by which the right of the Colonial Secretary to the Land therein described is sought to be impugned or questioned.

XI. In all cases where any question shall arise respecting the Title to any Lands to be acquired under this Ordinance, the parties in possession of such Lands as being the owners thereof at the time of such Lands being purchased or taken, shall be deemed to have been lawfully entitled to such Lands, unless the contrary be shown to the satisfaction of the Court ; and such parties shall be entitled to receive the purchase money or compensation for such Lands, but without prejudice to any subsequent proceedings against such parties at the instance of any person having or alleging a better right thereto.

XII. The payment to and the receipt of any person to whom any purchase money or compensation shall be paid, shall effectually discharge the Colonial Secretary from seeing to the application or being answerable for the misapplication thereof, provided always that where any person is in possession in virtue of any estate less than an estate of inheritance or in any fiduciary or representative character, the Colonial Secretary may make payment of such purchase money or compensation to such persons, and in such proportions and instalments and after such notices as the Court may direct.

XIII. The Colonial Secretary, or any persons authorized by him, may enter upon any Lands for the purpose of surveying or taking levels of such Lands, or boring to ascertain the nature of the soil, or other purposes of the like nature, the owner or occupier being entitled to compensation for actual damage (if any) occasioned in the course of such operations. In case of any dispute respecting the amount of such compensation, it shall be determined by the assessment of the Colonial Surveyor or any Assistant Colonial Surveyor, and such assessment shall be final.

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## THE SCHEDULE.

FORM A.—NOTICE OF LAND REQUIRED FOR GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

Notice is hereby given that the following Land (*describe Land, denoting boundaries by physical marks wherever practicable,*) is required for the service of the Government.

Any person claiming to be possessed, or to have any right or interest in the said Land, is required within twenty-one days from this date to send to the Colonial Secretary (which may be done through the District Commissioner of ) a statement of the particulars of his right or interest and of the evidence thereof, and of any claim made by him in respect of the value of such Land or of his interest therein.

The Colonial Secretary is willing to treat for the purchase of the said Land, but if no such statement is lodged

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(Date.) C. D., Colonial Secretary.

FORM B.—FORM OF CONVEYANCE.

I of in consideration of paid to me on behalf of the Colonial Secretary of the Gold Coast Colony, do hereby convey to the said Colonial Secretary and his Successors all (*describe the premises conveyed*) to hold the premises to the use of Her Majesty according to the true intent and meaning of the Public Lands Ordinance, 1876.

Dated the day of 18 .

Witness.—M. N. Q. R.

FORM C.—CERTIFICATE OF TITLE.

(Seal of Court.)

It is hereby certified and declared that, pursuant to the Public Lands Ordinance 1876, the title in and to all (*describe the premises to be acquired*) is vested in the Colonial Secretary of the Gold Coast Colony and his Successors to the use of Her Majesty, according to the true intent and meaning of the said Ordinance.

Dated the day of 18 .

A. B., Judge of the Supreme Court.

E. F. Registrar.

FORM D.—WARRANT OF POSSESSION.

To the Sheriff of the Gold Coast Colony.

Whereas a Certificate of Title dated the day of 18 , has been issued by the Court in favour of the Colonial Secretary to that piece of Land described as (*insert description*) ;

These are therefore to command you to put the Colonial Secretary or any person employed by him in that behalf in possession of the said Land and premises.

(Signed by Judge or Commissioner.)

This Printed Impression has been carefully compared by me with the Bill which has passed the Legislative Council and found to be a true and correct copy of the said Bill.

ALFRED MOLONEY,
Clerk of Legislative Council.

I assent to this Ordinance.

C. C. LEES, Lieutenant-Governor.

## THE SPIRIT LICENSE ORDINANCE, 1875.

ARRANGEMENT OF CLAUSES.

1. Commencement of Ordinance and short title.
2. Signification of certain terms.
3. Application of Ordinance.
4. Spirits not to be sold without License.
5. Every sale *prima facie* sale for profit.
6. Cases in which Spirits may be sold without License.
7. How application to be made for Licenses.
8. Duties to be paid for Licenses.
9. How Licenses to be granted.
10. Fitness of application to be ascertained before granting License.
11. Duration of Licenses.
12. Wholesale License not to authorise retail sale nor Retail License sale by Wholesale.
13. License only valid for Store for which granted: may be transferred.
14. Regulations to be observed by Retailers.
15. Retail Stores under Police supervision.
16. No debt above Five Shillings recoverable from Soldiers, Sailors, or Policemen.
17. Penalty for harbouring Policemen on Duty
18. Limitation of Prosecutions.
19. Recovery of penalties.
20. Disposal of penalties.

No. 13.

## GOLD COAST COLONY.

IN THE FORTY-FIRST YEAR OF THE REIGN OF HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA.

*Sanford Freeling, Esquire, C.M.G., Governor.*

23rd July, 1877.

An Ordinance for promoting the Revision of the Statute Law by repealing certain Enactments which have ceased to be in force, or have become unnecessary.

WHEREAS with a view to the revision of the Statute Law, it is expedient that certain Enactments (mentioned in the Schedule to this Ordinance) which may be regarded as spent or have ceased to be in force, otherwise than by express and specific repeal, or have by lapse of time or change of circumstances become unnecessary, should be expressly and specifically repealed ;

Be it therefore enacted by the Governor of the Gold Coast Colony, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows :—

I. The Enactments described in the Schedule to this Ordinance are hereby repealed :

Provided that where any Enactment not comprised in the Schedule has been repealed, confirmed, revived or perpetuated by any Enactment hereby repealed, such repeal, confirmation, revivor or perpetuation, shall not be affected by the repeal effected by this Ordinance ;

And the repeal by this Ordinance of any Enactments, shall not affect any Enactment in which such Enactment has been applied, incorporated, or referred to ;

Nor shall such repeal of any Enactment affect any right to any hereditary revenues of the Crown, or affect any charges thereupon, or prevent any such Enactment from being put in force for the collection of such revenues or otherwise in relation thereto ;

Nor shall such repeal of any Enactment affect the validity, invalidity, effect or consequences of anything already done or suffered or any existing status or capacity, or any existing trust or any right or title already acquired or accrued or any remedy or proceeding in respect thereof, or any release or discharge of or from any debt, penalty, claim or demand, or any indemnity, or the proof of any past thing or act ;

Nor shall such repeal of any Enactment affect any penalty, forfeiture or other punishment incurred or to be incurred in respect of any offence against any Enactment hereby repealed, committed before this Ordinance comes into operation, nor the institution or carrying on of any investigation, or legal proceeding or any other remedy for enforcing or recovering any such penalty, forfeiture, or punishment as aforesaid ;

Nor shall this Ordinance affect any principle or rule of law or equity or established jurisdiction, form or course of pleading, practice or procedure, or existing usuage, franchise, liberty, custom, privilege, restriction, exemption, office, or appointment notwithstanding that the same respectively may have been in any manner affirmed, recognized or derived by, in, or from any Enactment hereby repealed ;

Nor shall this Ordinance revive or restore any jurisdiction, office, duty, drawback, fee, payment, franchise, liberty, custom, right, title, privilege, restriction, exemption, usage, practice, procedure or other matter or thing not now existing or in force.

II. This Ordinance may be cited as the "Statute Law Revision Ordinance, 1877," and it shall commence and come into operation upon such day after Her Majesty shall have signified her approbation and sanction thereof as shall be fixed by order of the Governor in Council published in the Gazette.

within the period hereby prescribed, the Lands are liable to be dealt with as unoccupied Lands.

(Date.) C. D., Colonial Secretary.

FORM B.—FORM OF CONVEYANCE.

I of in consideration of paid to me on behalf of the Colonial Secretary of the Gold Coast Colony, do hereby convey to the said Colonial Secretary and his Successors all (*describe the premises conveyed*) to hold the premises to the use of Her Majesty according to the true intent and meaning of the Public Lands Ordinance, 1876.

Dated the day of 18 .

Witness.—M. N. Q. R.

FORM C.—CERTIFICATE OF TITLE.

(Seal of Court.)

It is hereby certified and declared that, pursuant to the Public Lands Ordinance 1876, the title in and to all (*describe the premises to be acquired*) is vested in the Colonial Secretary of the Gold Coast Colony and his Successors to the use of Her Majesty, according to the true intent and meaning of the said Ordinance.

Dated the day of 18 .

A. B., Judge of the Supreme Court.

E. F. Registrar.

FORM D.—WARRANT OF POSSESSION.

To the Sheriff of the Gold Coast Colony.

Whereas a Certificate of Title dated the day of 18 , has been issued by the Court in favour of the Colonial Secretary to that piece of Land described as (*insert description*) ;

These are therefore to command you to put the Colonial Secretary or any person employed by him in that behalf in possession of the said Land and premises.

(Signed by Judge or Commissioner.)

This Printed Impression has been carefully compared by me with the Bill which has passed the Legislative Council and found to be a true and correct copy of the said Bill.

ALFRED MOLONEY,
Clerk of Legislative Council.

I assent to this Ordinance.

C. C. LEES, Lieutenant-Governor.

## THE SPIRIT LICENSE ORDINANCE, 1875.

ARRANGEMENT OF CLAUSES.

1. Commencement of Ordinance and short title.
2. Signification of certain terms.
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4. Spirits not to be sold without License.
5. Every sale *prima facie* sale for profit.
6. Cases in which Spirits may be sold without License.
7. How application to be made for Licenses.
8. Duties to be paid for Licenses.
9. How Licenses to be granted.
10. Fitness of application to be ascertained before granting License.
11. Duration of Licenses.
12. Wholesale License not to authorise retail sale nor Retail License sale by Wholesale.
13. License only valid for Store for which granted: may be transferred.
14. Regulations to be observed by Retailers.
15. Retail Stores under Police supervision.
16. No debt above Five Shillings recoverable from Soldiers, Sailors, or Policemen.
17. Penalty for harbouring Policemen on Duty
18. Limitation of Prosecutions.
19. Recovery of penalties.
20. Disposal of penalties.

No. 13.

## GOLD COAST COLONY.

IN THE FORTY-FIRST YEAR OF THE REIGN OF HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA.

*Sanford Freeling, Esquire, C.M.G., Governor.*

23rd July, 1877.

An Ordinance for promoting the Revision of the Statute Law by repealing certain Enactments which have ceased to be in force, or have become unnecessary.

WHEREAS with a view to the revision of the Statute Law, it is expedient that certain Enactments (mentioned in the Schedule to this Ordinance) which may be regarded as spent or have ceased to be in force, otherwise than by express and specific repeal, or have by lapse of time or change of circumstances become unnecessary, should be expressly and specifically repealed ;

Be it therefore enacted by the Governor of the Gold Coast Colony, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows :—

I. The Enactments described in the Schedule to this Ordinance are hereby repealed :

Provided that where any Enactment not comprised in the Schedule has been repealed, confirmed, revived or perpetuated by any Enactment hereby repealed, such repeal, confirmation, revivor or perpetuation, shall not be affected by the repeal effected by this Ordinance ;

And the repeal by this Ordinance of any Enactments, shall not affect any Enactment in which such Enactment has been applied, incorporated, or referred to ;

Nor shall such repeal of any Enactment affect any right to any hereditary revenues of the Crown, or affect any charges thereupon, or prevent any such Enactment from being put in force for the collection of such revenues or otherwise in relation thereto ;

Nor shall such repeal of any Enactment affect the validity, invalidity, effect or consequences of anything already done or suffered or any existing status or capacity, or any existing trust or any right or title already acquired or accrued or any remedy or proceeding in respect thereof, or any release or discharge of or from any debt, penalty, claim or demand, or any indemnity, or the proof of any past thing or act ;

Nor shall such repeal of any Enactment affect any penalty, forfeiture or other punishment incurred or to be incurred in respect of any offence against any Enactment hereby repealed, committed before this Ordinance comes into operation, nor the institution or carrying on of any investigation, or legal proceeding or any other remedy for enforcing or recovering any such penalty, forfeiture, or punishment as aforesaid ;

Nor shall this Ordinance affect any principle or rule of law or equity or established jurisdiction, form or course of pleading, practice or procedure, or existing usuage, franchise, liberty, custom, privilege, restriction, exemption, office, or appointment notwithstanding that the same respectively may have been in any manner affirmed, recognized or derived by, in, or from any Enactment hereby repealed ;

Nor shall this Ordinance revive or restore any jurisdiction, office, duty, drawback, fee, payment, franchise, liberty, custom, right, title, privilege, restriction, exemption, usage, practice, procedure or other matter or thing not now existing or in force.

II. This Ordinance may be cited as the "Statute Law Revision Ordinance, 1877," and it shall commence and come into operation upon such day after Her Majesty shall have signified her approbation and sanction thereof as shall be fixed by order of the Governor in Council published in the Gazette.



SCHEDULE.

*Ordinances Repealed.*

I.—Ordinances enacted by the Legislature of the Colony of Sierra Leone ; repealed as to their operation in the Gold Coast Colony.

| Date. | Title. |
|---|---|
| July 29, 1825 | An Act for the better Regulation of Mechanics, Kroomen, Labourers, Grumettas, and other Servants. |
| Oct. 28, 1825 | An Act for the easy and speedy Recovery of Small Debts, and for regulating the proceedings thereon. |
| May 25, 1829 | An Act subjecting Real Estate in the Colony of Sierra Leone to the payment of Debts, and directing the Sheriff in his Proceedings thereon. |
| April 12, 1838 | An Act for securing the more regular and frequent Sittings of the Court for the easy and speedy recovery of Small Debts. |
| Sept. 14, 1838 | An Act for the more speedy and regular levying and Return of Fines and Forfeitures. |
| Feb. 21, 1839 | An Act to compel persons appointed Commissioners of the Court of Requests to serve as such Commissioners. |
| April 13, 1847 | An Ordinance to provide for the Protection and Administration of unrepresented Estates within the Colony of Sierra Leone. |
| July 5, 1847 | An Ordinance to Constitute and appoint the Chief Justice to be Judge of the Court of the Ordinary. |

II.—Ordinances enacted by the Legislature of Her Majesty's Forts and Settlements on the Gold Coast, constituted under Letters Patent dated 24 January, 1850.

| Date. | Title. |
|---|---|
| Nov. 25, 1852 | An Ordinance to provide for the better Education of the Inhabitants of Her Majesty's Forts and Settlements on the Gold Coast. |
| Nov. 25, 1852 | An Ordinance for the Enrolment and Regulation of Canoemen and Hammockmen in Her Majesty's Settlements on the Gold Coast. |
| April 26, 1853 | Ordinance for the Establishment of a Supreme Court of Civil and Criminal jurisdiction within Her Majesty's Forts and Settlements on the Gold Coast. |
| Sept. 21, 1854 | Ordinance to amend an Ordinance of the Sixteenth year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen VICTORIA, dated the 26th April, 1853, intituled "An Ordinance for the Establishment of a Supreme Court of Civil and Criminal jurisdiction within Her Majesty's Forts and Settlements on the Gold Coast." |
| April 17, 1855 | Ordinance declaring and enacting the admissibility of Evidence without Oath in certain cases. |
| July 2, 1855 | Ordinance for the Regulation of certain matters relating to the Collection of an *ad valorem* Import Duty. |
| July 31, 1855 | Ordinance for the further Regulation of certain matters relating to the Collection of an *ad valorem* Duty. |
| April 4, 1856 | Ordinance relative to Import Duties at James Town, Accra, and otherwise to amend the Gold Coast Customs Ordinance, 1845. |
| June 18, 1856 | Ordinance to extend to this Government generally certain Provisions of the Gold Coast Customs Ordinance, 1856. |
| June 21, 1856 | Ordinance to simplify the Practice in the Supreme Court of Her Majesty's Forts and Settlements on the Gold Coast, and to explain doubts in reference thereto, under the Ordinance of the Twenty-sixth day of April, 1853. |
| Sept. 22, 1856 | Ordinance to remove doubts as to authority in Her Majesty's Courts on the Gold Coast to delay for a certain period the execution of Decrees thereby. |
| Sept. 23, 1856 | Ordinance to amend the Ordinance of the 26th April, 1853, with reference to place and time for holding the Supreme Court of Her Majesty's Forts and Settlements on the Gold Coast. |
| Sept. 29, 1856 | Ordinance to carry into effect the Provisions of an Order of Her Majesty in Council, bearing date the 4th day of April, 1856, so far as the same relates to the Administration in the Gold Coast of the Property therein of deceased Persons. |
| Feb. 3, 1857 | Ordinance to confer Equity jurisdiction on the Supreme Court of Her Majesty's Forts and Settlements on the Gold Coast. |
| March 2, 1858 | Ordinance to provide for the Expenditure of Her Majesty's Settlements on the Gold Coast for the year 1858. |
| March 2, 1858 | Ordinance to sanction and confirm the Appropriation of a Sum not exceeding £4,795, 19s. 4d., from the proceeds of the Poll Tax for the Service of the Districts of Cape Coast, Anamaboe and Accra, respectively. |
| May 10, 1858 | Ordinance to establish District Assemblies. |
| June 10, 1858 | Ordinance to continue to the tenth day of April, One thousand, eight hundred and sixty, "The Gold Coast extended Customs Ordinance, 1856." |
| Aug. 12, 1858 | Ordinance to make provision for making Rules of Court for the Regulation of Courts of Justice in Her Majesty's Forts and Settlements on the Gold Coast, and in the protected territories adjacent thereto. |
| Jan. 19, 1859 | Ordinance to make provision for the Determination of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes in Her Majesty's Forts and Settlements on the Gold Coast. |
| May 17, 1859 | No. 2. Ordinance to provide for the Expenditure of Her Majesty's Settlements on the Gold Coast for the year 1859. |
| May 17, 1859 | No. 3. Ordinance to sanction and confirm the Appropriation of a sum not exceeding £5,534, from the proceeds of the Poll Tax, for the service of the Districts of Cape Coast, Anamaboe, and Accra, respectively. |
| May 7, 1860 | No. 3. Ordinance to continue until further provision the Reduction of Import Duties from 3 per cent. to 2 per cent., and to extend further provisions as to articles brought from Foreign to English Settlements. |

| Date. | Title. |
|---|---|
| June 11, 1860 | No 4. Ordinance to provide for the Expenditure of Her Majesty's Settlements on the Gold Coast for the year 1862. |
| June 11, 1860 | No. 5. Ordinance to sanction and confirm the Appropriation of a sum not exceeding £3,900, from the proceeds of the Poll Tax, for the service of the Districts of Cape Coast, Anamaboe, and Accra respectively. |
| Oct. 18, 1860 | No. 6. Ordinance for the better Regulation of Prisons. |
| Jan. 7, 1861 | No. 1. Ordinance to repeal an Ordinance passed on the Tenth day of May, 1858, to provide for the Establishment of Municipalities in the Coast Towns of Her Majesty's Settlements on the Gold Coast. |
| April 19, 1861 | No. 2. Ordinance to provide for the Expenditure of Her Majesty's Settlements on the Gold Coast for the year 1861. |
| April 8, 1862 | No. 1. Ordinance to provide for the Expenditure of Her Majesty's Settlements on the Gold Coast for the year 1863. |
| April 11, 1862 | No. 2. Ordinance for increasing the Fees payable in the Courts of Justice in Her Majesty's Forts and Settlements on the Gold Coast. |
| Dec. 12, 1862 | No. 3. Ordinance to provide for the Expenditure of Her Majesty's Settlements on the Gold Coast for the year 1863. |
| Nov. 12, 1863 | No. 1. Ordinance to provide for the Expenditure of Her Majesty's Settlements on the Gold Coast for the year 1864. |
| Dec. 10, 1863 | No. 2. Ordinance to embody and constitute a Volunteer corps for service in Her Majesty's Possessions on the Gold Coast. |
| Feb. 23, 1864 | No. 1. Ordinance to embody and constitute a Native levy for urgent Service in Her Majesty's Possessions on the Gold Coast. |
| May 9, 1864 | No. 2. Ordinance to repeal a certain clause contained in an Ordinance passed at the Gold Coast on the 10th day of December, 1863, and a certain clause contained in an Ordinance passed at the Gold Coast on the 23rd day of February, 1864. |
| Dec. 10, 1864 | No. 4. Ordinance to provide for the more easy recovery of Debts of Her Majesty's Subjects trading to, or residing on, the Gold Coast. |
| Dec. 10, 1864 | No. 5. Ordinance to amend an Ordinance intituled "An Ordinance for the Establishment of a Supreme Court of Civil and Criminal jurisdiction, within Her Majesty's Forts and Settlements on the Gold Coast." |
| Nov. 12, 1864 | No. 6. Ordinance to provide for the Expenditure of Her Majesty's Settlements on the Gold Coast for the year 1865. |
| Oct. 10, 1865 | No. 1. Ordinance to amend an Ordinance passed on the 12th day of November, 1864, intituled "An Ordinance to provide for the Expenditure of Her Majesty's Settlements on the Gold Coast for the year 1865." |

III.—Ordinances enacted by the Legislature of the Settlement on the Gold Coast, constituted under Letters Patent, dated 19th February, 1866.

| Date. | Title. |
|---|---|
| Mar. 27, 1866 | No. 2. Ordinance to amend an Ordinance, intituled, "The Gold Coast Customs' Ordinance, 1856." |
| Aug. 2, 1866 | No. 4. An Ordinance to provide for the Expenditure of Her Majesty's Settlements on the Gold Coast for the year 1867. |
| Aug. 24, 1866 | No. 5. An Ordinance to legalise Ordinances made and passed by the Administrator and Legislative Council of the Forts and Settlements of the Gold Coast, subsequently to the receipt on the aforesaid Coast of the Royal Commission and Instructions addressed to the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of West Africa Settlements, dated the 19th and 20th of February, 1866, up to the passage of this present Ordinance. |
| Nov. 21, 1866 | No. 6. An Ordinance to Exempt from Duty of Customs Goods transshipped for exportation. |
| Nov. 21, 1866 | No. 7. An Ordinance to make better provisions for the administration of Justice within the Settlement on the Gold Coast and its Dependencies. |
| Aug. 23, 1867 | No. 2. An Ordinance to provide for the Expenditure of Her Majesty's Settlementon the Gold Coast for the year 1868. |
| Dec. 5, 1867 | No. 3. An Ordinance to regulate the Duties of Customs in Her Majesty's Forts and Possessions on the Gold Coast. |
| Dec. 12, 1867 | No. 6. An Ordinance for the better Prevention of Smuggling within the Settlements on the Gold Coast, and for amending the Rules and Regulations of the Customs Department. |
| June 13, 1868 | No. 1. An Ordinance to make further provision for the Service of the Settlement on the Gold Coast. |
| Sept. 16, 1868 | No. 3. An Ordinance to provide for the Expenditure of Her Majesty's Settlement on the Gold Coast for the year 1869. |
| June 3, 1869 | No. 1. An Ordinance to repeal an Ordinance No. 1, 1860. |
| June 3, 1869 | No. 3. An Ordinance to repeal an Ordinance No. 3, 1852, intituled, "An Ordinance to provide for the collection of certain Anchorage and Light Dues from Merchant Vessels anchoring in the Roads of Her Majesty's Settlements on the Gold Coast." |
| June 3, 1869 | No. 4. An Ordinance to abolish the present application of Penalties and Forfeitures under the Gold Coast Smuggling Act, 1868, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof. |
| Sept. 3, 1869 | No. 5. An Ordinance to make further provision for the Service of the Settlements on the Gold Coast for the year 1869. |
| Jan. 7, 1870 | No. 1. An Ordinance to amend the Law relating to promissory Oaths. |
| Jan. 12, 1870 | No. 2. An Ordinance to provide for the Expenditure of Her Majesty's Settlement on the Golp Coast for the year 1870. |



| Date. | Title. |
|---|---|
| Feb. 1, 1870 | No. 2 An Ordinance to repeal so much of the Gold Coast Smuggling Act, 1868, as has been construed to remit the duties on Stores imported for the personal use and consumption of Her Majesty's Land Forces stationed in this Settlement, and to provide an allowance to the troops in the stead thereof. |
| Sept. 15, 1870 | No. 4. An Ordinance to provide for the Expenditure of Her Majesty's Settlement on the Gold Coast for the year 1871. |
| Dec. 17, 1870 | No. 6. An Ordinance to make further provision for the Service of the Settlements on the Gold Coast for the year 1870. |
| Oct. 12, 1871 | No. 3. An Ordinance to make provision for the Service of the Settlement on the Gold Coast for the year 1872. |
| Jan. 25, 1872 | No. 1. An Ordinance to sanction the application of certain moneys to the Service of the Settlement on the Gold Coast for the year 1872. |
| March 11, 1872 | No. 2. An Ordinance to make further provision for the Service of the Settlement on the Gold Coast for the year 1872. |
| April 12, 1872 | No. 3. An Ordinance to amend the Customs Tariff. |
| April 12, 1872 | No. 4. An Ordinance to empower the Administrator to fix the number and situation of Ports of Entry. |
| April 13, 1872 | No. 6 An Ordinance to amend the Gold Coast Smuggling Ordinance No. 6. of 1867. |
| April 13, 1872 | No. 7. An Ordinance to make further provision for the Service of the Settlement on the Gold Coast for the year 1872. |
| April 13, 1872 | No. 8. An Ordinance to abolish the fees payable on Native Passports, and to empower the Administrator to modify in certain Districts the Retail Spirit License dues. |
| Aug. 15, 1872 | No. 9. An Ordinance to amend the Law relating to Spirit Licenses and the dealing in Wines and spirituous liquors. |
| Aug. 15, 1872 | No. 10. An Ordinance to alter the appropriation of a sum of £3,170, already voted, and to make further provision for the Service of the Settlement on the Gold Coast for the year 1872. |
| Dec. 13, 1872 | An Ordinance to provide for the Expenditure of the Settlement on the Gold Coast for the year 1873. |
| April 18, 1873 | No. 1. An Ordinance to make further provision for the Service of the Settlement during the current year. |
| April 30, 1873 | No. 2. An Ordinance to empower the Administrator to regulate or to prohibit the Importation and Sale of Munitions of war. |
| July 21, 1873 | No. 4, An Ordinance to amend the Customs Tariff Ordinance No. 1. of 1873. |
| July 23, 1873 | No. 5. An Ordinance to amend the "Arms Traffic Ordinance," No. 2 of 1873. |
| July 26, 1873 | No. 6. An Ordinance to authorize the Administrator-in-Chief to raise by way of loan a sum of money not exceeding twenty-five thousand pounds. |
| Dec. 18, 1873 | No. 9. An Ordinance to further amend the Customs Tariff Ordinance, No. 1 of 1873. |
| Dec. 18, 1873 | No. 10. An Ordinance to suspend the operation of Ordinance No. 3, 1870, during the present War. |
| Dec. 18, 1873 | No. 12. An Ordinance to repeal the granting of Quarterly Credits to Importers by the Administrator. |

IV.—Ordinances enacted by the Legislature of the Settlement of Lagos constituted under Letters Patent dated March 13, 1862.

| Date. | Title. |
|---|---|
| Aug. 5, 1862 | No. 4. An Ordinance to regulate the currency in Lagos. |
| Mar. 4, 1863 | No. 5. An Ordinance enacting that compensation be made to Major Henry Astbury Leveson, Colonial Secretary of Lagos, he having been severely wounded at Epé on the 17th February, 1863, whilst in the performance of his public duties. |
| April 9, 1863 | No. 9. An Ordinance for appointing certain Commissioners for the purpose of ascertaining the true and rightful owners of land within the Settlement of Lagos. |
| Oct. 28, 1863 | No. 19. An Ordinance to compel owners of Swamp Lands to fill up same. |
| Dec. 9, 1863 | No. 23. An Ordinance to provide for the Service of the Settlement of Lagos for the year One thousand eight hundred and sixty-four. |
| Feb. 9, 1864 | No. 1. An Ordinance to provide for the better administration of Justice within Her Majesty's Settlement of Lagos. |
| Feb. 26, 1864 | No. 3. An Ordinance to repeal an Ordinance relating to the sale of Spirituous Liquors in the Settlement of Lagos. |
| Feb. 26, 1864 | No. 4. An Ordinance to repeal an Ordinance for Licensing Hawkers and Pedlars within the Settlement of Lagos. |
| Feb. 26, 1864 | No. 5. An Ordinance to repeal the Ordinances now in force relative to the Import Duties payable in the Ports of the Settlement of Lagos, to establish a Tariff of Duties, and to provide for the collection of the same. |
| April 6, 1864 | No. 6. An Ordinance to repeal the Ordinance of the 8th day of September, 1863, and to establish a Petty Debt Court. |
| April 6, 1864 | No. 7. An Ordinance to make provision for the prevention of Smuggling within the Settlement of Lagos. |
| April 6, 1864 | No. 8. An Ordinance to facilitate the Export of Goods, and Merchandise imported into the Settlement of Lagos to allow the bonding of the same, and in certain cases to allow a Drawback on the Duties paid on imported Goods an Merchandisde. |
| July 6, 1864 | No. 9. An Ordinance to provide for the Better Administration of Justice within Her Majesty's Settlement of Lagos. |

| Date. | Title. |
|---|---|
| July 6, 1864 | No. 10. An Ordinance for appointing certain Commissioners for the purpose of ascertaining the true and rightful Owners of Land within the Settlement of Lagos. |
| Aug. 8, 1864 | No. 12. An Ordinance to provide for the Laying Out of the Town of Lagos in road Streets, Roads, and Highways. |
| Jan. 7, 1865 | No. 1. An Ordinance to amend an Ordinance dated 6th April, 1864, intituled "An Ordinance to make provision for the Prevention of Smuggling within the Settlement of Lagos." |
| March 9, 1865 | No. 3. Ordinance to regulate the Employment of and to protect Kroomen. |
| April 7, 1865 | No. 4. An Ordinance to amend an Ordinance of the 6th April, 1864, intituled "An Ordinance to facilitate the Export of Goods and Merchandise imported into the Settlement of Lagos, and to allow the Bonding of the same, and in certain cases to allow a Drawback on Duties paid on Imported Goods and Merchandise." |
| July 5, 1865 | No. 5. An Ordinance to amend an Ordinance, No. IX. of 6th July, 1864, intituled "An Ordinance to provide for the Better Administration of Justice within Her Majesty's Settlement of Lagos." |
| July 5, 1865 | No. 6. An Ordinance to amend an Ordinance of the 9th day of March, 1865, intituled "An Ordinance to regulate the Employment of and to protect Kroomen." |
| July 7, 1865 | No. 7. An Ordinance to legalise the Loan of Three thousand ponnds to meet the current expenses of the Settlement of Lagos. |
| Aug. 1, 1865 | No. 8. An Ordinance to amend the Ordinance of the 26th day of February, 1864, intituled "An Ordinance to repeal the Ordinances now in force relative to the Import Duties payable in the Ports of the Settlement of Lagos, to establish a Tariff of Duties, and to provide for the Collection of the same." |
| Aug. 2, 1865 | No. 9. An Ordinance for appointing certain Commissioners for the purpose of ascertaining the true and rightful owners of Lands within the Settlement of Lagos. |
| Dec. 5, 1865 | No. 13. An Ordinance to make provision relating to the Sale by retail of Wine, Spirits, and Malt Liquors. |
| Jan. 10, 1866 | No. 1. An Ordinance to repeal an Ordinance No. XI., dated 13th September, 1865, intituled "An Ordinance to declare unlawful and to prevent the Export of Arms and other Munitions of War from Lagos." |
| Jan. 10, 1866 | No. 2. An Ordinance to repeal the Ordinance No. X., dated 13th September, 1865, intituled "An Ordinance to authorise the levy of an Export Duty of Two-and-a-half per cent. on all Goods and Merchandise exported from the Settlement of Lagos to the Egba Territory, and to authorise the levy of certain export Duties on Goods and Merchandise exported from the Settlement of Lagos to the Egba Territory, and to provide for the collection of the same." |
| Mar. 17, 1866 | No. 4. An Ordinance to repeal the Duties payable on the Exportation of Goods from Lagos to the Egba Territory, and to remove all restrictions on the free intercourse between Lagos and the Egba Territory. |

V.—Ordinances enacted by the Legislature of the Settlement of Lagos, constituted under Letters Patent dated 19th February, 1866.

| Date. | Title. |
|---|---|
| Oct. 4, 1866 | No. 6. An Ordinance for giving relief to Creditors against Debtors absconding or keeping out of this Settlement to avoid Process. |
| Dec. 1, 1866 | No. 7. An Ordinance to make better provision for the Administration of Justice within the Settlement of Lagos and its Dependencies. |
| Jan. 3, 1867 | No. 1. An Ordinance for regulating the amount of Duties and Dues payable on Goods imported into Lagos, and entered for exportation by Lagoon to Porto Novo, and to allow a drawback on Goods exported by sea from Lagos, to allow the bonding of Goods in certain cases, and for granting tonnage or roadstead dues on Ships in certain cases. |
| Apri 13, 1867 | No. 2. An Act to establish the validity of Three Ordinances of the 4th day of October, 1866, the 1st day of December, 1866, and the 3rd day of January, 1867; and to legalize all proceedings, matters, and things taken and done under or by authority of the same respectively. |
| Jan. 17, 1868 | No. 1. An Ordinance to authorize the levy of a specific duty on the Importation of Salt in lieu of the *ad valorem* duty hitherto paid. |
| Feb. 17, 1869 | No. 1. An Ordinance to provide for the Service of the Settlement of Lagos. |
| Mar. 5, 1869 | No. 2. An Ordinance to abolish the present application of Penalties and Forfeitures under the Ordinance relating to the Customs, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof. |
| Mar. 18, 1869 | No. 3. An Ordinance to provide for the Service of the Settlement of Lagos. |
| Mar. 18. 1869 | No. 5. An Ordinance to impose a tax on wholesale dealers in Wine, Spirits, and Malt Liquors. |
| April 7, 1869 | No. 8. An Ordinance to supersede Ordinance No. 4, of 18th March, 1869, and to authorize the collection of Tonnage Dues on all Ships and Vessels entering into any Port or Roadstead of the Settlement of Lagos. |
| May 4, 1869 | No. 9. An Ordinance to settle claims to Lands, Hereditaments, and Tenements within the Settlement of Lagos and its Territories, and to give validity to possessory titles thereto in certain cases. |
| May 4, 1869 | No. 10. An Ordinance to provide for the Service of the Settlement of Lagos. |
| Dec. 30. 1869 | No. 12. An Ordinance to provide for the Service of the Settlement of Lagos. |
| Jan. 12, 1870 | No. 1. An Ordinance to amend the Law relating to the Promissory oaths. |



| Date. | Title. |
|---|---|
| Feb. 1, 1870 | No. 4. An Ordinance to repeal so much of an Ordinance No. V. of One Thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, passed on the Twenty-fourth day of February, One-thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, as remits Import and other duties on Provisions and Stores imported or supplied for the use of Her Majesty's land forces, and to provide an allowance to the Troops in the stead thereof. |
| June 2, 1870 | No. 6. An Ordinance to amend the Laws relative to Jurors and Juries. |
| Aug. 17, 1870 | No. 7. An Ordinance to amend the Laws relative to the easy and speedy recovery of small debts. |
| Sept. 13, 1870 | No. 8. An Ordinance to make further provision for the Service of the Settlement of Lagos, for the year 1870. |
| Sept. 13, 1870 | No. 9. An Ordinance to make further provision for the Service of the Settlement of Lagos, for the year 1870. |
| Dec. 31, 1870 | No. 11. An Ordinance to provide for an increased Salary to the Administrator from the Revenue of the Settlement of Lagos. |
| Mar. 11, 1871 | No 1. An Ordinance subjecting Real Estate in the Settlement of Lagos to the payment of Debts, and directing the Sheriff in his proceedings thereon. |
| Sept. 11, 1871 | No. 9. An Ordinance to authorize the Administrator to prohibit the export of Arms and other Munitions of War from Lagos, in certain cases. |
| Aug. 3, 1871 | No. 11. An Ordinance to make provision for the Service of the Settlement of Lagos for the year One thousand eight hundred and seventy-one. |
| June 28, 1872 | No. 2. An Ordinance for constituting a Court for Divorce and Matrimonial causes in the Settlement of Lagos. |
| June 29, 1872 | No. 3. An Ordinance to amend the Customs Tariff. |
| June 29, 1872 | No. 4. An Ordinance to make further Provision for the Service of the Settlement of Lagos for the year One thousand eight hundred and seventy-one. |
| July 2, 1872 | An Ordinance to make Provision for the Service of the Settlement of Lagos for the year One thousand, eight hundred and seventy-two. |
| July 2, 1872 | No. 5. An Ordinance to repeal "An Ordinance to authorize the Government of Lagos to levy a tax or toll on all persons fishing for Oysters, or using Stakes or fixed Nets, or other instruments for taking Fish within the waters of this Settlement." |
| Dec. 12, 1872 | No. 8. An Ordinance to repeal "The Ordinance to authorize the Collection of Tonnage Dues on all Ships and Vessels entering into any Port or Roadstead of the Settlement of Lagos," dated 18th March, 1869. |
| Feb. 17, 1873 | No. 1. An Ordinance to amend an Ordinance No. 9, passed on the Eleventh day of September, 1871, intituled, "An Ordinance to authorize the Administrator to prohibit the export of Arms and other Munitions of War from Lagos in certain cases." |
| Feb. 17, 1873 | No. 2. An Ordinance to authorize the Administrator to raise, by way of Loan, a sum of money not exceeding Twenty-five thousand pounds. |
| Mar. 21, 1873 | No. 4. An Ordinance to repeal the Ordinance intituled "An Ordinance to provide for the Protection and Administration of Unrepresented Estates within the Settlement of Lagos," dated 15th May, 1871. |
| April 15, 1873 | No. 5. An Ordinance to amend "The Ordinance for regulating the amount of duties and dues payable on goods imported into Lagos and entered for exportation by Lagoon to Porto Novo, and to allow a drawback on goods exported by Sea from Lagos; to allow the bonding of goods in certain cases, and for granting Tonnage or Roadstead dues on Ships in certain cases." |
| July 7, 1873 | No. 7. An Ordinance to amend the "Revised Tariff Ordinance of 1872." |
| July 7, 1873 | No. 10. An Ordinance to amend Ordinance No. 2, of the Twenty-eighth June, 1872, entitled, "An Ordinance for constituting a Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes in the Settlement of Lagos." |
| July 7, 1873 | No. 12. An Ordinance empowering the Courts of Justice in the Settlement of Lagos to deal with Real Estate by the same Forms of Law, as if it were Personal Estate for satisfaction of Debt. |
| Sept. 10, 1873 | No. 13. An Ordinance to alter the existing provisions and to make others relating to the Sale by Retail of Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors, in lieu of those contained in the Ordinance dated 5th December, 1865. |
| Sept. 23, 1873 | No. 14. An Ordinance to make further provision for the Service of the Settlement of Lagos for the year One thousand eight hundred and seventy-two. |
| Jan. 6, 1874 | No. 2. An Ordinance to exempt certain articles from Import Duty. |
| Mar. 31, 1874 | No. 4. An Ordinance to apply the sum of Forty-nine thousand three hundred and five pounds, six shillings and four pence, out of the Colonial Revenue to the Service of the year ending Thirty-first December, One thousand eight hundred and seventy-three. |
| May 15, 1874 | No. 6. An Ordinance to make further provision for the Service of the Settlement of Lagos for the year One thousand eight hundred and seventy-three. |

This Printed Impression has been carefully compared by me with the Bill which has passed the Legislative Council, and found to be a true and correct copy of the said Bill.

W. J. TYDD,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

I assent to this Ordinance.

S. FREELING, Governor.

## LAGOS.

CATALOGUE OF ARTICLES EXHIBITED AT THE PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1878.

*Commissioner*—Arthur H. Porter, Esq.

*Executive*—(By permission of H.R.H. the President) The Secretary to the Royal Commission.

The British Settlements at Lagos were united into a separate Government in March, 1862, and, by a charter in 1874, became an integral part of the Gold Coast Colony. The British Settlements comprising Lagos lie between 2 deg. and 5 deg. E. long., and consist of Badagry on the west, Lagos Island in the centre, and Palma and Leckie on the east. The revenue of Lagos averages about £45,000 a-year. The imports in 1876 were to the value of £476,812, and the exports to £19,260. The exports consist chiefly of palm oil, palm nut kernels, ground nuts, ivory, and other native produce.

The population of Lagos is about 62,000.

CLASS III.—SCULPTURE.

(Commission.)

Native Wooden Carvings.—Carving representing a woman with a child on her back, presenting Cola nuts to the King. Carving to the God Ifa, representing a monkey eating corn, fowl, duck, turkey, snake, fish, &c. Waree Board, carved, used to play the most favourite game with the natives in this part of Africa, together with the beans used in the same; Carving representing an Alligator; Idol with cutlass and spear; Idol with fighting club and cutlass; 2 small Devil Idols; Carving of a Fowl. Carving of a Pigeon; 2 Ogboni carved Soup Spoons; 4 carved wooden Masks, used by the natives in a superstition, to represent spirits rising from the dead; Niger brass Calabash with Spoon; Niger wooden Calabash; Lagos Calabashes with Covers; 2 Lagos Calabashes for washing; Chair cut from solid block of wood; Stool cut from solid block of wood; Small Stool; Gourd for packets of snuff; Large Carving from a solid block of wood, representing a Native King, together with his chiefs, wives, drummers, soldiers, and servants, going to war. When the Egba King is about to judge a big palaver he has this carving placed before him.

CLASS XIII.—MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

(Commission).

Seven War Drums used by the Egbas when at war with the Dahomians; 4 Farm Drums used by Egba farmers for amusement; 1 Native Harp or Guitar.

CLASS XX.—POTTERY.

(Commission).

Nine assorted Dahomian Clay Pipes; 2 Niger Water Coolers; Niger Lamp for Oil; 6 Niger Glass Armlets; Egba Lamp; Egba Cooler; 2 Mahomedan Water Pots; 2 Egba Nut-oil Pots; 4 Medicine Pots; 2 Small Plates; Large Pot for worshipping; one of the chief of the Egba Idols or Gods.

CLASS XXIX.—LEATHER WORK. FANCY ARTICLES, AND BASKET WORK.

(Commission.)

Niger Mat, Porto Novo Basket, Egba Basket.

CLASS XXXVIII.—COUNTRY CLOTHS, &C.

(Commission.)

Country Ottoman; Check Nupe Tobe; White Tobe with Native Embroidery; 9 Women's Upper Cloths made of Alari or Native Silk, Niger; White Cloth, woman's; 2 Alari Under Cloths; 2 Grass Cloths; 4 Cloths of Grass and Cotton mixed; 1 Girl's Cloth; 2 Head Cloths, Porto Novo; Niger Fan; Pair Niger Slippers; Pair Lagos Sandals; Lagos Umbrella Hat; Niger Hat; Set of Waist Beads, made from shells of Palm nut, worn by women: 3 Ivory Armlets; 5 Brass Armlets and Anklets; 2 Iron Armlets; 2 Silver Armlets; 2 Meta-Snake Models; 3 Iron Fetish Castings: 2 Native Gongo Gongs; Leather Tobacco Bag; 2 Native Locks and Keys; Native Knife; 2 Native Knives, Brass; 6 Silver Finger Rings; 2 Brass Finger Rings; 2 Brass Hair-pins; Iron Hair-pin; Wooden Comb; 2 Native Spindles; Native Snuff-box; Samples of African Cotton.

CLASS LX.—PORTABLE WEAPONS.

(Commission.)

Arms.—Whip of Hippopotamus Hide; Niger Sword in Ornamental Leather; Scabbard with Dagger attached; 3 Niger Spears; Ijebu Executioner's stick; Egba Fighting Club; Knife Sheath Ornamented; Dahomian Ammunition Case and Belt; Egba Shot Bag; Egba Powder Calabash; Porto Novo Spear Head; 2 Dahomian War Axes.

CLASS LXIII.—MINERALS.

(Lagos Commission.)

Clay used for Pipes; Ironstone from Abeokuta; Lead Ore from the Niger.

CLASS XLIV.—PRODUCTS OF THE FORESTS.

(Commission.)

Indigo in rough as used by natives of Lagos for dyeing; Indigo of finer quality from the Niger; Iroke wood, polished; Brimstone wood, polished; Soap made at Lagos from Palm Oil; Roots and Barks used by natives for medicinal purposes; Sample of Gum.

CLASS XLV.—PRODUCTS OF HUNTING.

(Commission.)

One large Tusk of Ivory, 102 lbs.; 1 Leopard Skin; 1 Hippopotamus Tooth; 1 Wild Boar's Tooth.

CLASS XLVI.—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS NOT USED FOR FOOD.

(Callaward, J. B., and Sons.)

Samples of China Grass Fibre, or Ramie (Urtica sp.).

CLASS XLIX.—LEATHER AND SKINS.

(Commission.)

Red Tanned Leather; Green Tanned Leather; Black Tanned Leather.

CLASS LXIX.—CEREALS, &C.

(Commission.)

Rice Indian Corn, or Maize.

CLASS LXXIII.—VEGETABLES AND FRUITS.

(Commission.)

Cola Nuts; Cocoa Nuts; Ground Nuts; Ground Nuts, decorticated; Beniseed; Egusi Seed; Pod Pepper; Guinea Grains; Palm Nut Kernels. Three samples of Beans used for food.

CLASS LXXVI.—FATTY SUBSTANCES USED AS FOOD.

(Lagos Commission.)

Palm Oil; Palm Kernel Oil; Egusi Oil; Beniseed Oil; Shea Butter.

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The following is a copy of an Autograph Letter addressed by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Mr. Arthur H. Porter. The letter was accompanied by a full-length proof engraving of His Royal Highness.

Marlborough House, Pall Mall, S.W.,
December 12, 1878.

Sir,—As the work of the Royal Commission for the Paris Universal Exhibition is now drawing to a close, I wish to thank you again for the invaluable services you have been kind enough to render as Executive Commissioner for Lagos, and while expressing my personal obligations for the able manner in which you have striven to render the participation of the Mother Country and her Colonies worthy of the British Empire, beg to offer for your acceptance the accompanying proof of my portrait, as a record of our connexion in the work of the Paris Exhibition, which has been attended with such satisfactory results.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

ALBERT EDWARD, P.,
President of the Royal Commission for the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1878.

Arthur H. Porter, Esq., Executive Commissioner for Lagos.



## SIERRA LEONE.

The Settlement of Sierra Leone consists of a peninsula ending in Cape Sierra Leone. The Cape lies in 8° 30′ N. lat., 13° 18′ W. long. The Settlement is about eighteen miles in length, by twelve miles in breadth, with an area of about 468 square miles. The Settlement was first ceded to Great Britain in 1787 by the native Chiefs. In 1791 a charter was granted to a company under the appellation of the "Sierra Leone Company." The Company transferred the Settlement back to the Crown in 1807. There are about 126 European residents, among whom may be numbered Messrs. M. Smith, G. A. Kidd, A. Pike, and John Ashwood as the oldest.

In 1862 a large tract of land called "Sherbro'" was ceded to this Settlement. A considerable amount of the revenue of Sierra Leone is derived from this place. The exports therefrom in 1869 amounted to £116,087.

### GOVERNORS OF SIERRA LEONE AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Captain Day, R.N. | 1803 |
| T. Ludlam | 1803 |
| T. P. Thompson | 1808 |
| Captain Cullumbine, R.N. | 1810 |
| R. Bones | 1811 |
| Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell | 1811 |
| Sir Charles M'Carthy | 1814 |
| Captain Grant | 1820 |
| Brigadier-General Sir C. M'Carthy | 1823 |
| D. M. Hamilton | 1824 |
| Major-General C. Turner | 1825 |
| Ken. Macaulay | 1826 |
| Sir N. Campbell | 1826 |
| H. Lumley | 1827 |
| H. J. Ricketts | 1829 |
| A. M. Frazer | 1830 |
| A. Findley | 1830 |
| O. Temple | 1833 |
| Colonel R. Doherty | 1837 |
| Sir J. Jeremie | 1840 |
| Dr. Ferguson | 1841 |
| Colonel G. Macdonald | 1842 |
| Norman W. Macdonald | 1846 |
| B. C. C. Pine | 1848 |
| Captain A. E. Kennedy | 1852 |
| Colonel S. J. Hill | 1854 |
| R. Dangan | 1855 |
| Colonel S. J. Hill | 1855 |
| Alexander Fitz James | 1859 |
| Lieutenant-Colonel T. Hardwick Smith | 1861 |
| " " William Hill | 1862 |
| Major S. W. Blackall | 1862 |
| Colonel W. J. Chamberlayne | 1865 |
| " S. W. Blackall | 1866 |
| " G. N. Yonge | 1867 |
| Sir A. E. Kennedy, C.B. | 1868 |
| J. J. Kendall | 1870 |
| Captain Sheppard | 1871 |
| Sir A. E. Kennedy, K.C.M.G., C.B. | 1871 |
| J. Pope Hennessy, C.M.G. | 1872 |
| W. R. Keate | 1873 |
| G. Berkeley, C.M.G. | 1874 |
| George French | 1874 |
| C. H. Kortright | 1875 |
| Samuel Rowe, C.M.G. | 1876 |
| W. W. Streeten | 1880 |
| Captain A. E. Havelock, C.M.G. | 1881 |

### WEST AFRICAN SETTLEMENTS.

*Comprising Sierra Leone, Sherbro', and the Gambia, with their Dependencies.*

*Governor-in-Chief*—A. E. Havelock, C.M.G. ..... £2,000
(And £500 Allowance.)

*Aide-de-Camp and Private Secretary* — Captain Jackson, R.A. ..... £150
(With Military Pay and Allowances.)

*Assistant Private Secretary*—J. W. Lewis ..... 160

*Government Interpreter*—T. F. Lawson ..... 300

*Executive Council* (styled *Honourable*)—The Governor (President), Officer Commanding Troops, the Colonial Secretary, and Queen's Advocate.

*Clerk of Executive Council*—Captain Jackson, R.A.

*Legislative Council*—The Governor (President), the Chief Justice, Colonial Secretary, Queen's Advocate, Officer Commanding Troops (*ex officio*), S. Lewis, S. Boyle (unofficial), B. Broadhurst.

*Clerk of Legislative Council*—J. W. Lewis ..... £100

### COLONIAL SECRETARIAT.

GEORGE STREET.

*Colonial Secretary*—T. Risely Griffiths ..... £700

*Assistant Colonial Secretaries and Treasurers*..... Percival Hughes ..... 400; Captain H. F. Richmond ..... 400

*First Clerk*—Metzger Macaulay ..... 200

*Second Clerk*—Dawson ..... 100

*Third Clerk*—M. D. Lake ..... 60

### TREASURY.

GEORGE STREET.

*Colonial Secretary and Treasurer*—T. Risely Griffiths.

*First Clerk and Cashier*—M. A. Potts ..... £200

*Second Clerk*—B. M. Brown ..... 120

*Teller*—H. N. Davies ..... 30

### MILITARY STAFF.

*Officer Commanding Forces, West Coast of Africa*—Col. Niven. Regimental Pay, £365; Staff Pay, £137; Allowances, £209; Total, £711.

*Fort-Adjutant, Sierra Leone*—Lieut. Henry P. Northcott, 2nd W. I. Regiment. Regimental Pay, £118; Staff Pay, £87; Allowances, £119; Total, £324.

*Royal Engineer.*—Lieutenant J. C. Doyle, 2nd W.I. Regiment (*Acting*). Regimental Pay, £118; Engineer Pay, £100; Allowances, £119; Total, £337.

*District Commissary.*—Commissary H. F. Blissett, C.M.G. Pay, £502; Allowances, £172; Total, £674.

*Commissary (Ordnance).*—Assistant-Commissary J. J. Crooks. Pay, £210; Allowances, £139; Total, £349.

*Senior Medical Officer.*—Surgeon-Major Joseph Gray. Pay, £365; Allowances, £172; Total, £537.

The above officers are also entitled to Free Quarters, or to Lodging Allowance, according to rank.

*Acting Garrison Chaplain*— . Pay, £75; Hammock Allowance, £55; Total, £130.

### NAVAL DEPOT.

*Naval Agent*—Commissary H. F. Blissett C.M.G. £100

### AUDIT DEPARTMENT.

WALPOLE STREET.

*Auditor-General*—The Senior Commissariat Officer £383

*First Clerk*—George W. Cole ..... 100

*Second Clerk*—C. H. Clive ..... 30

### CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

IN-DOOR BRANCH.

*Collector*—M. V. D. Stuart ..... £500

*Chief Clerk and Warehouse Keeper*—J. F. Brown ..... 350

*Second Clerk and Locker*—J. W. Cole ..... 200

*Assistant Clerk*—J. S. Front ..... 100

*Locker*— ..... 50

*Extra Locker*—D. Decker ..... 50

*Warehousemen*—W. S. Davies and J. D. Macaulay, each 50

*Deputy Collector of Customs, Isles de Los.*—J. M. Metzger ..... 200

OUT-DOOR BRANCH.

*Landing Surveyor*—A. B. Hanson ..... £300
*Senior Landing Waiter and Searcher*—C. W. Edwin... 150
*Second* " " —U. J. Laurin ... 75
*Assistant* " " —J. D. Macaulay 75

## ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

*Bishop*—Rt. Rev. J. B. Whiting, D.D., £500, and £400 from Bishop's Fund.
*Acting Colonial Chaplain*—Rev. M. Sunter, M.A. ... 150
*Assistant ditto*—J. Campbell.

## NATIVE MINISTERS.

Rev. M. Pearce, Christ Church, Pademba road.
Rev. D. G. Williams, Kissy road.
Rev. G. J. Macaulay, Kissy.
Rev. S. G. Hazeley, Wellington.
Rev. J E. Taylor, Hastings.
Rev. M. Taylor, Waterloo.
Rev. T. C. Nylander, Gloucester and Leicester.
Rev. N. J. Cole, Bathurst.
Rev. J. Robbin, Regent.
Rev. S. Mousa, Wilberforce.
Rev. W. Quaker, Kent.
Rev. J. H. Davis, York.
Rev. N. M. Bull, Quiah, Bishop Newton.
Rev. N. Boston, L.T.H., Bullom.
Rev. Daniel Felix, Benguema.
Rev. N. S. Davis, B.A., Fourah Bay College.
Rev. J. T. Asgill, Pademba-road.
Rev. Samuel S. Hughes, L.T.H., Rio Pongar.
Rev. Obadiah Moore, Bonthe, Sherbro'.
Rev. J. B. Bowen, Sherbro.
*General Superintendent of the Wesleyan Missionary Society*—(Vacant).

## JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENT.

*Chief Justice*—F. F. Pinkett ..... £1,500
*Crown Solicitor and Master of the Supreme Court*—(Vacant) ..... 500
*Clerk*, A. B. Martyn ..... 160
*Sheriff*—J. Meheux ..... 400
*Registrar-General*—(Vacant) .....
*Acting* " J. Meheux..... 300
*Clerks of* " { J. M. Thomas ..... 80
{ ..... 60
*Clerk to Crown Solicitor*—J. H. Campbell..... 150
*Police Magistrate*—Edwin Adolphus ..... 500
*Clerk to* " —Daniel Carrol ..... 200
*Commissioner, and Commissioner's Court*—The Judge.
*Clerk*—The Police Clerk.
*Inspector-General of Police*—Captain Jackson, R.A. (And two Horses' Allowance.) 400
*Inspector*—A. Revington ..... 80
*Sub-Inspectors*—M. E. Betts and T. J. M. Reffel ... 50 each.
*Coroner*—The Police Magistrate..... 120

SIERRA LEONE BAR.

Samuel Lewis, B.L.
Nash Williams, B.L.
J. B. Macarthy, B.L.

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

GLOUCESTER STREET.

*Surveyor and Engineer*—(Vacant)..... £500
(And three Horses' Allowance.)
*Foreman of Works*— ..... 300
*Supervisor of Roads*— ..... 65
*Overseer of Roads*— ..... 60
*Clerk*— ..... 50
*Storekeeper*—J. A. Fltzjohn ..... 36 10s.

## EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

*Director of Public Instruction*—The Colonial Chaplain.
*Headmaster Model School*—T. S. Wilson ..... £100

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

*Colonial Surgeon*—Dr. W. Hume Hart ..... £500
(And two Horses' Allowance.)
*Assistant Colonial Surgeon*—R. Smith, F.R.C.S..... 300
*Comp. and Storekeeper*—R. Spencer ..... 100
(And Quarters.)
*Medical Clerk*—D. Cole..... 150
(And Quarters.)

## PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

*Inspector of Public Health*—A. Revington ..... £350
*Clerk*—W. T. C. During ..... 50

## PRINTING DEPARTMENT.

GEORGE STREET.

*Government Printer*—S. H. John ..... £100
*Journeyman*— ..... 36

## POST OFFICE.

*Postmaster*—J. H. Spaine ..... £200
*First Clerk*—J. S. Johnson ..... 80
*Second* " —S. T. Nicol ..... 60
*Sorter*—J. B. Sawyer ..... 25

## DISTRICT MANAGERS.

(Allowance for two Horses.)
*Manager* (First Eastern District)—Edwin Adolphus
" *and Coroner* (for Second Eastern District)—W. Budge..... £320
(And three Horses' Allowance.)
*Clerk*—D. H. Manly ..... 30
*Manager and Coroner* (Western District)—J. B. Elliot 270
(And House.)
*Manager* (Mountain District)—Edwin Adolphus.....
(Allowance for two Horses)

## GAOL DEPARTMENT.

*Keeper of Freetown Gaol*—W. E. Innis..... £244
*Under Gaoler*—J. Thomas ..... 100
*Matron, Female Prison*—E. Taylor ..... 50
*Under Matron*—Martha Clarke ..... 30

## CHARITY COMMISSION.

Poor Fund Commissioners—T. J. Sawyerr and John Meheux.

## FOREIGN CONSULS.

GERMANY—Ernest Vohsen.
SPAIN. } M. Louis Bicaise.
NETHERLANDS. }
AMERICA—Captain J. A. Lewis.
LIBERIA—M. S. Boyle.
AUSTRIA. }
ITALY. } L. Bicase.
PORTUGAL. }
FRANCE—V. Barreste.

## HARBOUR, &c.

*Harbour Master*—A. B. Hanson ..... £100
*Pilots*—W. Johnson, T. Powers, and Green.

## LIBERATED AFRICAN DEPARTMENT.

*General Superintendent*—The Governor (*ex officio*). (Horse allowance.)
*Clerk-in-Charge*—W. W. Huggins ..... £250
(Horse and Lodging allowance.)

## LIGHTHOUSE.

*Station*—Cape Sierra Leone.
*Superintendent*—The Harbour-Master ..... £50
*Keeper*—John S. Johnson ..... 60

The Lighthouse stands on the extremity of the Cape; is 69 feet from the base to the top of the lantern. It bears from the Carpenter Rock E. ½ S. Vessels coming from westward should be careful not to bring the light to bear more to the eastward than E. by S. ½ S.; and coming from southward, not to alter course until the light is on that bearing. Coming from northward, should not bring the light more to westward than S.S.W. ½ W., until King Tom's Point comes on with the centre barrack by S.S.E. ¾ E., to avoid the Middle Ground.



## POST OFFICE INFORMATION.

The Acting Postmaster, in conformity with instructions received from the Postmaster-General, hereby notifies that from and after the 1st day of April next the rate of postage for correspondence and newspapers posted in Sierra Leone and addressed to the United Kingdom and other countries of the Postal Union will be as follows: For a letter not exceeding ½ ounce, 4d.; exceeding ½ ounce and not exceeding 1 ounce, 8d.; exceeding 1 ounce and not exceeding 1½ ounce, 1s.; and for every additional ½ ounce, 4d.; newspapers, 1d.; book parcels and patterns, 1d. per 2 ounces instead of 2d., as heretofore. And for correspondence to the Gambia, the Gold Coast, Lagos, and other British possessions on the West Coast of Africa: ordinary letters, 2d. per ½ ounce rate; newspapers and prices current, 1d. each; book packets and pattern packets at ½d. per 2 ounces rate.

By command of the Administrator of Sierra Leone,

ATHANASIUS BUCKLE,
Acting Postmaster and Mail Packet Agent.

Post Office, Sierra Leone, 26th March, 1879.

A fee of 2d. in addition to the ordinary postage is charged on registration of letters, etc.

Inland Postage, including the Sherbro', 1d.

## MONEY ORDER OFFICE.

Money Orders are granted on

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sums under and not exceeding | £2 | ..... | 1s. |
| Above £2 | " | " | 5 | ..... 2s. |
| " 5 | " | " | 7 | ..... 3s. |
| " 7 | " | " | 10 | ..... 4s. |

No single order can be granted for more than £10, but orders can be multiplied to any amount.

Postage Stamps from the value of 1d. to 1s. are obtainable at the Post Office.

## PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.

Good Friday—April 15.
Christmas Day—December 25.
Queen's Birthday—May 24.
Anniversary of Prince Alfred's (Duke of Edinburgh) Visit —October 10.
Anniversary of the Abolition of House and Land Tax Ordinance—August 22.

# PROVINCE OF SHERBRO'.

*Civil Commandant*—W. M. Larborde ..... £500
(And Quarters.)
*Clerk (Acting)*—J. A. E. Parkes ..... 50
*Assistant Colonial Surgeon*—M. L. Jarrett ..... 250
*Deputy Collector of Customs*—G. A. Banbury .....
*Clerk of Customs*— ..... 100
*First Landing Waiter*—J. Dougan ..... 75
*Second Landing Waiter*—Frederick A. Jones ..... 75
*Tide Waiter*—Elliott ..... 50
*Gaoler*—James Dennis ..... 75
*Bailiff*—E. C. Ogoo ..... 36
*Coroner*—The Commandant ..... 20
*Dispenser*—J. May .....

# RELIGIOUS STATISTICS.

## EPISCOPAL.

*Lord Bishop of Sierra Leone*—(Vacant) .....
*Colonial Chaplain*—(Vacant Acting) Rev. M. Sunter, M.A.
*Assistant-Chaplain*—Rev. J. Campbell..... £150

## CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

*Secretaries*—Rev. M. Sunter, Rev. A. C. Richardt, M.A.
*Industrial Agent*—Mr. D. W. Burton.

## WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY

*General Superintendent and Chairman of the District*—(Vacant.)
*Ministers*—Revs. Henry Williams, Samuel W Davis, Joseph May, Charles Marke, Alex. T. George, Daniel W. Thorpe, Adam P. Woode, William G. Marke, David A. John, Joseph C. Thomas, James Booth, Joseph Kewley, J. Claudius May, and Lewis J. Leopold.

## U.M. FREE CHURCH MISSION.

*Superintendent*—Rev. Thomas Truscott.
*Minister*—Revs. W. J. Leigh and T. Coker.

## LADY HUNTINGDON'S CONNEXION.

David B. Hardesty in charge.
*Pastor*—(Vacant).
*Acting*—Rev. D. G. Williams.
*Agent of the English Mission*—S. Williams.

## BAPTIST.

*Deacon in Charge*—Mr. J. Pitson.

## CHURCH OF GOD.

*Superintendent*—Mr. T. G. Lawson.
*Assistant Preacher.*—Mr. W. S. Macaulay.

## WEST AFRICAN METHODIST.

*Superintendent in Charge of Maroon Chapel*—Mr. Charles S. Harding.
*Licensed Preachers*—Messrs. O'Connor, Shepherd, and Leigh.
*Catechist*—James C. Thomas.

## ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION.

*Superior*—Rev. Father Blanchet.
*Assistants*—Rev. Father Lutz and others.

CONVENT.

*Rev. Mother*—Mary Cherasere.
*Assistant*—Marie Edgar.

## ST. GEORGE'S CATHEDRAL, FREETOWN.

This Church is the property of the Colonial Government; it stands at the lower extremity of George and Gloucester Streets, within a stone's-throw of the Public Market.

The form of the building, which is constructed of stone, is oblong. The foundation-stone was laid on January 6, 1817. The Church was allowed to remain unconsecrated for a considerable time, until the arrival of the Right Rev. Owen Emeric Vidal, D.D., deceased, first Bishop of Sierra Leone, whose memory is still fresh in the minds of those who knew his worth. He performed the rite of consecration on March 2, 1853. The Church has a square turreted tower which rises to the height of 88 feet; on the western, northern, and southern faces of it, the dials of the antique City clock are fixed.

The building is lighted and ventilated north and south by eight large windows ornamented with coloured glass. Over the eastern end. where the Communion Table stands, there is a beautiful arched window.

The commodation provided for the 1,400 or 1,500 persons the Church is supposed to contain consists of two central rows of pews with benches to the right and the left

of them, and leaving a middle and two side aisles; galleries surround three sides of it.

An iron palisade, running parallel with Water street, encloses the northern side of the Church, and gives a graceful appearance to the building. In the interior, on either side of the wall, may be seen, conspicuously fixed, the tablets in memory of deceased governors, naval, military, and civil officials, and many of our respectable countrymen. The bust of Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart., "the negro's friend," may be seen upon entry, with the head bending forward, an emblem of profound thought, as if he were *still* interested in the cause of benighted Africa.

## COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS.

### FOURAH BAY COLLEGE.

(Established February, 1828.)

Affiliated to the University of Durham, May, 1876.

*Principal*—Rev. Metcalfe Sunter, M.A.,

*Professor*—Rev. C. Reichardt, M.A. (University of Tubingen).

*Tutors*—Rev. N. S. Davis, B.A.
Rev. J. B. Bowen.

*Medical Lecturer*—Dr. Hume Hart, M.D.

The above College, under the auspices of the Church Missionary Society, was re-opened in the beginning of January, 1876, when the Regulations recently adopted by the Parent Committee came into force.

The aim and object of the Committee is to place within the reach of the population of the West Coast a higher education than any hitherto imparted; and with a view to this, they have taken such steps as will very soon, they trust, affiliate their College to an English University, so that students may, in their own country, proceed to the Degrees granted by such University.

The Committee in doing this, feel that they are endeavouring to meet a long-felt want of the Coast, *i.e.*, to afford an education of a high order based on Christian principles; they therefore trust that their efforts in this direction will meet with the approbation of all interested in the welfare of the African Continent.

All information as to Curriculum of Studies, Scale of Charges, &c., will be supplied by the accompanying copy of regulations. Information as to duration of College Terms, Recesses, and other points will be hereafter duly supplied; it is sufficient to say for the present that the Three Terms constituting a College Session will probably, with short intervening vacations, extend from the beginning of January till the early part of the month of November.

#### SCHOLARSHIPS.

There are Scholarships (three in number) open for competition every year, each of the value of £40 per annum, and tenable for two, three, or four years, according to circumstances. Of these Scholarships, two, termed "College Scholarships," are open for competition to members of every Protestant denomination; one termed the "Niger Scholarship," for such only as, after passing the examinations referred to in the "Regulations" (Title xiii., sec. ii.), engage to proceed to the Mission Field, "whenever the Church Missionary Society may direct."

#### EXAMINATIONS, 1883.

I. An Examination for "College Scholarships" will (D.V.) be held the first week in February, 1883. The subjects for this examination have been previously specified.

II. An Examination for the "Niger Scholarship" will be held at the College the last week in the Epiphany Term (April) or, if deemed more expedient, the last week in the Easter Term (June) 1883. Subjects for this Examination as under:—

1. Latin Grammar, with translation of Latin sentences.
2. The Gospel according to St. Mark and St. John, in Greek.
3. Scripture History to the end of the Old Testament.
4. Cicero, De Officiis, lib. I. (desirable, though not compulsory).

III. An Examination for "College Scholarships" will also (D.V.) be held at the College the last week in the Michaelmas Term (December), 1883. The subjects for this Examination will be as under:—

1. Horace—Odes, Book I.
   Cæsar—De Bello Civili, Book I.
   Latin Grammar.
   Rendering of Easy Sentences (English) into Latin.
2. Xenophon—Memorabilia, Books I. and II.
   Greek Grammar.
   Rendering of very Simple Sentences (English) into Greek.
3. Arithmetic—General, with Problems in Mensuration (Superfices and Solids).
   Algebra—Including Quadratic Equations.
   Euclid—Books I., II., and III. to Propositions 20 inclusive.
4. Holy Scripture—General Knowledge of Bible History; also acquaintance with Fundamental Doctrines of Christian Faith.
5. English Language—
   Grammatical Structure.
   History of Language.
   Analysis and Paraphrasing.
6. History—
   Engli-h: The Plantagenet Period.
   Roman: To the Death of Julius Cæsar.
7. Geography—General Knowledge required.

IV. Examination for Matriculation (College) can be held in the first week of every term, if required. Subjects for such Examinations, as under:—

1. Latin—A portion of any book of any author, which the College authorities may sanction.
2. Greek—Xenophon's Anabasis—any portion of any Book.
3. Greek and Latin Grammar.
4. General Knowledge of Bible History, &c., as above.
5. Arithmetic—General.
   Algebra—Including Simple Equations.
   Euclid—Books I. and II., Propositions 1-8 inclusive.
6. General Knowledge of Grammar of English Language.
7. General Knowledge of English History.
8. General Knowledge of Geography.

METCALFE SUNTER, Master.

### REGULATIONS OF THE FOURAH BAY COLLEGE.

The Sub-Committee also considered Regulations to give effect to the Committee's determination to open the Fourah Bay College, and recommend the following for adoption by the Committee:—

1. That the Fourah Bay College be open to any student who can bring satisfactory testimony of his moral character, and pass the Matriculation Examination.

2. That the ordinary Curriculum of the College shall include instruction in the Holy Scriptures and the evidences for the Christian religion; Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Arabic, and English History and Geography, Comparative Philology, Moral Philosophy, the principles of Political Economy, Logic, Mathematics, Music, and such branches of Natural Science as may be found expedient and practicable.

N.B.—The subjects taken up by each Student shall depend on their previous training, their capacity for receiving instruction, and their proposed future calling. Instruction shall also be given if required, in French and German, on payment of an extra Fee.

3. That no more Free Students be received into the College, but that two Scholarships be given evey year, of the value of £40 each, to be held for three years, or in the event of the student being received for special training in Theology, for four years. These Scholarships are liable to be forfeited in case of serious misconduct or of failure of health.

4. That the Scholarships be given to the most successful candidates at an examination held yearly at the College by the College authorities, on the following conditions:

(*a.*) That all candidates bring satisfactory testimonials from three persons, one of whom must be a Clergyman, and the remaining two either Clergymen, Ministers, or Church Members of some Protestant denomination, as to their moral and religious character, giving promise thereby of future usefulness in the service of Christ. In the case of candidates from the Grammar School, one of the testimonials must be from the Master.

(*b.*) That no candidate shall be entitled to receive a Scholarship, unless the Examiners be satisfied he comes up to the required standard of attainments.

5. That Students intended for Holy Orders shall receive one year's special training in Theology.

6. That it shall be open to Catechists and Teachers who have earned for themselves a good degree in their respective callings, and are recommended by the Conference for Holy Orders, to avail themselves of this special training in Theology, in which case the Church Missionary Committee will grant for one year the sum of £50.

7. A Certificate shall be given at the close of their course to all Students who shall have succeeded in passing the final Examination, stating in what class they have passed.

8. That no Student be admitted under the age of 17 years; his application for admission to be accompanied, when obtainable, by his baptismal certificate.

9. That the following be the scale of fees:—For Instruction, per Term, £5; per annum, £15. For Board and Lodging, £8; per annum, £24.

10. That Students be at liberty to obtain board and lodging outside the College—provided that they conform in all other respects to the College discipline. In every case, the lodgings selected must have the sanction of the Principal.

CHURCH MISSIONARY HOUSE,
*July*, 1875.

### AFFILIATION OF FOURAH BAY COLLEGE.

Extract from *The Durham County Advertiser, May 19th*, 1876.

At a Convocation holden at the University of Durham, May 16th, the Warden (the Very Rev. William Charles Lake, D.D., Dean of Durham) proposed "that the Fourah Bay College, Sierra Leone, in connection with the Church Missionary Society, be affiliated to the University upon the same conditions as Codrington College, Barbadoes." He said this proposal, in the main, stood upon the same ground as the one they had just passed, with the exception, these students being, of course, separated from the University by many miles of land and sea, it would be unreasonable to expect them to spend a year's residence here. The difficulty, if difficulty it was, had been got over already in the case of Codrington College, Barbadoes, which was one of the Colleges in connection with the Propagation of the Gospel Society. The College had been affiliated to the University. Having already received with open arms one theological college in the colonies, he hoped the House would receive with equal willingness another which stood upon a similar footing. He could not conceive how there could be in a matter of this kind any doubt in the minds of the House if they would take a broad view of it. The University would be doing itself a great honour by directly connecting itself with the two great Missionary Societies of England, as it would by adopting the proposal now before the House. He held that it would be a great pity if they were to be limited in their connection to one great Missionary Society. One Missionary Society was labouring for the good of our own people, while the other was directly interested in the conversion of the heathen. He had, of course, considered the question whether it was likely for the Fourah Bay College to be a permanent institution, the University would, by identifying herself with it, materially change its character. Now they had reason to believe that it was a permanent institution; and there was no doubt that the Church Missionary Society to which it belonged, would be as permanent and lasting as the Church herself. (Hear, hear.) At least, the University knew nothing to the contrary. Having looked over the examination papers in order to see the mode of teaching adopted, he thought it was doing a large amount of good, and was an admirable institution for the training and advancement of the African race; therefore they were connecting themselves with a good work, and extending civilization to a distant part of the world where intelligence and knowledge had already taken some root.

The Rev. Canon Tristram, as one who was closely connected with the Society which had founded Fourah Bay College, expressed on its behalf the sense of gratitude which the Church Missionary Society had to the Warden and Senate of the University for the proposal which was now before Convocation. The Warden had, in his kindness, remarked there was no difference between the Colonial Colleges named. But there was this difference—Codrington College could stand independent of the Church Missionary Society, because, in the island of Bermuda, which, perhaps, at present was of no great value, but there was every likelihood of its becoming of great value in a few years, it possessed landed endowments, while Fourah Bay College had no landed endowments; but the Church Missionary Society were anxious that it should be permanently endowed. There was no subject that would more evoke the generosity of the wealthy Negro merchants on the West Coast of Africa, to offer an endowment for professors and scholarships, than the proposal now before Convocation. He was now speaking on behalf of a people whom he had met as a deputation from the College, comprising the learned professions, church, law, and medicine, and they thoroughly appreciate the advantages to be derived from the mystic letters B.A. and M.A.; and he had every reason to believe that the African merchants would recognize this act of the University by coming forward and endowing the College. Fourah Bay College was not an exclusively divinity institution; but supplied the Africans with such an education in the three learned professions as they could obtain in England. This would obviate Negroes being sent to England, where two out of three went back to avoid falling a prey to consumption, a disease to which the African race were very susceptible on coming to this cold climate. He believed the University would by this proposal be promoting Christianity in West Africa to an extent which they in that room had very little conception of.

The Rev. R. G. L. Blenkinsopp, Rector of Shadworth, said he could not give a silent vote upon such an important subject. Like the previous speaker, he, too, was closely connected with the Church Missionary Society, being one of its Association Secretaries, and in that capacity it was his duty, as well as pleasure, to become thoroughly acquainted with that institution. No one could be thoroughly acquainted with the work and results of that Society, and not feel that it had been productive of untold blessings to the enslaved sons and daughters of Afric's land. The proposal was twice a blessing. It was a blessing to those who gave, and he would be much mistaken indeed if it did not bring down a great blessing upon the University to which they had the privilege of belonging, and it would be a blessing also to the institution with which they were about to form a connection; therefore, he warmly and cordially supported the resolution. He was not sorry that this occasion had afforded him an opportunity of saying a few words. It had been his painful duty on more than one occasion to

oppose a proposition brought before Convocation. This opposition had been criticised both in speech and in the press. The country clergy who were members of this University had been reproached with not coming forward with the spirit of the age, and the progress now made in all institutions of the land. It had been remarked that country clergymen in rural parts where antiquated notions still prevailed, were far behind the onward progress which was now pervading all classes of the community. He was glad of this opportunity of stating the motives which had influenced him and others in opposing propositions which had been brought before Convocation. He had belonged to this University almost from its very birth, and the one single object he had always before him was this, that if he thought a proposition was for the real benefit of the University, and was in accordance with the objects its founder had in view—he might here state he was intimately and personally acquainted with the founder—he had given the proposition his hearty support; but whenever he thought a proposition was not to the advantage of the University, or not in accordance with the wishes of its founder, he had always considered it to be his duty to oppose it. No member of Convocation present that day rejoiced more than he did at the proposal that had been brought forward that day, and no one would give it a more hearty support than he would. No doubt the sprit of the age was a very delightful subject. The spirit of the age at the present time was, in his opinion more thoroughly missionary than it ever was in any preceding era of the world's history. If there was one land more than another which it was England's duty to open her hands to send missionary labour to, that land was Africa. He rejoiced that the University of Durham was about to take under the shelter of her wings an institution in that distant land, a land which was once in darkness and in the shadow of death. He hoped that the time would soon arrive when Ethiopia would stretch out her hands unto God.

The Ven. Archdeacon of Lindisfarne hoped that sufficient funds would soon be forthcoming to permanently endow Fourah Bay College.

The Warden then put the proposition, which was carried unanimously.

The regulations consequent upon this proposition were then sanctioned by the House, and other business having been transacted, the meeting was brought to a close.

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## AFFILIATION OF COLLEGES.

ON THE AFFILIATION OF CODRINGTON COLLEGE, BARBADOES, AND FOURAH BAY COLLEGE, SIERRA LEONE, TO THE UNIVERSITY.

From the Regulations of the University of Durham. Title XI.

1. Students of Codrington College, Barbadoes, and Fourah Bay College, Sierra Leone, may have their names placed on the Register of the University as Matriculated Students of the same, provided that the Principal of their College, or other person authorised to act in his behalf shall have certified to the Warden that they have passed an examination similar to that required for the admission of Students, in the several faculties, in the University of Durham; and the aforesaid Colleges shall be accounted affiliated Colleges of the University of Durham.

2. Students of the affiliated Colleges, having been so Matriculated, shall be admissible to the Exercises and Public Examinations required for proceeding to Degrees, Licenses, and Academical ranks in the several Faculties, provided that they shall have forwarded to the Warden certificates of having fulfilled the same conditions as to residence, attendance at lectures, and conformity to discipline in their own Colleges, as are required from other Students of the University so admissible, terms of residence being counted from the time of passing the Admission Examination of their own College.

3. The Principals of the said Colleges shall forward to the Senior Proctor lists of Students of their respective Colleges who are Candidates for any examinations, together with the certificates required, in time for them to be received at Durham four weeks at least (and, in the case of candidates for Honours, six weeks at least) before the commencement of the examinations at Durham. The papers so sent shall be sent to the candidates as soon as possible after their arrival, and the answers to them returned, unread, as soon as possible after the conclusion of the examination, to the Senior Proctor (who shall transmit them to the Examiners), together with a certificate signed by the Principal of each College, or the person acting in his behalf, that the examination has been duly conducted, and the above-named conditions complied with.

4. The Examiners, after examining the papers, shall issue and publish in the usual manner supplemental lists of those who have passed the examination, and of those who have been adjudged worthy of honours; which lists shall be sent by the Registrar without delay to the respective Principals of the Colleges; and one combined list of all who have passed the Examination, in England, Barbadoes, and Sierra Leone, shall be inserted in next issue of the "University Calendar."

5. All prescribed conditions having been fulfilled, graces for Degrees, Licenses, or Academical ranks, shall be prayed in Convocation, in the usual manner, in behalf of Students of the affiliated Colleges; and Certificates of such graces having been granted shall be forwarded by the Registrar to the respective Principals of the Colleges; after the receipt of which the Degrees, Licenses, or Academical ranks for which graces have been granted may be conferred by the Bishops of the Diocese in which the affiliated Colleges are respectively situated, as Visitors of the same, acting under commission from the Warden.

6. The Warden and Senate shall have power to determine the fees payable by Students of the affiliated Colleges for admission to examinations and to Degrees, Licenses, and Academical ranks; and to frame, from time to time, such further Regulations as may be deemed by them expedient.

7. The above arrangements may be terminated at any time either by the University or by the authorities of each affiliated College on notice of six months at least being given beforehand.

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## CHURCH COUNCIL.

*Secretary*—T. J. Sawyerr.

## CHURCH COMMITTEE.

Revs. J. Robbin, G. J. Macaulay, M. Taylor; Messrs. A. A. Farrar, T. J. Sawyerr, J. D. Macaulay, D. Carrol (Secretary).

## CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOL SOCIETY.

The Bishop (President), Rev. J. Robbin, Messrs. T. J. Sawyerr, T. Fitzjohn, G. P. Bull.

## BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

*Secretary*—Rev. M. Pearce.
*Depot*—Mr. T. J. Sawyerr, Rawdon street.

## RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY.

*Depot*—Mr. T. J. Sawyerr, who has always on hand Prayer Books, Hymn Books, and School Materials.

## SIERRA LEONE DIOCESAN FRIENDLY INSTITUTION.

*Patron*—His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief.
*President*—The Lord Bishop of the Diocese.

*Vice-Presidents.*

| | |
|---|---|
| His Hon. the Chief Justice. | Mr T. J. Sawyerr. |
| Hon. S. Boyle. | |

*Directors.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Right Rev. The Bishop. | Mr. J. B. Macarthy. |
| J. Meheux, Esq. | Mr. J. D. Macaulay |
| Mr. G. P. Bull. | Mr. R. Mason. |
| Mr. I. Fitzjohn. | Mr. M. T. Sawyerr. |
| His Hon. the Chief Justice. | Mr. T. J. Sawyerr. |
| | Rev. D. G. Williams. |



*Honorary Physician*—Dr. Robert Smith.
*Treasurer*—Mr. T. J. Sawyerr.
*Honorary Secretaries.*
Rev. D. G. Williams. | Mr. S. J. Smart.

The Society holds its meetings on the second Monday in every month at 7 o'clock p.m. in the Bishop's room, Gloucester street.

*Advantages of this Institution.*

1. It is a sick club; giving relief in case of sickness.
2. It provides a regular weekly sum in old age.
3. It is a burial company; providing for the expense of burial.

Members on being elected may either pay an entrance fee, and so come into immediate benefit, or not, as they choose.

For admission and further particulars apply to the Secretary, Mr. Simeon J. Smart, Master of Kissy Road School, Mountain Cut, Freetown.

## DIOCESAN CLERGY LIST.

Right Rev. Henry Cheetham, D.D., Bishop of the Diocese, 1870.

ISLES DE LOS, RIO PONGAS, AND RIO NUNEZ.

Rev. P. H. Douglin, Rio Pongas.
,, J. McEwen, Isles de Los, 1872.
,, S. Hughes, Rio Pongas.

BATHURST ON THE GAMBIA.

Rev. George Nicol, Colonial Chaplain, 1869.

SIERRA LEONE AND MISSIONS ADJACENT.

Rev. J. B. Bowen, Fourah Bay College.
,, John Campbell, Assistant Col. Chaplain, 1856.
,, N. J. Cole, Bathurst.
,, John H. Davies, York, 1867.
,, G. H. Hazeley, Wellington, 1881.
,, Henry Johnson, Niger, 1881.
,, George J. Macaulay, Kissy, 1867.
,, Samuel Mousa, Wilberforce, 1865.
,, Thomas C. Nylander, Gloucester-cum-Leicester, 1864.
,, Moses Pearce, Pademba road, 1874.
Rev. O. Moore, Principal, Grammar School, Freetown, 1882.
,, William Quaker, Kent, 1867.
,, James Robbin, Regent, 1871.
,, M. Sunter, M.A., Principal, Fourah Bay College, 1870.
,, J. Eldred Taylor, Hastings, 1873.
,, Moses Taylor, Waterloo, 1867.
,, Daniel G. Williams, Kissy Road, Freetown, 1869.

CAPE COAST CASTLE.

Rev. Thomas Maxwell, Colonial Chaplain, 1871.
,, Willtam Johnson, Accra.

LAGOS AND BADAGRY.

Rev. V. Faulkner, Abeokuta.
,, James Johnson, Breadfruit, 1874.
,, A. Mann, Female Institution.
,, J. A. Maser, Lagos.
,, W. Morgan, Ebute Ero.
,, M. Pearse, Lagos, 1871.
,, J. B. Wood, Lagos.
,, T. B. Wright, Fagi, 1872.
,, Charles Phillips, Ondo, 1876.
,, Nat. Johnson, Aroloya, 1874.
,, D. Coker, Badagry, 1876.
,, J. Oluwole, B.A.
,, E. H. Willoughby, Lagos.
,, C. H. V. Gollmer, Principal, Training Institution, Lagos.

ABEOKUTA AND IBADAN.

Rev. W.Moore, Oshielle, Abeokuta.
,, D. Olubi, Kudeti, Ibadan, 1861.
,, D. Williams, Ake, Abeokuta, 1871.

## HOSPITALS AND ASYLUMS.

KISSY HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES, UNDER ACT OF 1864.

ASYLUM FOR INSANE AT KISSY.

*Superintendent*—E. Collins.

Excellent and comfortable arrangements for the Patients have been made by the Sanitary Inspector.

## COMMITTEE OF MISSIONS.

The Bishop (President), Revs. M. Pearce, J. Robbin, D. G. Williams, J. E. Taylor, Messrs T. J. Sawyerr, A. H. Farrar, D. Carrol, Geo. J. Macaulay, J. Lisk.

## ROMAN CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOLS.

*Principal*—L'Abbe D. Hyevre.
*Master*—P. Claver.
*Assistant*—Brother Christian.

## GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

REGENT SQUARE.
(Established March, 1845.)
*Principal*—Rev. O. Moore.
*Tutors*—Messrs. John Mark, T. Taylor, B.A., and S. Farmer, B.A.

## WESLEYAN HIGH SCHOOL, FREETOWN, SIERRA LEONE.

(Established May, 1874.)

*Principal*—J. Claudius May, of the University of London.
*Rev. Master*—Samuel Spaine.

There are several Day Schools in connection with the various Missionary Societies.

The Boarding Department of the above School will be ready for the reception of boarders at the commencement of the ensuing Session.

The charge for boarding is *three guineas* a quarter—exclusive of tuition—payable in advance.

The charge for tuition with slight modification, remains the same, viz., per quarter, payable in advance:—English studies, £1 1s.; Latin, Greek, and French, 7s. 6d. each; Algebra and Geometry, 3s. 9d. each; Book-keeping and Drawing, 2s. 6d. each; attendance at Science Lectures, 2s. 6d.

Trigonometry, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Rhetoric and Logic, Political Economy, and other subjects are also taught in the High School curriculum and are charged for as extras.

For further particulars apply to the General Superintendent, Wesleyan Mission House, Freetown, or to the Principal, Rev. J. Claudius May, The Battery.

## THE ANNIE WALSH MEMORIAL (FORMERLY C.M.S.) FEMALE INSTITUTION.

KISSY ROAD, FREETOWN.
(Established 1840.)
*Lady Principal*—Mrs. Burton.
*Lady Helpers*—Miss Taylor, Miss Quaker, Miss Lynch, Miss Dore, Miss Bright, Miss Nottidge, and Mrs. Brown.

## WESLEYAN FEMALE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION.

OXFORD STREET, FREETOWN
(Established 1880).
*Acting Lady Principal*—Miss Fitzjohn.
*Lady Helper*—Misses Buckle and Bickersteth.

## CHIEF ARTICLES OF EXPORTATION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Palm Oils and Kernels. | Ground Nuts. | Ginger. |
| Hides. | Benni Seeds. | Gum. |
| | Wax. | etc., etc. |

## COLONIAL STEAMERS.

H.M.C.S. The Prince of Wales.

## NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED AT SIERRA LEONE.

THE WEST AFRICAN REPORTER.

A medium of communication between the West Coast of Africa, Europe, and the United Kingdom. Published Weekly.

Offices—Water street, Freetown; and in London, Messrs. Victor Bauer and Co., 7, Grocer's Hall court, Cheapside, London.

THE FREETOWN EXPRESS AND CHRISTIAN RECORDER, By J. E. Gooding.

THE WATCHMAN AND WEST AFRICAN RECORD. Published twice Monthly.

Office—Corner of Oxford and Pultney streets, Freetown, Sierra Leone.

# RECAPITULATION OF CENSUS OF 1881, OF SIERRA LEONE.

| | Sex: Males. | Sex: Females. | Total. | Race: Whites. | Liberated Africans (and their descendants). | Natives (*i.e.*, children of strange tribes born in Sierra Leone). | Mandingoes. | Timmanees. | Joloffs. | Baggas. | Mendis. | Sherbros. | Gallinas. | Limbas. | Soosoos. | Foulahs. | Loccos. | Serrakulies. | Bullams. | Kroomen. | West Indians. | Miscellaneous (*i.e.*, any tribe not herein detailed). |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Freetown, St. George | 11129 | 10802 | 21931 | 194 | 14588 | 1284 | 852 | 1534 | 128 | 91 | 405 | 209 | 64 | 212 | 513 | 124 | 136 | 115 | 69 | 504 | 346 | 563 |
| First Eastern .. .. | 2348 | 2337 | 4685 | — | 4201 | 80 | 32 | 168 | 3 | 3 | 49 | 9 | — | 47 | 34 | 15 | 8 | — | — | — | 2 | 34 |
| Mountain .. .. .. | 2957 | 2999 | 5956 | 5 | 5330 | 66 | 28 | 182 | 5 | 11 | 106 | 26 | 3 | 42 | 56 | 21 | 25 | 1 | 4 | 12 | 17 | 16 |
| Western .. .. .. | 2943 | 2617 | 5560 | — | 3396 | 55 | 26 | 643 | 7 | 7 | 410 | 801 | 24 | 22 | 67 | 12 | 54 | 4 | 2 | 10 | — | 20 |
| Second Eastern .. | 4323 | 3963 | 8286 | 1 | 5960 | 526 | 46 | 973 | 3 | 1 | 441 | 96 | 19 | 81 | 49 | 7 | 56 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 15 |
| British Quiah .. .. | 3796 | 3648 | 7444 | — | 702 | 797 | 182 | 3186 | 13 | 17 | 842 | 312 | 43 | 59 | 144 | 18 | 1113 | 4 | — | 6 | — | 6 |
| Total of Peninsula .. | 27496 | 26366 | 53862 | 200 | 34177 | 2808 | 1166 | 6686 | 159 | 130 | 2253 | 1453 | 153 | 463 | 863 | 197 | 1392 | 126 | 76 | 533 | 373 | 654 |
| Isles de Los .. .. | 724 | 647 | 1371 | 6 | 16 | 543 | 14 | 35 | 3 | 200 | 10 | 3 | — | 1 | 486 | 4 | — | 2 | 32 | 16 | — | — |
| Tasso .. .. .. .. | 513 | 315 | 828 | — | 114 | 8 | 2 | 507 | — | 2 | 32 | 1 | — | 23 | 59 | 17 | 59 | 1 | — | — | — | 3 |
| Kikonkeh .. .. .. | 40 | 12 | 52 | 11 | 27 | 3 | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Factories (Govt.) .. | 71 | 29 | 100 | 2 | 51 | 2 | 1 | 32 | — | 1 | 5 | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 3 |
| British Sherbro, including Bonthe, Mocolo, Mokate, Runteh, York Island, Yelbana, Victoria, Tasso, Bendoo, Jamaica | 2357 | 1976 | 4333 | 52 | 1045 | 20 | 7 | 182 | 26 | 6 | 788 | 1425 | 543 | 4 | 60 | 7 | 2 | — | 2 | 58 | 19 | 87 |
| Total .. .. .. | 31201 | 29345 | 60546 | 271 | 35430 | 3384 | 1190 | 7443 | 189 | 340 | 3088 | 2882 | 697 | 493 | 1470 | 225 | 1454 | 129 | 110 | 610 | 393 | 748 |

| | Rank or Occupation: Government Officers. | Ministers of Religion, Members of Legal and Medical Professions. | Merchants and Merchants' Clerks. | Traders and Hawkers. | Farmers, Farm Labourers, and Market People. | Grumettas, Labourers, and House Servants. | Fishermen and Native Seamen. | Mechanics. | Butchers, Bakers, &c. | Miscellaneous. | Transient Traders and Strangers. | School Children. | Infants. | No Occupation. | Religion: Episcopalians and Presbyterians. | Wesleyan and African Methodists. | Baptists. | Lady Huntingdon's Connexion. | Roman Catholics. | Jews. | Mohammedans. | Pagans. | Dwellings: Stone. | Frame. | Wattle. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Freetown, St. George | 471 | 53 | 284 | 4138 | 1208 | 1762 | 833 | 961 | 259 | 2564 | 1084 | 5397 | 1235 | 1682 | 5736 | 9580 | 375 | 507 | 317 | 2 | 3396 | 2018 | 152 | 3659 | 866 |
| First Eastern .. .. | 25 | 3 | 52 | 1164 | 782 | 151 | 127 | 222 | 17 | 164 | 13 | 1337 | 318 | 310 | 3069 | 1341 | 4 | 4 | 1 | — | 52 | 214 | 13 | 236 | 866 |
| Mountain .. .. .. | 48 | 5 | 43 | 1234 | 1222 | 139 | 217 | 296 | 2 | 286 | 11 | 1725 | 367 | 361 | 3004 | 1987 | 1 | 345 | 11 | — | 299 | 309 | 20 | 559 | 1085 |
| Western .. .. .. | 27 | 34 | 15 | 863 | 1340 | 258 | 337 | 271 | — | 78 | 22 | 1129 | 439 | 747 | 1690 | 1793 | — | 148 | — | — | 61 | 1868 | 5 | 336 | 964 |
| Second Eastern .. | 23 | 42 | 8 | 2027 | 2453 | 167 | 134 | 217 | 8 | 140 | 23 | 2093 | 413 | 538 | 2945 | 1672 | — | 1630 | 2 | — | 121 | 1916 | 7 | 223 | 1871 |
| British Quiah .. .. | 4 | 3 | — | 824 | 3543 | 105 | 24 | 46 | — | 422 | 147 | 287 | 522 | 1517 | 517 | 255 | — | 75 | 5 | — | 246 | 6346 | — | 2 | 1384 |
| Total of Peninsula .. | 598 | 140 | 402 | 10250 | 10548 | 2582 | 1672 | 2013 | 286 | 3654 | 1300 | 11968 | 3294 | 5155 | 16961 | 16628 | 380 | 2709 | 336 | 2 | 4175 | 12671 | 197 | 5015 | 7036 |
| Isles de Los .. .. | 8 | 3 | 9 | 3 | 861 | 66 | 56 | 35 | — | 22 | 12 | 77 | 144 | 75 | 457 | 26 | — | 2 | 9 | — | 838 | 39 | 5 | 1 | 186 |
| Tasso .. .. .. .. | — | 1 | — | 203 | 284 | 53 | 43 | 7 | — | 19 | — | 14 | 9 | 195 | 74 | 19 | — | 2 | — | — | 88 | 643 | — | — | 97 |
| Kikonkeh .. .. .. | 9 | — | — | 8 | — | 14 | 2 | — | — | 10 | — | 7 | 1 | 1 | 18 | 19 | — | — | 10 | — | — | 5 | — | 2 | 8 |
| Factories (Govt.) .. | — | — | 12 | 8 | — | 41 | 3 | 8 | — | 5 | — | 5 | 6 | 12 | 50 | 10 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 38 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| British Sherbro, including Bonthe, Mocolo, Mokate, Runteh, York Island, Yelbana, Victoria, Tasso, Bendoo, Jamaica | 64 | 15 | 105 | 343 | 624 | 1011 | 188 | 230 | 32 | 401 | 45 | 521 | 229 | 525 | 1285 | 396 | 7 | 4 | 14 | 2 | 76 | 2549 | 2 | 21 | 930 |
| Total .. .. .. | 679 | 159 | 528 | 10815 | 12317 | 3767 | 1964 | 2293 | 318 | 4111 | 1357 | 12592 | 3683 | 5963 | 18845 | 17098 | 388 | 2717 | 369 | 4 | 5178 | 15947 | 205 | 5043 | 8259 |



## GAMBIA.

The Settlement of the Gambia occupies the banks of the river of the same name, as far up as Baraconda, but not continuously. It contains an area of 21 miles, with, in 1871, a population of 14,190. The principal station, Bathurst, is on the Island of St. Mary, at the mouth of the Gambia. The climate is notoriously unhealthy for five months in the year. The export trade, which at one time exhibited a considerable falling-off (ascribed in some measure to the competition of the French, who now enjoy equal rights with the British throughout the coast), appears to have revived, and to be steadily increasing. It consists of wax, hides, ivory, gold dust, rice, palm-oil, timber, and chiefly of ground-nuts. The Gambia River falls into the Atlantic Ocean by a large estuary, measuring in some parts nearly twenty-seven miles across, but contracting to little more than two miles between Barrapoint and Bathurst Town. This was one of the Settlements at which the slave-trade was once carried on.

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount of public revenue in 1871 ........... | £17,490 |
| Amount of public expenditure, 1871........... | 16,662 |
| Imports from United Kingdom, 1872 ........ | 65,951 |
| Exports to United Kingdom, 1872 ........... | 20,161 |

The Government is vested in an Administrator (subordinate to the Governor of the West African Settlements), assisted by a Legislative Council.

The Legislative Council is composed of the Administrator (President), the Chief Magistrate, and the Collector of Customs. James Topp, unofficial member. Clerk of Legislative Council, Captain Roche.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Administrator*—V. S. Gouldsbury, M.D., C.M.G.... | £1,300 |
| *Copying Clerk*—R. H. Syrett .......................... | 150 |
| *Compositor*—Edward Metzger......................... | 65 |
| *Collector and Treasurer*—(Vacant) ................ | 600 |
| *Cashier*—T. Johnson ...................................... | 300 |
| *Clerk of Customs, Tide Surveyor, and Quarantine Officer*—A. W. Lewis ............................ | 300 |
| *Collector of Palm Wine Duty*—C. B. Jones ......... | 50 |
| *Landing Waiter*—W. J. Davies ........................ | 60 |
| *Second Landing Waiter*—J. B. Oliver................ | 40 |
| *Colonial Engineer*—J. C. Bauer....................... | 300 |
| *Clerk*—Philip C. Lyons ................................ | 72 |
| *Postmaster*—T. Johnson.................................. | 100 |
| *Colonial Chaplain*—Rev. G. Nicol ..................... | 450 |
| *Colonial Schoolmaster*—(Vacant) .................... | 60 |

### JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENT.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Chief Magistrate*—Francis Smith....................... | £600 |
| *Sheriff*—H. C Goddard ...............................Fees | only. |
| *Coroner*—R. H. Sysett.................................. | do. |
| *Registrar of Deeds*—T. Johnson..................... | do. |
| *Clerk of Courts and Registrar*—Z. T. Gibson........ | 300 |
| *Superintendent of Police*—Captain W. P. Roche ...... (and allowance.) | 200 |
| *Sergt.-Major*—T. C. Paul ............................ | 100 |
| *Gaoler*—(Vacant) .......................................... | 100 |
| *Manager of McCarthy's Island*—E. A. M. Smith | 250 |
| *Manager of Combo Island*—J. W. Pearce ............ | 150 |

### MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Col. Surgeon*—T. H. Spilsbury, M.R.C.S. ............ | £400 |
| *Assistant ditto*—W. Allan ................................ | 300 |
| *Acting Dispenser*—R. H. Syrett ........................ | 80 |

### WESLEYAN MISSIONARIES.

*European*—Rev. Henry J. Quilter.........................
*Native*—Rev. York F. Ciement ..........................

## LIBERIA.

The Republic of Liberia occupies that part of the coast of North Guinea which is between the river San Pedro, on the south-east, in lat. 4° 24′ N., long. 7° 46′ W., from Greenwich, and the River Jong, an effluent of the Shebar, in lat. 7° 35′ N., long. 12° 58′ W., a distance of 600 miles. It extends interiorwards an average of 50 miles. The population consists of 20,000 emigrants from America and their descendants and 600,000 aborigines. The principal exports are coffee, sugar, palm-oil, camphor, indigo, ivory, gold dust, &c.

Capital, MONROVIA. Population, 11,000.

| | |
|---|---|
| Revenue, 1868............................................. | £22,060 |
| Expenditure, 1868 ....................................... | 21,350 |
| *President*—His Excellency — Gardiner, Monrovia ................................................. | $2,500 |
| *Vice-President*—His Excellency Charles Henry Harmon, Cape Palmas ............................ | 600 |
| *Secretary of State*—Hon. J. W. Blacklidge, Monrovia .................................................. | 1,000 |
| *Attorney General*—Hon. W. M. Davies, Monrovia | $700 |
| *Secretary of Treasury*—Hon. B. J. K. Anderson, Monrovia ............................................ | 1,000 |
| *Chief Justice*—Hon. C. L. Parsons, Monrovia ... | 900 |

### JUDGES OF COURTS OF QUARTER SESSIONS AND COMMON PLEAS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hon. J. T. Richardson, Montserrado County ......... | £700 |
| Hon. S. S. Herring, Grand Bassa County ............ | 700 |
| Hon. Z. B. Roberts, Sinou County ..................... | 700 |
| Hon. D. F. Wilson, Maryland, Cape Palmas......... | 700 |

### COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS' AND POST MASTERS' SALARIES, WITH FEES OF OFFICE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hon. Chas. T. O'C. King, Monrovia .................. | £675 |
| Hon. B. R. Weaver, Grand Bassa ..................... | 675 |
| Hon. H. W. Monger, Sinou ............................ | 475 |
| Hon. J. J. Neal, M.D., Cape Palmas .................. | 550 |

### MILITARY.

His Excellency the President, Commander-in-chief.
R. A. Sherman, Brigadier General.
A. D. Williams, Colonel 1st Regiment, Monrovia.
J. E. Moore, Lieut. Colonel do. do.
Ambrose Redd, Colonel 2nd Regiment, Grand Bassa.
S. J. Creyton, Colonel 3rd Regiment, Sinou.
D. F. Wilson, Colonel 4th Regiment, Cape Palmas.

### FOREIGN CONSULS,

*America*—Hon. John H. Smythe.
*Netherlands*—Hon. N. J. A. Moorschalk.
*Hayti*—Hon. B. P. Yates.
*Sweden*—Prof. E. W. Blyden.
*Germany*—Hon. Walter Brohm.

### MASONIC LODGE.

| | |
|---|---|
| B. P. Yates, P.G.M. | G. Moore, G. Treasurer. |
| C. B. Dunbar, P.G.M. | H. D. Brown, G.S. |
| R. A. Sherman, G.M. | R. A. M. Deputie, G.C. |
| W. M. Davis, D.G.M. | J. B. Yates, G.S.D. |
| T. G. Fuller, S.G.M. | S. C. Fuller, G.J.D. |
| W. H. Row, J.G.M. | J. L. Barnett, G.T. |

Oriental Lodge—No. 1, Monrovia, A. D. Williams, W.M.
St. Paul's Lodge—No. 2, St. Paul's River,— Dowry, W.M.
St. John's Lodge—No. 3, Monrovia, Charles T. O'C. King, W.M.
Excelsior Lodge—No. 4, Sinou, J. M. Priest, W.M.
Rising Sun Lodge—No. 5, Grand Bassa, H. J. Neyle, W.M.

## PRINCIPAL COMMERCIAL HOUSES IN LIBERIA.

*Dutch*—H. Muller and Co., per N. J. A. Moorschalk, General Agent for Monrovia, Grand Bassa, Sinou, Cape Mount, and Marshall, Junk.

*German*—A. Woerman and Co., per Walter Brohm, for Monrovia, Cape Mount, Grand Bassa, Sinou, and Cape Palmas.

*English*—G. Blackshaw and Co., and (Egyptian) P. Altia, for Grand Bassa.

*American*—Yates and Portesfield, for Monrovia, Grand Bassa, and Cape Palmas.

*Liberian*—G. Moore and Son, R. A. Sherman, McGill Bros., H. Cooper and Son, T. D. Campbell, J. T. Wiles, D. B. Warner, E. J. Barclay, and T. G. Fuller, for Monrovia; Crusoe Bros., for Grand Bassa and Sinou; Williams, Nesle, and Co., and Clinton and Sons, for Grand Bassa; English Liberian Rubber Association, for Cape Palmas, Sinou, Grand Bassa, Junk, and Monrovia.

## TREATY OF PEACE BETWEEN LIBERIA AND THE NATIVES LATELY AT WAR WITH THE REPUBLIC.

TREATY of PEACE between the GOVERNMENT of the REPUBLIC of LIBERIA and the following Tribes, representing the GEDEBO RE-UNITED KINGDOM, CAPE PALMAS, ROCKTOWN, MIDDLETOWN, HALF GRAWAY, WHOLE GRAWAY, HALF CAVALLA, WHOLE CAVALLA, and FISHTOWN.

Whereas there has existed between the tribes above mentioned and the Government of the Republic of Liberia bitter feelings, which have resulted in war; and whereas it is to the best interests of the parties aforesaid that peace and harmony should prevail: Therefore, the tribes aforesaid, as represented by King Yude Weah, Gbudi Saba, Tane Pöo, Hwheye Dodo, Hemie Nwanebuo, Me Hne-Tibla Foda, and Gido Nemle, Chiefs of the tribes aforesaid, of the first part, and the Government of the Republic of Liberia, as represented by his Excellency President James S. Payne, of the second part, do solemnly engage to keep the following Treaty stipulations:—

1. From and after the signing of this Treaty, hostilities between the several tribes and the Government of Liberia shall cease, and perpetual peace shall exist.

2. The above-named tribes fully and unequivocally, for themselves and their successors, acknowledge the supremacy of the Government of Liberia, and agree to submit to its laws.

3. They do further agree to surrender all artillery, whether captured or purchased, all public arms and implements of war captured.

4. They do further agree to withdraw, and do hereby withdraw, from any connection with the Gedebo Re-united Kingdom in a political point of view, thereby renouncing the right to form Treaty stipulations with any other tribes or foreign Power, except friendly contracts with tribes for the preservation of peace.

5. Their fathers having sold some of the lands and ceded the others, they acknowledge that the Liberian Government owns it according to deeds and Treaty stipulations, holding it alike for the Americo-Liberians and for the native Liberians. This article grants to the natives those portions of land reserved as specified in the deeds of purchase, except where later Treaty stipulations have provided otherwise.

6. They hereby renew their allegiance to the Liberian Government, agreeing to submit to its laws, and disclaiming any right to wage war against any other tribe within or without the jurisdiction of Liberia, except in self-defence, or to interfere with the lawful farming operations of any Liberian.

7. The Liberian Government promises to give the aforesaid native tribes equal rights with other citizens, and do recommend to them the expediency of becoming citizens.

8. The Liberian Government agrees to give the aforesaid native tribes the same rights and privileges to the use of public lands as the Americo-Liberians enjoy.

9. All Liberians—native and Amerio-Liberians—shall have the same rights in foreign and domestic trade. Foreign trade by law is allowed only at ports of entry.

10. A full and complete amnesty is granted for all past political offences growing out of, or resulting from, the war which is settled by this Treaty, except the liability to which the Liberian Government may be held by foreign nations for depredations committed upon foreign commerce.

Cape Palmas: ✕ KING YUDE WEAH.
CHARLES HODGE, WEA NEMLE, GEORGE COLE, } Chiefs.
Rocktown: ✕ GBUDI SOBA, ✕ NEMLE NYOBO, } Chiefs.
Middletown: ✕ TANE POPO, ✕ NINONO GYEDE, } Chiefs.
Fishtown: ✕ HWHEYE DODO, Chief.
Half Graway: HEMIE NWANEBUO (for ME HNE) Chief.
Whole Graway: ✕ ME HNE, Chief.
Half Cavalla: ✕ TIBLA FODA, ✕ NEYE KIDABLA, } Chiefs.
Whole Cavalla: ✕ GIDO NEMELI, ✕ HNEE HIDOBO, } Chiefs.

JAMES S. PAYNE, President of the Republic of Liberia.

Signed in Harper, Cape Palmas, the 1st day of March, A.D. 1876, in the presence of, and witnessed by—

A. H. SEMMES, Captain United States Navy, Commanding U.S. Steamer Alaska.
ROBERT P. LISTE, Paymaster, United States Navy.
JOS. T. GIBSON.
D. R. FLETCHER
S. D. FERGUSON.
*CHAS. MORGAN.
*M. P. VALENTINE.
*GREGORY T. BEDELL.
*JNO. FARR.
* Civilized Grebo witnesses.

# FERNANDO PO.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Governor*—Alhandro Alz Sagado | per diem | $25 |
| *Secretary*—Don Anselino Gasulia | per month | 200 |
| *Writer* (Secretary's Office)—Anthony Bozel | | £96 |
| *Commissary*—Don Aremo | | 216 |
| *Inspector*—Don Huan | | 300 |
| *Postmaster*—Val Casa | | $600 |
| *Paymaster*—Vacant | | |
| *Paymaster's Clerk*—Stephen Hollis | | £84 |
| *Colonial Hospital Surgeon*—Dr. ——— | | |
| *Guard Ship*—"Trinidad" | | |
| *Gun Boat*—"Latana" | | |

## BRITISH CONSULATE, SANTA ISABEL.

*H.B.M. Consul in the Bights of Benin and Biafra*—Edward Hyde Hewitt, Esq.... (and Allowances.) £500

## PRESBYTERIAN MISSIONARIES.

*Europeans*—Revs. W. Holland and — Wolf.
*Natives*—Revs. F. G. Brown and Wm. Barcelon.
*Schoolmaster*—Mr. Robert Shower.

## ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSIONARIES.

Rev. Father Superior and Two Fathers.
*Native*—Loranso.

## BAPTIST MISSION, VICTORIA.

Rev. — Saker, Manager; Revs. — Pinnock and W. Thompson.
*Schoolmaster*—Joseph Wilson.
A sanatorium at Victoria Mountain Peak, or Cameroon Peak.



## COMMERCIAL HOUSES IN FERNANDO PO.

*English*—John Holt, G. Thompson, Peter Norman Johnstone, P. R. Prince, Wm. A. Vizer, Harry Gardiner, J. B. Davies, Isaiah Coker, Harry Bull, Joseph Smith.
*Spanish*—Gasulia.
*Portuguese*—Loriana des Cunha, Antony Buz, Phillip Va Casa, Martich, Estavo.

*Photographer*—Francis Joaque.

## POST OFFICE NOTICE.

### POST CARDS.

The Public is hereby notified that Post Cards of the value of Three half-pence each, can be obtained on application at all the Post Offices on the Gold Coast.

Attention is called to the following Extract from the Postmaster-General's Instructions regarding the use of Post Cards: "The front (or stamped) side is intended for the address only, in addition to the printed words '*Post Card*' and '*The address only to be written on this side.*' There must be nothing else written, printed, or otherwise impressed on it, nor must there be any writing or printing across the stamp. On the reverse side any communication, whether of the nature of a letter or otherwise, may be written or printed. Nothing whatever may be attached, nor may the Card be folded, cut, or otherwise altered. If any one of these rules be infringed, the Card will be subject to letter rate on delivery." Post Cards can only be sent to Countries comprised in the Postal Union.

By order,

ROWLAND COLE, *Postmaster.*

Post Office, Accra, 4*th September*, 1879.

## READY RECKONER, MARKETING, OR HOURLY WAGES TABLE.

| No. | ¼d. | ½d. | ¾d. | 1d. | 2d. | 3d. | 4d. | 5d. | 6d. | 7d. | 8d. | 9d. | 10d. | 11d. | No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | |
| 1 | 0 0¼ | 0 0½ | 0 0¾ | 0 1 | 0 2 | 0 3 | 0 4 | 0 5 | 0 6 | 0 7 | 0 8 | 0 9 | 0 10 | 0 11 | 1 |
| 2 | 0 0½ | 0 1 | 0 1½ | 0 2 | 0 4 | 0 6 | 0 8 | 0 10 | 1 0 | 1 2 | 1 4 | 1 6 | 1 8 | 1 10 | 2 |
| 3 | 0 0¾ | 0 1½ | 0 2¼ | 0 3 | 0 6 | 0 9 | 1 0 | 1 3 | 1 6 | 1 9 | 2 0 | 2 3 | 2 6 | 2 9 | 3 |
| 4 | 0 1 | 0 2 | 0 3 | 0 4 | 0 8 | 1 0 | 1 4 | 1 8 | 2 0 | 2 4 | 2 8 | 3 0 | 3 4 | 3 8 | 4 |
| 5 | 0 1¼ | 0 2½ | 0 3¾ | 0 5 | 0 10 | 1 3 | 1 8 | 2 1 | 2 6 | 2 11 | 3 4 | 3 9 | 4 2 | 4 7 | 5 |
| 6 | 0 1½ | 0 3 | 0 4½ | 0 6 | 1 0 | 1 6 | 2 0 | 2 6 | 3 0 | 3 6 | 4 0 | 4 6 | 5 0 | 5 6 | 6 |
| 7 | 0 1¾ | 0 3½ | 0 5¼ | 0 7 | 1 2 | 1 9 | 2 4 | 2 11 | 3 6 | 4 1 | 4 8 | 5 3 | 5 10 | 6 5 | 7 |
| 8 | 0 2 | 0 4 | 0 6 | 0 8 | 1 4 | 2 0 | 2 8 | 3 4 | 4 0 | 4 8 | 5 4 | 6 0 | 6 8 | 7 4 | 8 |
| 9 | 0 2¼ | 0 4½ | 0 6¾ | 0 9 | 1 6 | 2 3 | 3 0 | 3 9 | 4 6 | 5 3 | 6 0 | 6 9 | 7 6 | 8 3 | 9 |
| 10 | 0 2½ | 0 5 | 0 7½ | 0 10 | 1 8 | 2 6 | 3 4 | 4 2 | 5 0 | 5 10 | 6 8 | 7 6 | 8 4 | 9 2 | 10 |
| 11 | 0 2¾ | 0 5½ | 0 8¼ | 0 11 | 1 10 | 2 9 | 3 8 | 4 7 | 5 6 | 6 5 | 7 4 | 8 3 | 9 2 | 10 1 | 11 |
| 12 | 0 3 | 0 6 | 0 9 | 1 0 | 2 0 | 3 0 | 4 0 | 5 0 | 6 0 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 12 |
| 13 | 0 3¼ | 0 6½ | 0 9¾ | 1 1 | 2 2 | 3 3 | 4 4 | 5 5 | 6 6 | 7 7 | 8 8 | 9 9 | 10 10 | 11 11 | 13 |
| 14 | 0 3½ | 0 7 | 0 10½ | 1 2 | 2 4 | 3 6 | 4 8 | 5 10 | 7 0 | 8 2 | 9 4 | 10 6 | 11 8 | 12 10 | 14 |
| 15 | 0 3¾ | 0 7½ | 0 11¼ | 1 3 | 2 6 | 3 9 | 5 0 | 6 3 | 7 6 | 8 9 | 10 0 | 11 3 | 12 6 | 13 9 | 15 |
| 16 | 0 4 | 0 8 | 1 0 | 1 4 | 2 8 | 4 0 | 5 4 | 6 8 | 8 0 | 9 4 | 10 8 | 12 0 | 13 4 | 14 8 | 16 |
| 17 | 0 4¼ | 0 8½ | 1 0¾ | 1 5 | 2 10 | 4 3 | 5 8 | 7 1 | 8 6 | 9 11 | 11 4 | 12 9 | 14 2 | 15 7 | 17 |
| 18 | 0 4½ | 0 9 | 1 1½ | 1 6 | 3 0 | 4 6 | 6 0 | 7 6 | 9 0 | 10 6 | 12 0 | 13 6 | 15 0 | 16 6 | 18 |
| 19 | 0 4¾ | 0 9½ | 1 2¼ | 1 7 | 3 2 | 4 9 | 6 4 | 7 11 | 9 6 | 11 1 | 12 8 | 14 3 | 15 10 | 17 5 | 19 |
| 20 | 0 5 | 0 10 | 1 3 | 1 8 | 3 4 | 5 0 | 6 8 | 8 4 | 10 0 | 11 8 | 13 4 | 15 0 | 16 8 | 18 4 | 20 |
| 21 | 0 5¼ | 0 10½ | 1 3¾ | 1 9 | 3 6 | 5 3 | 7 0 | 8 9 | 10 6 | 12 3 | 14 0 | 15 9 | 17 6 | 19 3 | 21 |
| 22 | 0 5½ | 0 11 | 1 4½ | 1 10 | 3 8 | 5 6 | 7 4 | 9 2 | 11 0 | 12 10 | 14 8 | 16 6 | 18 4 | 20 2 | 22 |
| 23 | 0 5¾ | 0 11½ | 1 5¼ | 1 11 | 3 10 | 5 9 | 7 8 | 9 7 | 11 6 | 13 5 | 15 4 | 17 3 | 19 2 | 21 1 | 23 |
| 24 | 0 6 | 1 0 | 1 6 | 2 0 | 4 0 | 6 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 12 0 | 14 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 | 22 0 | 24 |
| 25 | 0 6¼ | 1 0½ | 1 6¾ | 2 1 | 4 2 | 6 3 | 8 4 | 10 5 | 12 6 | 14 7 | 16 8 | 18 9 | 20 10 | 22 11 | 25 |
| 26 | 0 6½ | 1 1 | 1 7½ | 2 2 | 4 4 | 6 6 | 8 8 | 10 10 | 13 0 | 15 2 | 17 4 | 19 6 | 21 8 | 23 10 | 26 |
| 27 | 0 6¾ | 1 1½ | 1 8¼ | 2 3 | 4 6 | 6 9 | 9 0 | 11 3 | 13 6 | 15 9 | 18 0 | 20 3 | 22 6 | 24 9 | 27 |
| 28 | 0 7 | 1 2 | 1 9 | 2 4 | 4 8 | 7 0 | 9 4 | 11 8 | 14 0 | 16 4 | 18 8 | 21 0 | 23 4 | 25 8 | 28 |
| 29 | 0 7¼ | 1 2½ | 1 9¾ | 2 5 | 4 10 | 7 3 | 9 8 | 12 1 | 14 6 | 16 11 | 19 4 | 21 9 | 24 2 | 26 7 | 29 |
| 30 | 0 7½ | 1 3 | 1 10½ | 2 6 | 5 0 | 7 6 | 10 0 | 12 6 | 15 0 | 17 6 | 20 0 | 22 6 | 25 0 | 27 6 | 30 |
| 33 | 0 8½ | 1 4½ | 2 0¾ | 2 9 | 5 6 | 8 3 | 11 0 | 13 9 | 16 6 | 19 3 | 22 0 | 24 9 | 27 6 | 30 3 | 33 |
| 36 | 0 9 | 1 6 | 2 3 | 3 0 | 6 0 | 9 0 | 12 0 | 15 0 | 18 0 | 21 0 | 24 0 | 27 0 | 30 0 | 33 0 | 36 |
| 40 | 0 10 | 1 8 | 2 6 | 3 4 | 6 8 | 10 0 | 13 4 | 16 8 | 20 0 | 23 4 | 26 8 | 30 0 | 33 4 | 36 8 | 40 |
| 42 | 0 10½ | 1 9 | 2 7½ | 3 6 | 7 0 | 10 6 | 14 0 | 17 6 | 21 0 | 24 6 | 28 0 | 31 6 | 35 0 | 38 6 | 42 |
| 45 | 0 11¼ | 1 10½ | 2 9¾ | 3 9 | 7 6 | 11 3 | 15 0 | 18 9 | 22 6 | 26 3 | 30 0 | 33 9 | 37 6 | 41 3 | 45 |
| 48 | 1 0 | 2 0 | 3 0 | 4 0 | 8 0 | 12 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 24 0 | 28 0 | 32 0 | 36 0 | 40 0 | 44 0 | 48 |
| 50 | 1 0½ | 2 1 | 3 1½ | 4 2 | 8 4 | 12 6 | 16 8 | 20 10 | 25 0 | 29 2 | 33 4 | 37 6 | 41 8 | 45 10 | 50 |
| 51 | 1 0¾ | 2 1½ | 3 2¼ | 4 3 | 8 6 | 12 9 | 17 0 | 21 3 | 25 6 | 29 9 | 34 0 | 38 3 | 42 6 | 46 9 | 51 |
| 52 | 1 1 | 2 2 | 3 3 | 4 4 | 8 8 | 13 0 | 17 4 | 21 8 | 26 0 | 30 4 | 34 8 | 39 0 | 43 4 | 47 8 | 52 |
| 53 | 1 1¼ | 2 2½ | 3 3¾ | 4 5 | 8 10 | 13 3 | 17 8 | 22 1 | 26 6 | 30 11 | 35 4 | 39 9 | 44 2 | 48 7 | 53 |
| 54 | 1 1½ | 2 3 | 3 4½ | 4 6 | 9 0 | 13 6 | 18 0 | 22 6 | 27 0 | 31 6 | 36 0 | 40 6 | 45 0 | 49 6 | 54 |
| 56 | 1 2 | 2 4 | 3 6 | 4 8 | 9 4 | 14 0 | 18 8 | 23 4 | 28 0 | 32 8 | 37 4 | 42 0 | 46 8 | 51 4 | 56 |
| 60 | 1 3 | 2 6 | 3 9 | 5 0 | 10 0 | 15 0 | 20 0 | 25 0 | 30 0 | 35 0 | 40 0 | 45 0 | 50 0 | 55 0 | 60 |

# DIRECTORY

OF

# AFRICAN MERCHANTS IN EUROPE.

F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Clement's lane, London.

BANNER BROTHERS & Co., 11, Billiter square, London.

FRED. BARNES & Co., 109, Fenchurch street, London.

BRADBURY, GREATOREX & Co., 1, Aldermanbury, London, E.C.

CALLENDER, SYKES & MATHER, 2, Charlotte street, Manchester.

G. W. CHRISTIE & Co, 53, Gracechurch street, London, E.C.

CHARLES LEIGH CLARE & Co. (Liberian Consulate), 42, Lloyd street, Manchester, and 22, Brown's buildings, Liverpool.

HENRY DUNKLEY, North Western Bank Buildings, 6, Dale street, Liverpool.

A. DURRANT & Co., 30, Great St. Helen's, London.

CHARLES DURRANT, 3, The Grove, New Wimbledon, London.

E. M. DAVIS, 7, James street, Liverpool.

W. EADES & SON, Birmingham.

CYPREU FABRE & Co., Marseilles.

W. R. FARRER & Co., 20, James street, Liverpool.

FENN & ELLIS, 32, Botolph lane, London. See Advt.

F. FITZGERALD, 121, Fleet street, London, E.C.

WILLIAM FRANK, 17, Philpot lane, London.

E. GEM & Co., 27, Charlotte street, Birmingham.

WALTER GRIFFITH & Co., Crosby buildings, Bishopsgate street, London.

ARTHUR GRIFFITHS & Co., 6, Goree piazzas, Liverpool.

FRANCIS GRILL, Venice, Italy.

E. G. GUNNELL, 2, New Broad street, London, E.C.

M. HERSCHELL & Co., 8, Union street, Liverpool.

Captain F. HILBERY, 96, Leadenhall street, London.

LILLEY & WHEELER, Central Chambers, South Castle street, Liverpool, and also at Havre and Hamburg. All communicatious, bills of lading, and remittances, to be sent to head offices at Liverpool.

JAMIESON BROTHERS, 25, Maiden lane, Covent garden, London. See Advt.

TOM MASON, 4, Milk street, Manchester.

MIRANDA & FILHOS, Rua de S. Francisco, No. 18, Lisbon.

THOS. MORGAN & SON, 11, New street, Bishopsgate street, London.

G. NAEFF, St. Gallen, Switzerland. See Advt.

NEILSON & FAIRBAIRNE, Commercial Chambers, 15, Lord street, Liverpool.

D. NICHOLSON & Co., 50, 51 & 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

G. B. OLLIVANT & Co., 3, Albert street, Manchester.

PATTENDEN, HURLES, & Co., 20, Hatton Garden, London, E.C.

RADCLIFFE & DURANT, Inner Temple, Dale street, Liverpool.

T. M. RANSON, Great Homer street, Liverpool, wholesale shirt and clothing manufacturer, woollen and general dry goods merchant.

REGIS, AINE & Co., Rue la Arsenal, Marseilles.

CARDOSO SILVA & Co., Bahia, Brazils.

SLADDEN BROTHERS, Vestry House, Lawrence Pountney hill, London.

SMALPAGE & SONS, Bond street, Maddox street, London

JOHN SMITH, 11 & 12, Goldsmith street, Wood street, London. See Advt.

SPENCE & Co., 76, 77, 78, & 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

STUART & DOUGLAS, Bridgewater street, Liverpool.

TAYLOR & Co., 131, West Regent street, Glasgow.

THOS. E TOMLINSON & Co., 39, South Castle street, Liverpool; and 7, Brazennose street, Manchester.

JOHN WALKDEN & Co., 71, Cannon street, Manchester. See Advt.

WALSH BROTHERS, Irwell Chambers, Union street, Liverpool.

WHYTE & RIDSDALE, &c., 73 & 74, Houndsditch, London, E.C.

WITT & BUSCH, Hamburg.

WÖLBER & BROHM, Hamburg and Little Popo.

C. ZORBELI & Co., Great St. Helen's, London.



# DIRECTORY

OF

# MANUFACTURERS, EXPORTERS, &c., TO AFRICA.

ABBOT & Co., 28, Victoria street, Bristol.

ALLAN & Co., 157-158, Cheapside, London.

E. AVIS & Co., 213, Upper street, Islington, N., London.

MORRIS BANKS, junior, 2 and 3, High street, Birmingham.

J. BARKER, Orange street, Red Lion street, London, E.C.

BARRON & SMITH, 12, Delahay street, Westminster, London.

BENHAM & SONS, 50, 52, and 54, Wigmore street, London, W.

BENJAMIN & Co., 18, Edgware road, London.

R. BENTLEY & SONS, New Burlington street, London, W.

D. G. BERRI, 36, High Holborn (opposite Chancery lane), London, W.C.

SAMUEL BIRD, 173, Bishopsgate street without, London, E.C.

A. BISHOP, Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia, and Effervescent Citrate of Lithia, Speck's fields, Mile End New Town, London. See Advt.

J. E. BLOOM, 317, High Holborn, London, W.C.

BOOSEY & Co., 295, Regent street, London.

BOSANQUET, SALT & Co., 73, Lombard street, London, E.C.

THOMAS BRADFORD & Co., London, Manchester, Liverpool.

C. BRANDANAER, 401 & 410, New John street, West Birmingham.

WILLIAM BROOKE, Crown Bottle Works, Hunslet, Leeds.

W. H. BROUGHTON, Smethwick England.

H. JUSTIN BROWN, 237 & 239, Euston road, London.

BUNNETT & Co. (Limited), 90, Queen street, London, E.C.

JOHN CAMERON, 47, York street, Glasgow.

CHARLES LEIGH CLARE & Co. (Liberian Consulate), 42, Lloyd street, Manchester, and 22, Brown's buildings, Liverpool.

CHAPPELL & Co., 50, New Bond street, London.

ANDREW CHARLES, 17-20, Dudley street, Birmingham.

THE CHLORALUM COMPANY, 182, Great Winchester street buildings, London, E.C.

CHUBB & SON, 128, Queen Victoria street, London.

F. J. CLARKE, Chemist, Apothecaries' Hall, Lincoln. See Advt.

CHARLES F. COKER, 688, St. Anne's square, Manchester.

J. & J. COLMAN, 108, Cannon street, London.

COOK, SON & Co., 22, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

J. J. CORDES & Co., Gas Works, Newport, Monmouthshire.

COTESWORTH & PARNELL, St. Helen's place, London.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL, Soho square, London.

CROWN PERFUMERY COMPANY, the Distillery of Choice Perfumes, and Manufacturers of Fine Toilet Soaps, 177, New Bond street, London. Manufactory and Sample Room, New Fairfield; Works, Old Bailey, London, where all communications should be addressed. See Advts.

THE DACCA TWIST Co., 100, Portland street, Manchester.

E. M. DAVIS, Naval and Military Tailor. Wholesale Clothing and Shirt Manufacturer, and Colonial and Foreign Outfitter, 7, James street, Liverpool, W.

J. DOWNTON & Co., Brassfounders, Manufacturers of Pumps, Fire Engines, Water Closets, and general Steam Fittings. See Advt.

J. T. DAVENPORT, Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, 33, Great Russell street, London. See Advt.

DEANE, STEEL, & Co., Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, 131, Fleet street, London.

DEANE & Co., 46, King William street, London Bridge.

DEBENHAM & FREEBODY, Wigmore street & Welbeck street, London.

DIETZ & Co., 15-21, Carter lane; 1, Sermon lane, London.

JOHN DORRICOTT, 16, Regent parade, Birmingham.

F. EDWARDS, 10, Cook street, Liverpool.

ELLIS, LAMB & Co., 4, South street, Albert square, Manchester.

J. C. ENO, Fruit Salt Works, Hatcham, London. See Advt.

J. EPPS, Cocoa, 48, Threadneedle street, London. See Advt.

GEO. E. EYRE & WM. SPOTTISWOODE, East Harding street, Fetter lane, London.

C. EZARD, Bradford, Lancashire.

FAULKNER BROTHERS, Stevenson square, Manchester.

FOSTER, PORTER, & Co., 47, Wood street, London.

R. FREEMAN, Chlorodyne, 70, Kennington Park road, London. See Advt.

G. L. GAISER & Co., Hamburg.

GILBERT & FIELD, 67, Moorgate street, London, E.C.

THE GLASGOW CLOTHING Co., 63, Argyle street, Corner of Dunlop street, Glasgow.

THE GLOBE MARINE INSURANCE Co. (Limited), 9, Old Broad street, London; 8, King street, Manchester.

J. GOTT & Co., 71, Cannon street, Manchester.

HAYWARD, TYLER, & Co., Engineers, &c., 84 & 85, Whitecross street, London.

THOMAS HUBBUCK & SON, White Lead, Oil, and Varnish Works, 24, Lime street, London. See Advt.

ISAAC NEWTON GRANDY, ESQ., 66, Corporation street, Manchester.

JAMIESON BROTHERS, Electric Remedies, 25, Maiden lane, Covent garden, London. See Advt.

ROBERT D. LALOR, 32, Gaisford street, London, N.W. Originator and manufacturer of Phosphodyne. See Advt.

H. LAMPLOUGH, Pyretic Saline and Lime Juice Syrup, 113, Holborn, London. See Advt.

J. LANGDON, 5, Pershore road, Birmingham.

LEDGER, SMITH & Co., 9, Dowgate hill, Cannon street, E.C., London.

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LINCOCKS & SMITH, 18, Red Cross street, Liverpool.

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D. M'DOUGALL & Co., 276, Parliamentary road, Glasgow.

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J. T. MORTON, 107-109, Leadenhall street, London.

E. MOSES & SON, Corner of Minories and Aldgate, London, E.

MUNT, BROWN & Co., 84-88, Wood street, London.

H. J. NICOLL, 10, Mosley street, Manchester.

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PRINTING & ADVERTISING Co. LIMITED, 121, Fleet street, London.

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SILBER & FLEMING, 56 and 56½, Wood street, London.

SILICATE PAINT COMPANY (J. B. Orr & Co., Proprietors), Manufacturers of Paints, Colours, and Varnishes for Hot Climates. Chief Office and Works, Charlton, London.

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SPENCE & Co., 76, 77, 78, 79, & 80, St. Paul's churchyard, London.

H. C. STEPHENS, Writing Fluid and Copying Inks, 171, Aldersgate street, London. See Advt.

D. STORER & Sons, Oil Refiners and Boilers, and Chemical Manufacturers. See Advt.

THOMSON & SON, Government Contractors, 21, London street, and 75, Mark lane, London. See Advt.

E. T. TOWLE, Chemist, Nottingham. See Advt.

ALFRED WEBB, MILES & Co., 12, Brook street, Hanover square, London.

P. WOODCOCK, Chemist, Lincoln House, St. Faith's, Norwich. See Advt.


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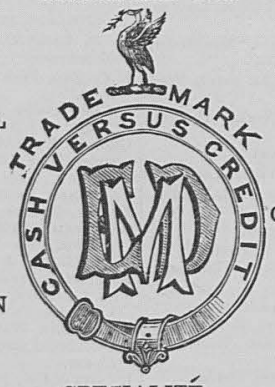


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Merchants, traders, and others will get my specialities, specially suitable for African trade, through any general Export Houses in London, Liverpool, or Manchester (no direct trade entertained).

SMOKING CAPS, from 4s. 6d. per doz. to 4 guineas each.
SOFT FELT HATS, from 9s. per doz. to 80s. per doz.
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*Clearance Goods suitable for Barter trade generally in stock.*

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By their process, which is patented, the Pure White Zinc Paint is the most durable and beautiful paint known, and does not stain or discolour with the London atmosphere. In all climates it is superior for the inside and outside of Houses, Iron Roofing, Ships, Lighthouses and Bridges. Each Cask of pure White Zinc Paint is stamped—"HUBBUCK, LONDON, PATENT."

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**Caution.**—Since the successful introduction of their Pale Boiled Linseed Oil, some dealers are selling colourable imitations as "Improved Boiled Oil," "Clear Boiled Oil," &c. These imitations are not to be depended on, and only cause disappointment and loss.

**Conviction.**—In April, 1873, a Native Dealer at Hong Kong was prosecuted and convicted of a fraudulent imitation of Hubbuck's Name and Mark, and of placing them on some spurious goods shipped from London.

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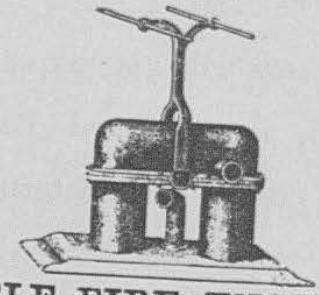

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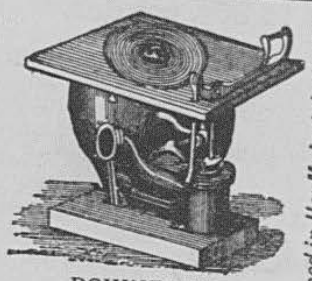

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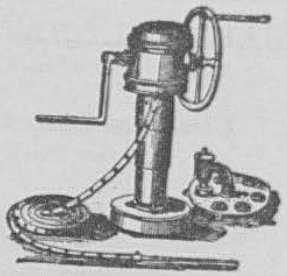

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Continue to receive consignments of Produce, such as Palm Oil, Ivory, Cotton, Palm Kernels, India Rubber, Gum Copal, Cochineal, Monkey or other Skins, Ebony, &c., &c., &c., which will be sold at the highest Market prices.

Insurance Policies are always open, but large shipments should be advised by previous Mail.

All orders and business entrusted to their care will have at all times their personal attention, and be sent out with the utmost expedition.

They can supply every description of Goods, English or Foreign, required by African Traders, and from their long experience of West Coast Trade, for upwards of Forty years, they can offer their correspondents exceptional advantages.

*All Letters, Bills, Lading, Specie, &c., to be addressed to Messrs.* FENN *and* ELLIS, *as above. They also take charge of any Letters for their Friends when visiting this Country.*

# J. DOWNTON & CO.,

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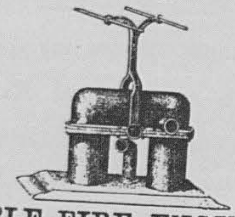

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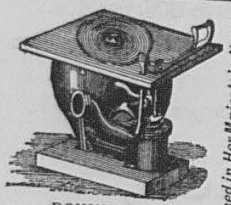

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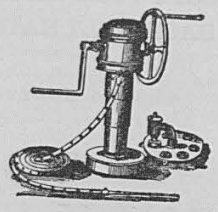

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# MEMORANDA.

JANUARY, 1883.

1 MONDAY

2 TUESDAY

3 WEDNESDAY

4 THURSDAY

5 FRIDAY

6 SATURDAY

SCHWEITZER'S

# COCOATINA.

*Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.*

**Guaranteed Pure Soluble Cocoa of the finest quality, without Sugar or admixture.**

COCOATINA consists solely of the finest Cocoa Beans, with the EXCESS of Fat extracted. It is four times the strength of Cocoas *thickened* yet *weakened* with arrowroot, starch, &c., and in reality cheaper than such mixtures.

It KEEPS IN ALL CLIMATES, is palatable without milk, and made instantaneously with boiling water; a teaspoonful to a breakfast cup, costing less than one halfpenny.

**The Faculty pronounce it the most Nutritious, perfectly Digestible Beverage for Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper,**

*And it is highly commended by the entire Medical Press.*

Specially adapted for EXPORT. In air-tight tins, at 1*s.* 6*d.*, 3*s.*, 5*s.* 6*d.*, 10*s.* 6*d.*, 20*s.*, &c.

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Is allowed to be the greatest discovery of the present century, and is largely employed by the most eminent Medical Men, in hospital and private practice, in all parts of the world, and is justly considered to be a remedy of intrinsic value, and of varied adaptability, possessing most valuable properties, and producing curative effects quite unequalled in the whole Materia Medica.

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**FREEMAN'S CHLORODYNE** effectually checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—Diphtheria, Fever, Croup, Ague.
**FREEMAN'S CHLORODYNE** acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
**FREEMAN'S CHLORODYNE** effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, Spasms and Diabetes.
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**FREEMAN'S CHLORODYNE** rapidly relieves pain, from whatever cause, allays the irritation of Fever, soothes and strengthens the system under exhaustive diseases, gives quiet and refreshing sleep, **and marvellous y prolongs life.**

"Mr. R. Freeman.

"Head Quarter Staff, CABUL.
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"Dear Sir,—It is with much pleasure that I am able to state that your Chlorodyne has been of special service to me in alleviating the wearisome spasms of Asthma which is here existent in an aggravated form. Many of my patients now come and beg me to give them that medicine which always relieves them, and which I need hardly say is your Chlorodyne.—Yours faithfully,

Charles W. Owen, L.R.C.P. Lon., M.R.C.S. Eng.,
"The Divisional Head Quarter Staff and Civil Surgeon, Cabul.

THE "TIMES," AUGUST 13, 1877.
*From our own Correspondent with the Russian Army.*

"Okoum, *July 25th*, 1877.

"The want of sanitary arrangements in the Russian Camp was dreadful, and had we remained there a few weeks longer, dysentery and typhoid fever would have played more havoc in our ranks than the bombs of the Turks. I myself acquired an unenviable reputation as a doctor, owing to my being provided with a small bottle of CHLORODYNE with which I EFFECTED MIRACULOUS CURES.".

*From* Mons. Bonjour Barthelemy, *Delegate of the Society for the Relief of the Wounded, Decorated with the Cross of the Convention of Geneva.*

"Le Caillon, près Meung sur Loir, France, *June 18th*, 1873.

"I hereby attest that the Chlorodyne manufactured by Richard Freeman, Pharmacist, of London, is the best remedy against CHOLERA and DYSENTERY, and further affirm, as Director of the Anglo-American Ambulances and of French prisoners during the War of 1870 to 1871, that a large number of those under my care were attacked with Dysentery, and that by means of his Chlorodyne they were in a few days perfectly cured.

(Signed) "Bonjour Barthelemy."

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

Four Chancery Suits terminated in favour of FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE, and aganinst the Proprietors of J. Collis Browne's. Lord Chancellor Selborne, Lord Justice James, and Lord Justice Mellish condemned their proceedings, and ordered them to pay all costs of the suits.—Reported in the *Times* and other Newspapers, April 29th and July 24th, 1873.

**None genuine without the words "Freeman's Original Chlorodyne," engraved on the Government Stamp.** *Testimonials from most eminent medical men accompany each Bottle.*

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REJECT ALL SUBSTITUTES.

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# W. R. FARRER & CO.,
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Are prepared to receive Produce, and execute any orders against same at the most reasonable rates. Being well known to Continental, Manchester, Birmingham Wolverhampton, and Sheffield houses, they are in a position to purchase at the very lowest prices current.

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SUFFERERS from WIND on the STOMACH, Indigestion Costiveness, Giddiness, Sick Headache, Heartburn, Disturbed Sleep, Palpitation of the Heart, Colic, Billiousness, Liver Complaints, Skin Eruptions, &c., should lose no time in availing themselves of that most excellent medicine, PAGE WOODCOCK'S WIND PILLS, which for more than thirty years have held the first place in the world as an effectual antidote to the above, and all complaints arising from a disordered state of the stomach, bowels, or liver. Tonic, invigorating, and purifying, they form the best remedy extant. Sold by all Medicine Vendors in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s 9d., and 4s 6d. each. Proprietor: PAGE D. WOODCOCK, High Street, Lincoln, England.

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# PURE COAL TAR SOAP.

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This Soap is guaranteed perfectly free from any injurious ingredient, and by its use all Eruptions, Blotches, and other Impurities are quickly removed. and the skin is rendered delightfully fresh and healthy.

Pure Coal Tar is a well-known disinfectant, and the daily use of this Soap is an absolute necessity in warm climates, and a luxury once enjoyed few will be willing to forego.

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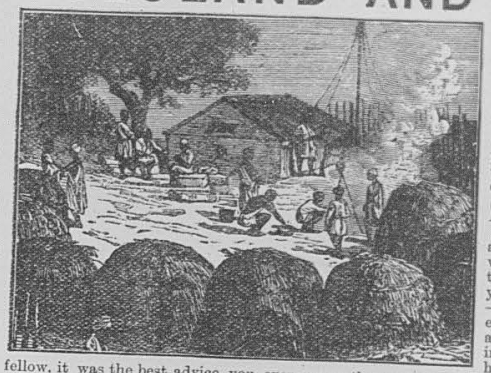

"'I know what it is,' he answered; 'this honey is made from euphorbia flowers, which are very poisonous.' This explanation made me feel exceedingly uncomfortable; but I elicited from him that there was not much danger, as the 'maass' taken with it would neutralise the effect of the poison. Directly he mentioned poison I dived into the packs, and pulled out a bottle of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, and emptying a quantity into two pannikins, filled them up with water, and several times repeating the dose, in a few hours we were considerably better."—"*Zululand and Cetewayo," (p. 139), by Captain W. R. Ludlow, 1st Batt. R.V. Royal Warwickshire Regiment.*

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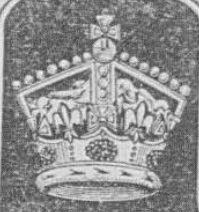

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